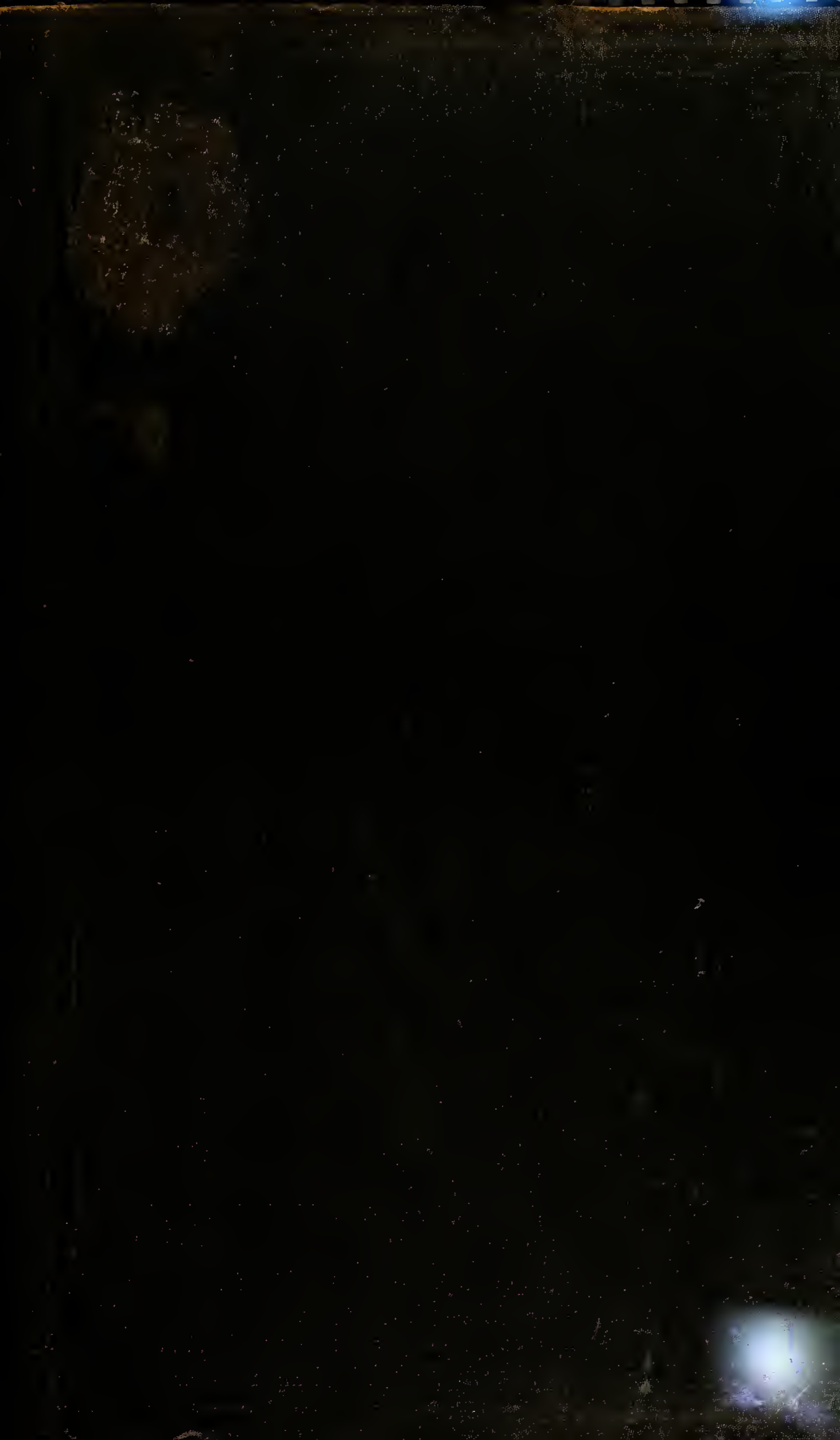


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TURF AND TRACK.

"Turf Topics."

Under the above heading, in the *Daily Morning Call* of last Sunday appeared the following. The subject has already been treated in tbis paper, but tbere is so much interest taken in the trotting of the Palo Alto colts that all pertaining tbereto will be relished by our readers. As stated in the article copied every Californian who has the least *penchant* for trotters feels nearly as much interest as those immediately connected with the grand breeding farm, and this assertion can be supplemented, trntbfully, by the further statement, that outside of horse-fanciers, there is a fecling of satisfaction that California stands at the head of the ist in this department of breeding. Then again it heightens the satisfactory feeling that the liberality of Governor Stanford bas met with a return so exceedingly gratifying to a breeder, his universal popularity doing away with any feeling of jealously which might rise if the recipient of the favors was not so eminently worthy. Thus there are many reasons for rejoicing over the success of the Palo Alto colts. Laudable pride that the country which we call *home* should stand well when guaged by other places; gratification that liberality should meet with proper reward, and that the man who has the favorable regard of tbe whole community should meet with the success he is so worthily entitled to.

While the rains hrought a good feeliug to the agriculturista, which was in a great measure sbared by tbose wbo depend on training horses for a livelihood, it puts an end to expectations of a further lowering of the records of trotting colts for the season of 1884. There were many disappointed on this score, for tbough the best in the calendar for all ages of coltbood is now to the credit of California, it was held by good jndges that there could have been a still further reduction of figures—still more glory—had the rains been delayed a few days longer. As in the phraseology of the turf and track, the ages of horses are reckoned from the first of Jannary of each year, a few days more will bring a jump of twelve months, and what would rank as a great performance, by the lapse of not a great many hours, sinks into comparative insignificance. A fraction of a second is a matter of much importance, and when the Keutucky-bred filly Elvira subtracted one-quarter of the beat of an old-time pendnlum from the record of Bonita, there was joy in the bluegrass region at the defeat of California. There was little hope of regaining the lost standard, as Palo Alto had determined uot to take an active part, and there was notanotber four-year-old outside of that great breeding farm whicb was deemed capable of emnlating 2:18¼. The year was wearing away. November was at hand, and thongh the "gloomy month" is nanally bright enough here, there was a downpouring which soaked the Bay District Course soon after the first of the month, and then the race-horses were congregating for the Fall meeting. Racing entails a deep harrowing of the soil, as it is held imperative that tbere be plenty of loose dirt to lessen the concussion incidental to the long and rapid atride.

For trotting there must be a firm and smooth surface, as the drag of sulky and driver, over 200 pounds, is greatly increased when the wheels sink. The colts were ordered home, and then it was aure that tbe records of the year would leave that one blank for California. But there was better fortune in store, aud again tbere came a few from the banks of the San Francisquita, with little preparation, however, and extraordinary excellence would be required to accomplish such an arduons task. Hinda Rose was snpposed to be the Armida of the army. First as a yearling, first as a tbree-year-old, and that three-year-old record only a second behind that of tbe empress of the four-year-olds, it was not a great deal to expect that she would mark a couple of ticks of the clock to tbe credit of the coast. But trainers are chary of giving the "grand preparation" unless there is something tangible to gain, and in ber case the risk was heightened by a slight injury which Marvin was fearful of increasing. Tbe day, too, was scarcely favorable. The night before the frost lay heavily in Golden Gate Park, and there was a thick coating of rime on the grass plots long after the sun had risen. It lay dank and cbilly on tbe surface of the track, and at high noon the clay would stick to the feet and form a ball between the wings of the branches of the horseshoes. Clonds stilled veiled the sun, and there were sbivering forms, notwithstanding the protection of overcoats. Hinda was the first to appear, and it was evident that there were depressing inflnences, as she was 36¾ seconds in reaching the first quarter pole.

Adown the backstretch she showed a specimen of her quality, as at the half mile tbe watches marked 1:10¼, that fraction having been made at the rate of a mile in 2:14. Adverse was fate to her on that day, as a shoe was lost and 2:20¼ was tbe result, two big seconds behiud what wonld gain the victory. Had there been "high expectations" there would have been corresponding lamentations; as it was, every looker-on felt confident that under better auspices she was capable of knocking several seconds from the start. Helen, another four-year-old, auprised those who were present hy trotting in 2:22¾, and then Sallie Benton appeared. Her record as a three-year-old was behind that of Hinda by a good ten seconds; and those who built their estimates on public performances ignored the idea that it was possible for her to redeem the day. The first quarter, made in 35¾ seconds, showed their opinion might have to be reversed, and at the half mile, in 1:09¾, there was still better testimony that she was worthy of consideration. Three-quarters of a mile in 1:43, and it was a foregone conclusion that she would lower the record. Still faster was the pace, and she was within 100 yards of home, and there were many seconds yet to the good. For the first time she broke, made two bounds as though she wonld quickly regain the trot, and then she flonndered ahout for several strides. Many pulsations were lost before the flying trot was resumed, and then she came to the goal in 2:17¾, three-qnarters of a second inside of the stipulated task. The well substantiated trial of Maud S. is only one-quarter of a second faster, and hnt for the break, it is certain tbat fnlly half a second wonld have been taken from that score. Sallie Benton gained a record, however, and so she stands as the fastest four-year-old in the world.

A still greater feat was that which the son of Electioueer and Dame Winnie accomplished. He is two years old, and heing a stallion, is guaged by a different standard. The fastest record for that class is 2:30½; the best for a three-year-old stallion, 2:25¼. He trotted the mile in 2:23¾, the last half of it in 1:10¾, and with so much apparent ease that it did not seem to be over-sanguine to expect that he conld emulate tbe time of Wildflower.

There was a good deal of exultation when the order was given to keep the colts on the Bay District Course for another week and give them an opportunity to still further distinguish themselves. Every Californian who bas the least fondness for horses is interested in the contest between this State and the whole of the East, and there is an intense anxiety in many as to the issne. In reality the fight has been waged by Palo Alto, thongh Sunny Slope has been a valuable auxiliary with others to aid, but for all that there bas been a general pride in the performances, and a desire to hold every inch of grouud gained. With the benefits that were nearly sure to follow the work of tbe preceding Saturday in the advauce of condition it was reasonable to expect that Hinda Rose would trot in 2:16, Sallie Benton as fast, Helen drop into the teens and the Dame Winnie colt "knock the black out" of twenty. This would have been a grand culmination for the season of 1884, and left high marks for the futnre to reach. The rain, welcome as it was, pnt an effectual estoppel on the hopes and aspirations, thongh there is a bright page added to the heretofore hrilliantly illnminated calendar.

When Occident trotted in 2:16¾, some eleven years ago in Sacramento, St. Julien made 2:12¾ on the Oaklaud track in 1879, and the California colts made tbeir first great showing, the cry at the East was "short tracks." Tbat has heeu a popular refrain for forty years, and "short tracks and Kentucky watches" claimed to be the cause of the fast work. Since St. Julien, Director, Bonita, Hinda Rose, Belle Echo and others have shown faster time on Eastern tracks than they had made at home there has been few charges of that kind and those who repeat it now are merely echoing the absurdities of the past. The Bay District Course, after the performances of Hinda Rose, Wildflower and Bonita three years ago, was remeasured by as competent engineers as are to he found in any country, and their affidavit that it was over a mile "three feet from the pole," sent to the National Trotting Association in accordance with tbe rule. The eastern turf papers have given up such captious criticisms, and commenting upon the late performance of Sallie Benton give full credit, the only adverse charge being that the climate here was more favorable than any portion of the East for colt trotting. This is unquestionably the fact and is equivalent to adding a month or two to the period when age records will count. Stakes for trotting colts are now a prominent feature in this kind of sport in all sections of the country. Every year adds to the interest taken in them and shows an increase in nominations.

The racing outlook for the coming year is very promising. There are now in California four breeding farms, whicb will rank with the best in the East, with quite a number who are engaged in a smaller way. On the four places there must be at least 150 broodmares, a majority of tbem of a high class, and it is safe to estimate that there are a hundred more in other hands. It is within bounds to estimate that there will be in tbe neigbborhood of one bundred colts, two and three-year-olds, in training when the Spring opens. So far as tried the two-year-olds of this year have been promising, and those of the Santa Anita division, which ran in the East, were cousidered the equal of the best there. Alta is certainly of high grade, and Estill, who has beaten Alta on two occasions, is not much behind him. La Scala, Ichi Ban, Tom Atchison, etc., are more than ordinarily meritorious, and then there are the Palo Alto foals of 1882, which report speaks very highly of. Thus it is likely that the races in which the California three-year-olds of 1885 will take part are likely to be more than usually good, and if the rumors from the various training grounds be sustained by corresponding doings in public, the two-year-olds will outrank the elder. Nowadays it is the general custon to break and gallop yearlings, and in a majority of cases the youngsters are "asked" questions as to their speed.

Rather more than speed is required to give satisfactory replies to the qneries propounded, as a run of three-eighths of a mile in time which would try the capacity of a fast old 'un necessitates stamina in an emiuent degree, and a colt of 18 or 20 months which can measnre the distance inside of thirty-seven seconds it is fair to rate as A No. 1. Several are credited with having shown that much, so that the races when they first come together in tbe Spring will attract as much attention as any on the programme. The Spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association will be held early, in order to give plenty of time for the horses to get East to fill their engagements there. Tbat this meeting will be as successful as any that have preceded it is assured, and with good weather the chances are largely in favor of its being the best. The "fixed events"—viz: stakes for two and three-year-olds, four of them to be run during the meeting, and which closed on the 1st of August, 1883 and 1884—secured many nominations, including the very pick of the California colts, so that these races will be all that could be desired. There are other fixed events, including the Pacific Cup, two and one-quarter miles, and the rest of the programme will be so arranged as to meet the wants of the owners, and be an attractive bill to the public. That modern racing is far preferable to the old system is so evident that it is given up by even those who seemed to be too old to learn, and when any one advocates a return to the old-time "three in five" and "four miles and repeat," he either does so from an interested motive or is so far behind the times that it is useless to endeavor to wake him from his Rip Van Winkle sleep. Since the organization of tbe Pacific Blood Horse Association there has been a complete revolution in California races, and now the meetings will compare favorably with those of the East. The change too, from the old, dragging contests when distressed, tired-out horses kept running heat after heat, in some cases requiring seven heats to decide a race, to the lively, spirited flights of speed, exciting admiration in place of disgust, has increased tbe breeding of racehorses in California to such an extent that there are, at least, twenty thoroughbred broodmares in the State now to one under the old regime. More than that the P. C. B. H. A. has broken up the old time thieving practices so effectually that that kind of racing has been practically abolished. In effecting this the Association drew upon itself the bitter animosity of the rogues, but secured the support of those whose support was worth gaining, and has the satisfaction of establishing racing on a sound and enduring basis.

Commodore Kittson says that he will not travel his horses all over the country next Summer, as he prefers to fill a few engagements with them on the leading tracks. Johnson, with tbe other members of the Midway string, will pass the Winter in Minnesota.

Maggie B. B. the dam of Iroquois is 17 years old. She has dropped eleven foals but is well preserved and has plenty of vitality left. Waltz, tbe dam of Glidella, another of the great Erdenheim matrons, although the same age as Maggie B. B., appears much older.

At Sheepshead Bay the past season out of the fifty-six handicap races run the favorite won in sixteen; out of the seventy-seven other races favorites won twenty. At Monmouth Park there were seventy-nine h[illegible] the favorites winning twenty-one. There were [illegible] six other races, of which the favorites won twenty.

Newmarket.

In the history of the county of Cambridge, by Edmund Carter, printed in 1753, a book now very scarce, we find a curious account of Newmarket, from which I extract the following passages:

"It is a long, handsome, well-built town, partly in this county (Cambridgeshire) and partly in Suffolk, being a great thoroughfare from most parts of Norfolk, and the north parts of Suffolk, to London, from which, and the races (of which anon) it reaps no small benefit. The south side, which is situated in this county, has a small chapel of ease in it (Ditton, adjoining, being the mother church); its name shows it to be a place of no great antiquity, yet it gave name to Thomas de Newmarket, in Edward the Third's days, who was Bishop of Carlisle, and so very troublesome to Henry IV.

"The meetings for the horse races are in Easter week (of late) and the first week in October, when there is so great a resort of persons of all ranks, from the duke to the beggar, that often a bed is let for a guinea a night.

"The place is very pleasant and healthful, being situate on a sandy soil, and was it not for the many and deep wells, water would not be over plentiful in Summer, for then the little rivulet which runs through the town is mostly dry.

"The town is almost surrounded with spacious but barren heaths, being scarcely able to feed a few sheep. Yet that part of the heath on the west side of the town (which is allowed to be the finest course in England) makes amends for its barrenness by the great affluence of people it draws to the town from all parts to see the races at the time above mentioned.

"Here the King has a very good house, where many of them have kept their court during the races, as have also many of the chief of the nobility, where they reside during the races, and where such as delight in that sport have also stables and grooms to look after their running horses, which is no small advantage to the town.

"These races (whose chief design was to encourage a good breed of horses to be kept up in the nation for the good of the public) have been long encouraged by princes, as by Charles II., James II., William III., Queen Anne, George 1., as they are still by his present majesty. These plates, with what the nobility and town subscribe towards together, with the by-matches, lengthen out the sport commonly to eight or nine days. In the mornings there is coaching, and in the evenings all manner of gaming, from whence many (whom fortune has favored at the races) are sent to bed, or a bay loft, with empty pockets.

"This town, though so large, affords never a butcher, but have all their butcher's meat brought from the neighboring villages."

Through the kindness of Richard Faircloth, Esq., who for forty-five years lived in Newmarket, I have been permitted to glean some of a harvest of facts collected by him. Perhaps a glance at the records of the past may not be uninteresting to those who visit Newmarket. Mr. Faircloth tells us that in the reign of James I. private matches between gentlemen, *then their own jockeys*, became very common in England. In 1640 races were held at Newmarket, and the art of training may be said to have then commenced.

King James I. built a palace there. Charles I. excelled in horsemanship. Many will recollect his magnificent picture by Vandyck on horseback. Charles II. appointed races to be run at Newmarket. His horses were entered in his name; there he rebuilt the palace of his grandfather, James I. James II. devoted himself to hunting when he retired to France, and always had several first-rate horses in his stud. Good Queen Anne and her dull cousort patronized the turf, and George I, though he did not care for racing, instituted "King's plates," as they have been termed, being 100 guineas paid in money instead of silver plate.

In the reign of George II. the celebrated Godolphin Arabian appeared. George III. encouraged racing as a national pastime. The famous horse Eclipse was foaled in the fourth year of his reign. George IV. gave great support to the turf. William IV. did not care for the sport, but continued it for a short time after his brother's death to fulfil his engagements, and when waited on by his Master of the Horse, who inquired what horses it would be his pleasure to enter at the approaching race meeting, the sailor king replied: "Oh, start the whole fleet."

In our time Newmarket still maintains its celebrity. The town is situated on an eminence partly in Suffolk and part in Cambridgeshire. It is sixty-one miles north northeast of London. The air is delightfully bracing, and even to those who do not look on the heath from the racing point of view, a walk or a ride over the springy turf is most exhilarating.

The ground is unrivalled for racing. There are many raceconrses varying in distance from less than a half a mile to four miles. The Bury and Warren hills rise above the town on the east, and here are the training grounds. In the High street of Newmarket are the "rooms," and several good houses, but in 1683 a considerable part of the town was burnt down. It is supposed that the defeat of the Rye House Plot was attributal to this accident, which caused the company to leave Newmarket sooner than was expected by the conspirators. The popular monarch, who never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one, was in his palace the time the fire broke out, surrounded by his favorite companions.

The High street, though it no longer boasts a royal palace, is often honored by the presence of the Prince of Wales, a frequent visitor to Newmarket.

I will quote another passage in Mr. Faircloth's excellent little description of Newmarket, which is very scarce. He writes: "The inhabitants of Newmarket are for the most part engaged in the management and training of racehorses; amongst them are to be found many intelligent and scientific artists, men of sterling integrity and of unblemished reputation in their vocation, which has obtained for them a national importance and a world-wide fame."

More than a thousand lads, many living and sleeping in the stables of the trainers, are employed in the care of horses at Newmarket, and as many more live in other houses, but are directly or indirectly connected with the horses.

"The trainers who employ them are many of them wealthy, and men of great respectability. It is pleasant to know that several of them are anxious for the welfare of all around them, and see that the lads have opportunities for improving themselves in the evenings. The jockeys are a quiet, respectable body of men who have worked hard, and who must possess exceptional qualities to be eminently successful."

It is currently reported in Newmarket that Archer's income is about equal to that of Lord Chancellor.

"The stable lads, or jockey boys, as they are called, are more numerous, and of course rougher. They live in the houses of their employers, the trainers, and have to ride and to exercise the horses in training, and to do all needful stable duties. In good establishments the boys are well looked after, properly clothed and fed." In a few cases, when the lads do not receive much attention, "the rougher element gets the upper hand, and the spirit of mischief impels them occasionally to annoy people they imagine to be opposed to their interests." The lads are exposed to some exceptional temptations from persons known as touts, anxious to obtian early information of to the merits of the horses. There are churches in Newmarket. At All Saints Church the Rev, Mr. Littlewood has a service specially for the benefit of those employed in the racing stables who cannot attend the ordinary service. Reading and recreation rooms have been set on foot from time to time, but languished when their promoters passed away, though I am informed that a Cheveley man has established a coffee house, with newspaper room. It is remarkable how much a reading room is appreciated when one is provided near a great hunting or racing establishment. Now that standard authors, excellent periodical literature, and illustrated papers can be obtained for a trifling cost, it is much to be wished that a reading room could be established in every village. If a few musical gentlemen and ladies would occasionally give a concert, for which tickets could be had at small prices, life would be given to the movement.

Among the principal trainers at Newmarket are Mr. Matthow Dawson, Mr. John Dawson and his son, Mr. Arnull, Messrs. Bloss, Mr. Hayhoe, Mr. Price, Mr. Jennings, Blanton, Brown, Stephenson; there are many other of almost equal weight.

The neatness of the stables, the discipline, and order kept in the best establishments, are very remarkable.

As Mr. Faircloth remarks, the Jockey Club have immense power at Newmarket. It is by their influence, and honorable and dignified conduct that the subordinates on the turf may be raised in moral and social status. The jockey leads a life of great exertion, mental and physical. They have occasionally to run great risks to life and limb, and display courage and coolness, while many are most conscientious men.

When the race meeting are going on the town presents an appearance of somewhat sleepy prosperity, but when any of the seven meetings are being held, then, indeed, the streets and the heaths are scenes of great excitement. Bookmakers crowd the various places of resort. Rushing from one racecourse to another involves much fatigne and exposure to wet and cold; many succumb to chest affections (no joke is there intended, though, perhaps, it is true in two senses).

My visits to Cheveley Park, in the neighborhood of Newmarket, afforded me some opportunity of enjoying the delicious air on the heath, and of becoming much interested in the inhabitants of the town and of the neighborhood.

In Scotland grouse and salmon play a most important part in life, in Norfolk the partridges are the chief objects of social interest, in the shires foxes rivet the largest share of public attention, and horses at Newmarket are of paramount importance.

Cheveley, belonging to the Duke of Rutland, is one of the places of interest in the neighborhood.

The late Duke of Rutland took much interest in horses; his horse, Cadland, ran a dead heat for the Derby; the race was run a second time, when Cadland won. King William lent the late Duke the palace in Newmarket for his life. The palace has since been partly pulled down and partly converted into private houses. I saw two card tables at Raby Castle, probably those at which the merry monarch had played, that were formerly in the palace.

In Charles I.'s time Cheveley was in the Cotton family. It was sold to Lord Dover, who left it to Sir Germain Daveis, by whom it was sold to Charles, Duke of Somerset; it passed into the Manners family by the marriage of the famous Marquis of Granby to Frances, his daughter and co-heiress. The glory of Cheveley Park is a terrace, where, in Autumn, every variety of old-fashioned flower may be seen, and many new plants of gorgeous color, the hollyhocks, lupins and dablias contrasting with gladioli and nasturtinms.

The late Lord George Manners, who lived and farmed at Cheveley for many years, introduced a system by which the laborers shared in agricultural profits. In his memory the restoration of All Saints was completed.

Many quaint stories could be told of the yeomen and peasantry who dwell round about Newmarket, a sturdy, independent, kindly race, but I must content myself with this brief sketch of a town in which all who love horses must feel interested, and I hope that many are also interested in those who ride the noble creatnres, and who patiently train them till they reach the state of perfection to which an English racehorse is expected to attain.—*London Sporting and Dramatic News.*

Equine Antiquity.

[Columbus in Chicago Horseman.]

The earliest record of the horse is found in the Old Testament; in the thirty-sixth chapter of Genesis, we read of him as existing in the Wilderness of Idumea about the beginning of the sixteenth century before Christ. The account referred to is far from explicit, and, although other animals are alluded to during the time of Jacob, yet it is evident that the horse was unknown to the Israelites at that time.

With Jacob's arrival in Egypt, however, we find mention made of this animal, for, on his death-bed the patriarch speaks of the "horse and his rider." This much then is satisfactory evidence that the horse existed in Egypt at an early day and must have been in use for some time previous to the arrival of Jacob, as at that period they were used for war purposes and must have passed thorough numerous generations of service before becoming enough to engage in battle.

Arabia, which at this day is held by many as being the true home of the horse, was undoubtedly without that animal at the time referred to while speaking of Jacob. Egypt, too, can hardly be called the native land of our four-footed friend, as that country was not, and even to this day is not, capable of sustaining him in a wild state. By many persons, for many ages, who have made this subject a study, it is held as probable that the native home of the horse was in Central Africa, where at the present day can be found the zebra and quagga, both in a wild state. It is reasonable to suppose that the animals last mentioned are a part of the equine family, and their presence in Africa should be noted and held in repute, by those who are endeavoring to locate the aboriginal among horses.

A curious fact in connection with the preceding assertion is, that the horse is not found to-day in a wild state in the central portion of Africa, and the last account of any having been noted in that region, dates from the reign of one of the earlier Pharaohs.

To return to the zebra, we will state that some writers on this subject claim that the horse sprang from the zebra and quagga, that their present form was acquired by crossing the two breeds and afterwards strengthened by a change of climate and a later return to the fountain head. Very few are ignorant of the great change that can be wrought in the form, size and habits of the horse, by means of different occupations and various climates or regions of country.

In America, in Iceland, in Flanders, in England, in Wales, in Arabia and in Barbary, may be found apt illustrations of the last declaration; while to the most casual observer the methods adopted by the various breeders or our own country and the results obtained by them are sufficient proof that, like Man, his surroundings exercise a great influence over the horse.

By claiming that the horse sprang from a lower order of animals, is but applying the theory of Charles Darwin to the animal kingdom, and yet, as before stated, it certainly is a plausible theory, after taking into consideration the great influences climate and occupation, added to a systemtic course in breeding, have accomplished in the matter of changing the form, disposition and size of the horse. One great burden of proof brought forward by those who contend that Arabia was not the home of the original horse, is the fact that 600 years after the time of Jacob, Solomon is found to be sending to Arabia for his gold, silver and perfumes, while the horses for his own immediate use, as well as these intended for cavalry, were secured from Egypt. From Egypt, we can easily imagine that it would not be difficult for the horse to find his way through Palestine to Arabia and Persia, from these countries to Turkey and Greece; ultimately reaching Western Europe and England.

Of the precise form of the horse of Scripture we have no detailed account, or, in short, any account, excepting the glowing description given by Job, whose language will apply to any variety or family possessing the average spirit of the species.

Says Job: "Hast Thou given the horse strength? Hast Thou clothed his neck with thunder?

"Canst Thou make him afraid as a grasshopper? The glory of his nostrils is terrible.

"He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength; he goeth to meet the armed men.

"He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted."

The Greek horse, however, is far better known, his characteristics having been handed down to us in the writings of Xenophon, while his form has been preserved in the marble *frieze* of the Parthenon, from which place it has, during late years, been removed to the British Museum. Among Xenophon's writings we find the following advice regarding the purchase of a horse; by carefully reading the student may learn that the ancient gentleman was well versed in horse phraseology, and must have devoted more of his time to the subject than do many of the turf writers of our daily papers:

"On examining the feet," says Xenophon, "it is befitting, first, to look to the horny portions of the hoofs, for those which have the horn thick are far superior in their feet to those which have it thin.

"Nor will it be well, if one fail next to observe whether the hoofs he upright both before and behind, or low and flat to the ground; for, high hoofs keep the frog at a distance from the earth, while the flat tread, with equal pressure on the soft and hard parts of the foot, as is the case with handy legged men.

"And Simon justly observes 'that well footed horses can be known by the sound of their tramp, for the hollow hoof rings like a cymbal when it strikes the solid earth.'

"But, having begun from below, let us ascend to the other parts of the body:

"It is needful, then, that the parts above the hoof and below the fetlock, be not too erect like those of the goat, for legs of this kind being stiff and inflexible, are apt to jar the rider, and more liable to inflammation.

"The bones, however, must not be 'too low and springy, for, in that case, the fetlocks are liable to be abraided or wounded, if the horse be galloped over clods or stones.

"The bones of the shanks should be thick, for these are the columns which support the body, but they should not have the veins and flesh thick, likewise; for, if they have, when the horse shall be galloped in difficult ground, they will necessarily be filled with blood, and will become varicose, so that the shanks will be thickened and the skin distended and relaxed from the bone; and when this is the case it often follows that the back sinews give way and renders the horse lame.

"But if the horse, when in action, bends his knees flexibly at a walk, you may judge that he will have his legs flexible when in full canter; for all horses, as they increase in years, increase in the flexibility of the knee.

"And flexible goers are esteemed highly, and with justice, for such horses are much less liable to stumble than those which have rigid, unbending joints.

"But if the arms below the shoulder blades be thick and muscular, they appear handsomer, as in the case with a man.

"The beast should be broad, as well for beauty as for strength, and because it causes a handsomer action of the fore legs, which do not then interfere, but are carried wide apart.

"And again, the neck ought not to be set on like that of a boar, horizontally from the chest, but like that of a gamecock, should be upright towards the crest, and slack towards the flexure; and the head, being long, should have a small and narrow jaw bone, so that the neck shall be in front of the rider and that the eye shall look down on what is before the feet.

"A horse thus made will be the least likely to run violently away, even though he be very high spirited, for horses do not attempt to run away by bringing in, but by thrusting out their heads and necks.

"It is also necessary to observe whether the mouth be fine, or hard on both sides, or on one of the other; for horses which have not both jaws equally sensitive, are likely to be hard mouthed on one side or the other.

"And, it is better that a horse should have prominent than hollow eyes, for such a one will see to a greater distance.

"And widely separated nostrils are far better for respiration than narrow, and they give the horse a fiercer aspect, for when one stallion is enraged against another, or if he becomes angry while being ridden, he expands his nostrils to their full width.

"And the loftier the crest and smaller the ears, the more horse-like and handsome is the head rendered; while lofty withers give the rider a surer seat and produce a firmer adhesion between the body and shoulders.

"A double loin is also softer to sit upon and pleasanter to look at, than if it be single, and a deep side, rounded toward the belly, renders the horse easier to sit, and stronger and more easy to keep in condition.

"The shorter and broader the loins the more easily will the horse raise his forequarters and collect his hindquarters under him in going.

"These points, moreover, cause the belly to appear the smaller, which, if it be large, at once injures the appearance of the animal, and renders him weaker and less manageable.

"The quarters should be broad and fleshy, in order to correspond with the sides and chest, and should they be entirely firm and solid, they would be the speedier.

"But if he should have his buttocks separated under the

tail hy a broad line, he will bring his hind legs under him with a wider space between them, and so doing he will have a prouder and stronger gait and action, and will in all reepects he the better on them."

This description tallies exactly with the idea of the sculptor who moulded and designed the Greek horse as he is to he seen in the British Museum. May not many of us learn a thing or two from the ideas of Xenophon? or shonld we be too far along in equine knowledge, may we not derive some satisfaction from a careful consideration of the old gentleman's description?

Certain it is, that the aucients knew a great deal regarding the attribntes of the horse, and still more certain is it that the advice of such a man as Xenophon, if acted upon only in part, would enable many men to judge more correctly of the worth of a horse.

Death of the Sire of Scot Free.

The thoroughhred the stallion Macgregor died suddenly at Woodborough Manor, near Nottingham, England, Saturday, Nov. 20. The son of Macaroui had just returned from his nsnal morning's exercise when he fell dead, and the veterinary certificate showed that cause of death was failnre of the heart's action, dne to fatty degeneration. Macgregor was gradnally working his way up in the list of winning stallion, £6,414 standing to his credit in 1883, while this year his get has won over £9,300. The Two Thousand winner, Scot Free, was perhaps the best horse he ever sired, and among his produce that have shown well lately are Cormeille, MacMahon, Beauregard, Pebble, and Craig Royston. Macgregor was bred by the late Mr. James Merry in 1867, and was by Macaroni, out of Necklace, hy the Fallow Buck, out of Bracelet, by Touchstone, out of Manacle, by Emilins.

Anent Macgregor's death *The Referee* reviews his brief but sensational turf career:

"News of Macgregor's death carries us back with swift and sudden stride to a very sensational period of racing history. In 1870, after Kingcraft had been favorite throughout the Winter and Macgregor had heen all over the qnotations, the Two Thousaud resulted in as decisive a victory for the Scotchman ae was ever known in that or any other contest. Macgregor's turn of speed when he came out and ascended the hill for home appeared to completely paralyze all his opponents; never was field more completely squandered. Kingcraft's show was of a terribly ignominious description. He was not only defeated, but disgraced thoroughly, aud his Derby prospects went dowu far helow zero. They may he said to have frozen in the bulb of the racing thermometer. Naturally the pnblic and the sharps and everyhody else, as one man, declared on Macgregor, whose proepects appeared serene and emiling enough until the announcement was made that he would be sent to the Bath and Somerset Meeting to run in a Biennial. Mr. Merry was strongly advised not to prejudice the prospects of his colt by doing this, as the ground was extremely hard; hut the practical-minded ironmaster laughed, and said it conld do "Mac" no harm, as the race wonld he nothing beyond an exercise canter for him. This turned ont correct to the letter. Nothing could live hy the side of the Derby favorite, who was then eaid by his admirers to be a wonder of wonders in the way of fleetness. Afterwards, when Macgregor's fall was as severe as his rise was startling, apologiee were made for him on the score of his being injnred at Bath; these apologies always appeared to me very ill-founded. No horse could have won more easily. His jockey kept him back till it seemed impossible he could get up; yet he won by what the jndge called twelve lengthe—hy what the lookers-on said was a hundred yards. If he had remained at home he wonld have had to take exercise. It is all nonsense to find in the shaking he got at Bath the cause of his defeat at Epsom.

"Eager layers who had sprung a point or two against Macgregor when it was known he was to go to Bath, got out of their perilous investments as speedily as they might; the sharps and the public who had already fancied him plunged more heavily than before; and Macgregor, step hy step, became the hottest Derby favorite the world has so far known. Through all this there were men who 'never left him;' who, despite the general assurance that the race was all over one way, laid and laid and laid as thongh it were all over the other. Whether these men became frightened at the finish, and hedged at ruinous loss, this deponent is not able to depone; but that there was a terrihle panic for some little while before the race itself came to wither up all forecasters with its double disappointment is shown by the figure —9 to 4 on—at which Macgregor started. Not only did Macgregor finish nowhere, bnt Kingcraft, most despised of horses that had once heeu regarded as dangerous, won, and two dreadful commoners ohtained place honors. What a wonderful horse Kingcraft was may he seen from the way in which he subsequently got himself heaten, time after time, in the most ordinary company. With the exception of Sir Bevys he was, I should think, the worst thing in the way of Derby winners discoverahle. It was said afterwards that Macgregor pulled up leg-weary, and the cute ones who had objected to his going to Bath had a rare turn at the 'I told you so'; game, which is so exasperating to the victim of it, who may have heen wrong on this one occasion, but who is, as a rule, immeasnrably more right than those who now taunt him.

Mr. Merry was of the opiuion to the end of his days that there had been foul play in connection with Macgregor. Everybody who knowa anything about Mr. Merry knows thia; everybody alao knows that Mr. Merry was the last man in the world to suggest anything of the kind simply becanae he did not win. Had Macgregor been himself, no amount of leg-weariness—properly so called—wonld have prevented his heing to the fore in such society. Well, he would have won hy many a length; on three legs he ought to have been close up with the winner. I should like to know what George Fordham really thought of the horse he had that day under him; what he thinks now as he gives the reiu to his recollection. Of this we may be all sure, that Mr. Merry alwaye spoke of Macgregor as far and away the fastest horae he had ever known, and his experience must have heeu as extensive as that of the most of those who pose as anthorities.

An English exchange states "that the Duke of Rutland, as the owner of the land has had a fence placed straight across the Cambridgeshire conrse, so that all gallops on this part of Newmarket Heath are stopped. This fence, it is now stated will not be removed nntil the right of way claimed hy the inhabitants, who have experienced much inconvenience at the obstruction, is conceded. In this dilemma the jockey clnh can expect very little sympathy from the racing pnblic. who are asked to pay dearly for their piivileges, and nnless they come to some arrangement with the Duke of Rntland it will be impossible for the Camhridgeshire conree to be used next season."

Horse Lore by John Splan.

I have been asked to state what in my opinion was the hest bit for a pulling horse, and what what would be the hest plan to follow, to hreak him of the habit.

My idea is that horses are learned to pnll from having their mouths hurt, and the driver continually pulling at them. My plan is to have a number of bits aud keep changing them on the horse. I have found as a rule that if you pnt a strange bit into a horse's mouth the first time or two you drive him he will not pull at it, then as he seems to get better acquainted with the bit, if he begins his old caper of pulling, I would put auother hit in his month, or turn the old one bottom side np.

In connection with this plan I would also suggest to have an old fashioned bitting harness and every day give him a lesson with it, by putting it on him in the stable at first for a short time, say ten or fifteen minutes, not check him too tight with it, and every day increase the time you leave it on him, and also check him a little tighter. You can turn him out in the paddock or let him ont in his box stall with this arrangement on him.

This I have found one of the best plans, and also the easiest I ever tried. I have also been asked to state what I think about giving a horse stimnlants during his race, and if I give anything what would I give? I think there are times when a horse is trotting a very long and eevere race, and his stomach becomes empty, and the horse becomes weak from that canse. I am a great believer in giving a horse at all times all that he wants to eat and drink. I make it a point to give my horse all the water he wants the day of the race and while the race is going on, I never ent dowu on tne water a particle. If a horse has trotted two or three severe heats, I very often give him something to eat. Some horses will not eat hay or grain hetween heats, to those I would suggest to give a few apples or a small handful of corn blades. I have often give my horse in the way of stimulants, a small amount of sherry, and also think that champagne in a small qnantity a very good thing. I think there is nothing better than eggs and milk beaten together, say ahont four eggs to a quart of milk, and give the horse a pint of that after a very severe heat, and I find that it acts very well. Have also seen horses given beef tea and that also seems to act well. I have had horses that would eat oats hetween heats and have given them to them.

I have been asked whether I think it a good idea to have a horse led by the halter and jogged, or hitched in a harness and jogged. I have seen two horses in my life time that to my knowledge were led a great deal by the halter in their jogging work, and in their case it seemed to work like a charm.

I have seen Mr. Blair lead Mand S. in that way a great deal; I also have seen Mr. Geo. Hayes train Catch Fly the same way, and I have never seen any animal that I thought did any hetter in the same length of time than Catch Fly with Mr. Hayes. If I had a horse that was fretful, and would not jog moderately in the harness, would suggest to put a saddle on another horse and lead him by the side of the other horse, as I think there wonld be less danger of his getting hurt than by leading him behind a vehicle.

I have been asked to state what my plan is for working a horse that is lame, or has bad feet or weak legs.

Whenever I have a horse with a bad leg, I work him very moderately, and the day after I have given him his fast work, let him stand perfectly still. Would rather he would not be taken out of his stshle. I have seen meu train horses with a weak leg, and after their having a race or severe work, they wonld tie them up so that they conld not even walk around in their stable nntil the inflamation, that would arise in the leg from the work and traiuing, would to a certain extent subside.

A great many people use a horse with weak legs too much. They train and drive him as thongh his legs were sound and all right.

To return to our traiuing, I would shorten the distance that I drive my horse and increase the speed. Instead of giving him from three to five miles I would suggest giving him from two to three miles and gradually, with each successive week, increase the speed until I had the horse's body, legs, etc., in thorough condition; theu my treatment would depend npon when I expected to trot him. I do not think it is a good thing to get a horse right to an edge until you want to nse him. Wonld work him along within about five or six seconds of where he could go. and about a week or ten days before his race would take him to a track and give him a race.

I would suggest you shonld give him a couple of slow miles first, then give him a mile and repeat within two or three secouds of as well as he conld go, and then ahont four days before his race would take him out and give him a conple of slow miles.

I do not think he should be driven within eight or ten seconds of his speed at that time. My idea is the closer you get to the race the shorter work you want to give him, as by giving a horse long work it has a tendency to take his speed away from him, hut when you shorten his work his speed will come to him. aud I found that by working horses something after this plan that you very seldom sore them, and that they will last a great deal longer, are not as liahle to get out of condition, and will trot a good deal better race for yon than horses that are forced in their trainlng.—*Chicago Horseman.*

The Reaction.

There is a reaction against the policy of making hetting the absorhing feature of the racecourse. Speculation is well enough in its way, bnt when horses are run or trotted solely with an eye to book or pool fluctuations, thoughtful people see the danger lurking in the maelstrom, aud cry halt. The hookmakers ahould be shrewd enongh to see that there is no money in the busiuess for them when the men who have given stability to the turf are driven away, because in that event they will have to prey upon themselves. They should go a little slower, and should not seek to control horses or jockeys. Stake races are most tempting to the breeder, and it will be a had day for the turf when the colors of the hreeder disappear. The man who runs or trots horses for the reputation of his stnd seldom has his motives called into question, and he inspires confidence in a public class which it is desirable to have pass through the park gates. The associations which race under the Western rules have warned the bookmakers that further encroachments will not be allowed, and two of the most promiuent owners of Eastern stables, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Cassatt, have giveu notice of an intention to retire from the turf. Mr. P. Lorillard will reduce his stable. Com. Kittson says that he would like to see the gamhliug featnre of the course swept away, and it is almost certain that he will withdraw if there is not a change in 1885 for the better. We regret to chronicle the dissatisfactiou of such prominent supporters of the turf, but, as the fact stands out boldy, silence will serve no good purpose. It is better to discnss the qnestion, to take steps to check the evil. and to try, hy so doiug, to persnade those who contributed so much to the building np of racing to change their minds. The jockey clubs and associations should deal firmly with this hetting question. They can keep liberty from degenerating iuto license, aud they should not hesitate to act. In the trotting circuits it is the fasiion of pool-sellers to make the ronnds of the stables every morning and solicit orders. This is wrong, and it should be stopped. At the recent meeting of the National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders, two prominent members, whose horses are well known on the tracks, savagely denonnced the pool box. Mr. McFerran is not a bettiug man; he trots his horses for reputation and sport, but as he has felt the strength of pool combinations against him, his words of protest came from the heart. Mr. Alden Goldsmith knows all the ins and outs of the speculative business, and the only logical explanation of his change of views is that he sees that an nnrestrained manipulative policy will lead to ruin. It is evident that Mr. Bonner could not step forward at a more opportune moment with the same kind of attraction that he furnished at Lexington, Nov. 11th. If he shonld give exhibitions on some of the leading tracks next season, as is his present purpose, with Maud S., allowing no pools to be sold on any heat in which she starts, a world of good would be done. A new class of people would come out to witness the effort, and the hope is that other prominent owners would follow the healthy example. This betting question has assumed a threatening phase on hoth the running and the trotting turf, and how to deal with it so as to discipline rather than destroy the promoters of pools and hooks, will tax the wisdom of the jockey clubs and trotting associations.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Season of 1884—The Brookdale Stable.

The following review of the performances and earnings of the horses that carried the all hlack of Mr. D. D. Withers dnring the year just closed is from the New York *World:*

The stable hegan the season at Jerome Park on Decoration Day (May 30th), running the Tattoo colt in the first race, and winning the second race with Buckstone, The stable subsequently ran at Sheepshead Bay in June, at Moumouth Park in July and August, at Sheepshead Bay in September and at Jerome Park in October. It did not run anywhere else, and of the $20,832.50 credited as won, a total of $4,695 was paid in entrance money for purses and stakes.

Horses.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount won.
King Ernest-Mimi colt, 3	7	4	1	2	$7,450
Duplex, 5, by King Ernest, etc	20	7	2	8	5,145
Kinglike, 4, by King Ernest	11	4	1	3	3,912.50
Buckstone, 4, by Stonehenge	12	2	4	3	1,450
Pampero, 3, by King Ernest	7	1	1	2	750
Ventilator-Cadence colt, 2	2	1	1	—	700
Stonehenge-Julietta colt	2	1	—	—	625
Barbara, 2, by Macaroon	9	—	2	1	500
Stonehenge-Tattoo, colt 3	11	—	2	5	200
Cæsar, 3, by King Ernest	6	—	1	—	100
Nonage, 3, by King Ernest	2	—	—	1	—
King Ernest-Elsie filly, 2	4	—	—	—	—
Stonehenge-Fan Fan colt, 2	3	—	—	—	—
Macaroon-Bijou filly, 3	5	—	—	—	—
Paradox, 3, by Macaroon	2	—	—	—	—
Ventilator-Nina filly, 2	1	—	—	—	—
Stonehenge-Invermoor colt, 2	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	108	20	15	25	$20,832.50

To say that Mr. Withers' stable is a popular one with the general public in an old story. It has, however, the name of heing an unlucky one, owing to its representatives being frequently either left at the post or getting snch a bad start that their winning is rendered impossible. The mainstay of the year in races won was Duplex whose chronic objection to join the other horses at the post made him of all horses the most obnoxious, nor was his stable companion Buckstone in any great degree hetter. The real honors of the year, however, rested with the unnamed Mimi colt, who in running seven times finished first four times, was second once, and third twice. He was a difficult colt to train, hut when jnst right was nearly first-class, as he showed when he won the Passaic and Omnibus Stakes at Monmouth Park. He has not run since the Omnihus Stakes owing to lameness, from which it is said that he has fully recovered. Certainly it is to be hoped he has, and that he will be able to carry the "all black" to the front in such races as the Coney Island and Monmouth Cups is the wish of all trne admirers of racing. Mr. Withers also showed some promising two-year-olds during the year, and although they did not win any of the great two-year-old stakes, it is believed that some of them will before half the season of 1885 is over he returned as winners of one or more prominent three-year-old stakes, and possibly some of the big handicaps like the Suburban.

The stable during the past season was not always fortunate in having its horses well ridden, but as Shauer is engaged for 1885, there should be no more complaints on that account. Of the 108 starters sent to the post in 1884 Billy Donohue was on 39 of them, of which he won 9, while McKenny only won 3 out of 32 mounts. The remainder were as follows: Billy Hayward, 5 mounts and two wins; Jimmy McLaughlin, 6 mounts aud two wins; Meaton 10 mounts and two wins; Green, 2 mounts, both wins. Those with non-winning mounts were Onley, Lewis, Holloway and Evans, one each, Conkliug and Moran, three each, and Hughes four. Mr. B. Riley will continue in charge of the stable as trainer.

In breeding trotting horses, the stallion's record very properly holds an important place in the breeder's estimation of his valne as a sire. It is a little singular that with draft stallions the same thing does not hold good. Many breeders do not work their stallions at all, and we have even heard one of them object to doing so, because he could not have one of his stallions showing collar marks! On the other hand, there are breeders who rightly, as we believe, maintain that a little exercise is not sufficient to keep a stallion in good, vigorous condition, but that he needs work. This is simple common sense. We should be dispoeed to go even further and say that his "record" as a draft horse is, as in the case of the trotter—an index of his value aa a draft horse sire. This view of it is generally accepted by the best Freuch draft horse breeders.—*Live Stock Journal.*

A Jockey Club at Tombstone, Arizona, is being by the sports of that section.

General Topics.

The nsnally correct and acute "Vigilant" of the N. Y. *Spirit of the Times* must have heen misled in some way in relation to the Yan Yean Stakes, which he credits with being a etill more etartling performance then of Malua who won the Melhonrne Cup, two miles, with 135 pounds up in 3:31¾. The Yan Yean Stakes were won hy Fryingpan, and the dash of a mile wes run in 1:42½ in place of 1:37, the mark given by Vigilant. As Fryingpan carried 1:33 pounds, and is five years old, 1:42½ must be considered a capital showing, if not as good as two miles for a horse of the same age, with 135 pounds in 3:31¾. While Vigilant is doubtless correct in his estimate of the correctaess of Australiau "timing," his information is again faulty in regard to the Flemiugton course beiug one and one-half miles in circumference. From a eut pnblished in the Sydney *Argus* we leern that "once round ineide fenee is oue and one-fourth miles, twelve chains," 2,464 yerds, and allowing three feet from the inside fence to equel six and oue-qnarter yards there would he that much to add. Ou the diagram the cup start is marked some distance to the left of where the turn joins the stretch. Judging from a glence at the cut the horses must have straight running for ahout three-eighths of a mile after the flag falls. The first turu appears to be qnite aharp, and there is a short "back" stretch," not parellel to the homestretch, ae we would term it, but et such an angle as to make the second turn more than double the radius of the other. As the cut was published to give a comprehensive view of the positious of the horses it is not so clear as we could wish, though a much hetter idea can he formed of what the famous course is like than pages of description in words.

As the diagram gives the measurement "once round inside fence," it may be that Australian practices are different from onrs, and that the very fast time made ia that country may be partially dne to carrying the measuring chaiu farther away from the inside. The Flemington course is evidently very wide, and as iu two instances in this couutry, we knew of engineers taking the centre of the track in place of within "three feet of the pole" as a place to measnre, there is a possible chance that something of the same kind of an error has been made there. Or it may he that nothing is allowed, and and that the loss in keeping away from the iuner liue of the circles is not counted; in that case the performances would be heightened.

Not many years ago there were few civil engineers who knew the rule for measuring a track, though three feet from the inside was fixed npon at a very early day, if not adopted when the first of the present style of American tracks were constrncted. Taking the centre liae of a railroad as a guide, they were prone to adopt the same rule, and heuce the mistakes. When the first track at Davenport, Iowa, was huilt, a great deal of pains were takeu to make it the hest in the State. Previons to that time there had been a mile track eix miles north of the city, hut after a few seasons it fell through, aud the Scott Couuty Agricultural Society obtained land within the city limits, a nice plateau on the top of the "bluffs" which at Daveuport are round hills rising from the slope which lies betweeu them and the river. The track could only be made a half mile in circuit, owing to the limited area, but great pains were taken in the grading and the surface made as smooth aud level as a howliug green. The horsee trotted very fast. So much faster than on other tracks that the length was qnestioned at the first fair. The engineer was indiguant. After his long experience could people imagiue that he was such a dunderhead as not to be able to measure 880 yards correctly. Wagere were proffered that it was "full length" and not accepted, as the increased rate was snpposed to be dne to its admirable constrnction. There were donbters, however, and at a subsequent meetiug a sulky wheel wae measured and the revolutious connted the line of measurement of course, according to the regulations. Something like 150 yards short of a mile was what the two circuite disclosed and the engiueer was summoned. The crude method of measurement was neither "according to Gnnther" or his ideas, and so with his assistants aud traneit he appeared on the ground. The first operation was to fix the centre, and before a peg was set the cause of the error was apparent. There was not room to enlarge it to the requsite length, and it was such a sore apot that before long new gronnds were pnrchased and it was dollars to coppers before a mark was made that the uew would be of the right length.

At Clinton, Iowa, a similar mistake was made, aud the old Chicago Driving Park was another illnstration that engineers are not infallible. The grouud on which it was huilt was leased of John Weutworth, it being a plat lying between State street and Michigan avenue and if our memory is correct 34th etreet was the southern boundary, the street on the north we cannot recall. Wahash avenue was not extended further than the northern boundary at the time. The soil was very eandy in placee and the track emphatically "slow," after a time it was coated with clay and still it was slow. When anything was said regarding the length of the track the universal response was that it was over a milo, and time aad time again we have heard "Bill" Patrick offer to wager $1,000 that a horee conld not be led aroaad it without traveling many yards more than a mile. The directors were annoyed. People liked to see fast time then as well as at the present day and while it would entail a good deal of expense and, in a measure, injure the appearance it was thought advisahle to make the change. One of the most active members of the hoard was C. M. Clark, and at every meeting he nrged the shortening. It was his persistency that kept the subject hot, and in order to make an estimate of the cost he decided to employ an engineer to see how much it would have to he curtailed. At that time we acted as Secretary and general superintendeut. Having spent many years in land surveying we told him to borrow a chain and we could make the measurements and save the expenses as well as to keep the result within our own ken. The sulky wheel been tried and from that we felt assured that it was not over a mile. Again aud again we went over it and the mean of the trials was twenty-nine feet short. There was no chance to lengthen it. The streets prevented it ou three sides, on the other the grand stand would have to he moved hack to find room. We kept the intelligence to ourselves and until the day it was broken up, it had to bear the stigma of being a long mile and a slow one at that. The latter part of the charge was correct.

When Goldsmith maid trotted in 2:17 at Milwankee reduc. ing the time of Dexter one-fourth of a second, Mr. Bonuer sent the eminent engiueer and mathematician, Charles H. Haswell to meesure the track there and at other prominent points. Milwankee was found correct, Buffelo fourteen inches short. The Buffelo track was of uearly the same shape as the track at Chicago—four stretches and quarter circles for turns. The only method to gain the inches was to curtail the widtb on the further turn. Mr. Bush took the job in hand and had the men ready to change the fence, some of the new postholes having been sunk. It seemed so finical to make the change for so trifling a distance, a distance that could not possibly make aiy difference in the time, amounting to the thirteeuth part of a second in a 2:40 horse, that we urged him to let the fence atand. It might be that another measnrement would result in that much over; as without as much care as is employed in ohtaining the base for a trigouometricel calculatiou, fourteeu inches in 1,760 yards is close work. So fiually Mr. Bush thought and the joh was abandoned. In the last measurement of the Bay District course three rods were used two of them heing on the ground all of the time. This insured a greater degree of exactness than when a chain or steel tape is used, and carefully performed as that was is accurate enough to convince the most hypercritical. That gave a result of eight inches over a mile.

For all that we know a man who disputes and ou being questioned on what grounds he based the claim? Auswered, "I measnred it myself wheu I was here before." Now this gentleman had a chain which in all probability, he had owned for thirty years, and there is not the least risk in claiming that with it more tracks had been measured than any ten others in the whole country. Could it be proved we would cheerfully wager that thirty racecourses had heen pressed by its iron links, and no telling how many quarters, three-eights, half and three-quarters miles. Now a "chaiu" is a very nucertaiu instrument of measuration. In the full chain of sixty-six feet are six huudred points to wear, three hundreds circles to elongate. Every hard pull brings a tension which affects the length, which iu course of time increases the length of it much more thau the nninitiated would believe, when iu constaut use frequent adjustmeuts are necessary, aud heat and cold will cause a variation. Wheu the chain is correct a good deal of skill is needed to use it with exactness. The "pegs" must he set vertically, and if knocked out of place, straightened into the original position. If the forward chainman places his peg on the outer side of the handle, and the hiuder chainbearer holds the outer part of the handle to the front of the peg every chain length has an error of the width of the peg. With every possib'e precautiou observed it is an inaccurate instrnment when great nicety of measurement is demanded, and yet a more tyro in its use will set up his crude work in opposition to scientific men using the best instrnments for the purpose that cau be made.

After this long dissertation on short tracks we will bo much obliged if some of our friends in Melbonrne will enlighten us in relation to the Flemington racecourse, and the method employed to measure the various distances. If the inside fence is also the inner line of the course, and Vigilant is correct in it being a mile and a half iu circuit, there must be a great discrepancy. Too great for both to he correct. From the diagram we should judge that the "lap" for the Melbonrne Cup Conrse, that is, from the starting point to the winning post, must be iu the neighborhood of 1,050 yards. As the only datum is the measurement round the iusido fence, it may he a wild guess, the correctiou of which will be a great favor.

We heartily coucur with Vigilant in his estimate of the fast two miles run in this couutry, when he gives the place of honor to McWhirter. It was made iu an actual race, when he had to "run around" three horses, if our memory ie correct, and with 100 pounds as a three-year-old in 3:30½. Freda, however, has claims which cannot he overlooked. A three-year-old filly carrying 115 pouuds, and running in 3:32, to say nothing of her severe campaign iu the East and the long journey home, is a wonderful feat, and ranks with those of McWhirter and Hindoo.

Measured by the time staudard—althongh as a test of capacity it is not infallible—the performance oi Freda is next to the cup race of Duchess of Norfolk in the Pacific Coast annals. Two and a quarter miles in 3:58¼ by a three-year-old in the Spring, and with her weight up is the top-notch for that age, and has only been excelled in two instances by horses of any age. Then the mile run of Alta at the State Fair carrying 110 pounds in 1:42½, is another of the "hest on records," and there are others such as Jim Reuwick's five fnrlongs in 1:00½, Thad Stevens' second heat of four milee in 7:30, end still others which can claim so high a place that an authoritative award of the crown is a difficult joh. For all thet the pride of place, in our judgmeut, is the due of Duchess of Norfolk. It must be born in mind, however, that the sons and daughters of Norfolk and Marion are great favoritee of ours, aud this may hias the judgment.

It is not surprising that people are prone to think well of the horses they have reared, and that there should he an affectiou for their progeny even when in other hands. Next to family and friends, or it would be better to say that after those members of the human family that deserve regard, whether of our acquaintance or not, the next place we must give to Double-Cross. Of eleveu horses we brought to California he is the only one left, and in all the horses we ever knew he has, as the Duke of Newcastle of horse-historic memory would term it, the most lovable disposition. And royally bred, too, so that those who are prone to accuse thoroughbreds of heing "rattle-headed," flighty brutes are forced to admit that they are wrong in his case. But he is far from beiug an exceptional case in this respect. They are the most "trusty," well-behaved horses that we have owned, and those that we have driveu, in nearly every case, have been paragona in the way of good behavior.

Tbe horses which accompauied ns across that much of the coutiaent, that lies hetween Chicago and San Francisco, have made a fair mark iu their new home, and it may not be too egotistical to claim that they have heen a "valuable acquieition" to the stock of California. A. W. Richmond with Romero, 2:19¾, a host of fine movers in the southern country and Len Rose, who now wears the championship of Australian atallions. Columhiue with two sous in the list, Anteeo, 2:24, and Antevolo, three-year-old record of 2:29¾, and as she was foaled in 1873, she is a young matrou to have gained so much distinction, is not a bad showing for the trotting division. Hock Hocking, with St. David, Beaconsfield, Bachelor and Arthur H., to his credit, the only colts of his get that have been trained, and all of them winners, is certainly a good record for the opportunities he has had. Marion, with Duke, Duchess and Prince of Norfolk and a yearling, Kiag of Norfolk, which brought at auction $2,050, has a good right to a high place iu the racing calendar. Now that Mr. Winters has sent Three Cheers to Rancho del Rio we have no fears of him hringing discredit on his illustrious ancestry, as we always considered him one of the best racehorses we ever eaw run. The two oldest colts of Lady Amanda have met with mishaps, though we are informed that her yearling filly hy Flood ran three furlongs inside of 37 seconds, so that if she has a fair share of luck she may come up to the high standard of her mother.

Running Blood in the Trotter.

I was some time since much interested in an answer to a correspondeut of your paper. The question was as to what thoronghbreds had sired fast trotters. The reply was that there was one thoroughbred trotter with a record of 2:27½, Venture, hy Belmont; that imp. Bonnie Scotland got Scotlaud, 2:22½; Dan Doualdson, 2:24¾ (breeding not authenticated), aud a 2:30 pacer owued in Canada. Now it seems to me that for a thoroughbred sire to do this much with hie limited opportunity to serve commou mares, and that opportunity mainly in Ohio, a State that has not heen noted for breeding fast trotters, this is a remarkably good showing, and much better than nine-teuths of trotting-bred sires that have had better chances. Look at hundreds of sons and grandsone of old Hambletonian out of cold-blooded mares that have been years and years in the stud, with every advantage, that have failed to get a single 2:30 performer.

The auswer to the query referred to went on to say that thoroughbred Exchequer was the sire of Lucille, 2:21, and Rigolette, 2:29½; that thoroughbred Newry sired Maggie F., 2:26, out of a runuing mare, that thoronghbred Commodore sired Tennessee, 2:27, made when 2:27 was considered fast time; that thoroughbred Gilroy sired T. A. K., 2:28¾; that thoroughbred Concord sired Star W., 2:27¾; that Albion, strictly running bred, sired Vanity Fair, 2:24½, and that thoroughbred Blackbird sired Blackbird, 2:22. From this list was omitted, as I note from your table of "Prepotent Mares" thoroughbred Roscoe, sire of Wizz, 2:23½, and George Clark, 2:37, and also thoronghbred Rifleman, sire of Col. Lewis, 2:18¾. And what a showing this same table makes for the thoroughbred! Ned's second dam was by Grey Eagle, Mag Ferguson's dam was hy Grey Eagle and Happy's dam was hy a son of Grey Eagle. Vanity Fair's dam was a thoroughbred; Woodbiue was by a thoronghred; Midnight's dam and Miss Russell's dam were thoronghbreds; Lady Rice's dam was hy imp. Trustee, 2d dam by American Eclipse; Kate Crockett was hy a thoroughbred, out of a running bred mare; Dolly's dam was hy a sou of a thoroughbred, out of a mare by a thoroughbred; Flora's 2d dam was hy an Arabian; Gretchen's dam was by a running horse, 2d dam by a thoroughbred; Alma Mater's dam was thoroughbred; Dolly No. 2 was by a thoroughbred; Jennie (dam of May Queen, 2:20, and King Almont, 2:21¼) was by an Arabian, dam by imp. Hooton; Jennie (dam of Nellie Patchen aud Flora Sheppard) was hy a thoroughbred; Madam Temple was by au Arabiau; Mollie Walker's 2d dam was hy a thoronghbred; aud Urhana Belle's dam was hy a thoroughbred. Theu there are Clara, Julia Machree, Lady Sears, Nancy Whitman and Wells' Star, all hy Seely's Americau Star, a running bred horse on both sides. We also have Waterwitch, Silverella, Santa Maria, Minerva, Midnight and Miss Russell all hy Pilot, Jr., who was out of a thoroughbred mare—the Board of Censors to the contrary, notwithstauding. American Clay, sire of Rosa Clay (represented iu the list with two), was out of a running bred mare by Tranby, second dam hy Aratus, etc., and he has also sired Granville, Maggie Briggs and Ella Clay, and Kentucky Clay, sire of Bazar, was out of a mare hy Gano, son

of American Eclipse. Ths list of mares represented in your table, closs np in thoroughbrsd blood, might he extanded, but enough has been shown to prove its afficiency. Taks this blood from the list, and also the mares whose breeding is unknown on sithor ths sire's or dam's sids, and what kind o a table would you have left?

Outsida of tha list refsrred to ws find the stud books full of samples of ths efficacy of ths thoroughbrad blood in tha trotter. Woodbine, by thoroughbred Woodford, produced Wedgewood, 2:19, and Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½, the latter of probably the most successful sirs of his ags for his chances, having ten representatives in the 2:30 list; Telltals (thoroughbred) produced Tattler, five-year-old record of 2:26, and sire of Voltaire, 2:21, and Indianapolis, 2:21, the latter's dam claimed to be by Bertrand. Virginia, by thoroughbred Billy Townes, produced Woodford Chief, record of 2:22¾ as a five-year-old; thoroughbred Hi produced Almonarch; Fredrica, by thoroughbred Blackbird, produced Littls Fred; Clarmont's dam was thoroughbred; tha dam of Fanny Witherspoon was by a son of ths great Wagner; Wildair's dam was thoroughbred; Jennie, 2:22½, was hy a son of Grey Eagle, dam by Pataskala; ths dam of Bourbon Chief (sire of Calmar) was thoroughbred Puss, by Grey Eagls; tha dam of Cachuca (dam of Catchfly) was by Grey Eagle; the second dam of Magic (sire of Clemmie G., Postboy and Mystery) was by Grey Eagle; the second dam of Mamhrunello (sire of two 2:30 trotters) was by Grsy Eagle; Belle Echo's dam was by thoroughbred Belmont, and so on.

Among a few of tbe trotting sires ws may mention Idol, ont of a thoronghbred mare; Rysdyk (sire of Clingstone), out of a thoroughbred mars; Fisk's Mambrino Chief, out of at mare by Birmingbam, 2d dam by Bertraud; 3d dam by Sumpter, etc, Mambrino Pilot, whose 2d dam was by a thoroughbred son of Medoc; 3d dam by Blackburn's Whip; Mambrino-Patchen, whose dam was by Gano; 2d dam by a son of Sir Archy; Black Pilot (sire of Pilot Knox), who was out of a thoroughbred mare; Ashlaud (sire of Jos Pettit and of the dam of Edwin Thorn), who was out of thoroughbred Utilla; Ashland Chief (sire of Blue Cloud, 2:21½), who was out of a thorongbbred mare by Yorkshire; Edward Everett (sire of eight 2:30 trottsrs), out of a thoronghbred mare by Margrave; John Nelson (sire of four 2:30 trotters), by a son of imp. Trustee; Clear Grit, by imp. Lapidist; Jeb Stewart, wbose dam was by a son of Berthune; Hambrino, whose 2d dam was thoroughbred; Mambrino Lance (sire of Lady Alert, 2:24½), ont of a thoroughbred mare; Lotbair (sire of Kenilworth, 2:21), whose 2d dam was thoroughbred, while Kenilworth himself is out of a thoronghbred mare. But why go on? To multiply such instances would take up too much of your space.

The fact is, tbat taka away the thoronghbred and we would have no Hambletonians, Abdallahs, Mambrinos, Patchens, Clays, Golddusts and Black Hawks. Messenger, the great progenitor, was thaoungb'bred. His distinguished descendant, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, was by Abdallah, by thoroughbred Mambrino, by Messenger. Abdallah's dam's breeding was unknown, but she was claimed to be by a son of Messenger. Hamhletonian's second dam was by a son of Messanger, his tbird dam hy Messengar. And yet, after such a showing as this, tbe trotting-bred theorists waut to ignore the thoronghbred. Suppose a successful trotting sire of the presant day were bred as follows: Champion, by Blue Blood, son of Kentucky, by Lexington. Blua Blood's dam's breeding unknown, but said to be by a son of Lexington. Champion's second dam by a son of Lexington, third dam hy Lexington. Would there not be a lot of "running foolishness" in this? And yet such is precisely the breeding of Hambletoniau in its relation to the thoroughbred. As witb Messenger, but not in such a marked degree, so with Consternation, Lapidist, Trustee, Bertrand, Sir Archy, Margrave, Grey Eagle, Wagner, Whip and otbers, the thoronghbred blood crop out everywhere in pedigrees of distinguished trotters. Why is it that the stallions after comparative failures in the East go to Kentucky and prove successes? It is because in Kentucky, more than any other State, they find a class of brood mares rich in thoroughbred blood. Now I do not advocate, and I know that you do not advocate, that in order to get trotters you must breed a thoroughbred, to a thoronghbred, but I do claim that to get the proper bone to stand hammering, to get the requisite stamina, to get size, silken coats, symmetry and ambition, the thoronghbred is essential as a foundation. Having these, it is not necessary to breed further to thoroughbreds for a trotter, but to cultivate tha trotting action by breeding to sires and mares in which it is stongly developed and that are highly bred themselves. The trotter of extreme capacity must ba rich in thoroughbred blood, and Governor Stanford will, in the near future, demonstrate this fact evan more clearly than it is at present demonstrated.—*Grey Eagle, in Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Thoroughbred Horse—His Origin and Breeding.

The inestimable value of the horse to the human race in every conceivable stage of of its existence has been the theme of writers in every age. His intelligance, power, speed, docility, beanty and harmony of proportion have inspired admiration even in the breasts of savages. Ha has associated with his master in the pleasure of the journey and chase, the dangers of the battle-field, and the labor of cultivating the aoil for mutual subsistence. Our object in this article is to treat of the highest type of the equine race, the thoroughbred, his origin and breeding. It is from this source that we acquire fineness of skin, satin finish of hair, aymmetry and regularity of proportious, elegance and grandenr of action, speed and quality; also the stamina which gives stayiug capacity over a distance of ground, either in the race or to harness. Tbe sports of the turf have done all to build up, develop and preserve the blood in purity. Without the turf incentive tha racehorse would soon become extinct. The strength of the thoroughbred racehorse and aoility to carry high weights and atay over a distance of grouud arise from the solidity of his bones, the cloae texture of hia fibres, the bulk and tension of his tendons, and from the aymmetry of his whole conformation. His speed and eudurance originate from the obliquity of his placed shoulders, depth of girth, width of chest; deep, round quarters; broad fillets, strong muscles and pliable sinews. The racehorse proper is dascended from a happy combination of the Arab, Barh and Turkish horss. With the blood of the three combined, generous treatment and judicious crossing, the defects of conformation were remedied; ths essential qualities of speed and bottom were united, and the breed, so perfectsd, has given to the world the highest-typad and most beautiful animal of hia race. From the Arab, blood and speed were derived; from the Barb, stontness, stamina and stride, aud from the Turk, length and height. The Godolphin Arabian, in the judgment of many, a Barh, was foaled in 1724, and was the property of Mr. Coke, who gave him to Mr. Roger Williams, the keeper of the St. James Coffee House, by whom he was presented to the Earl of Godolphin, in whose possession he continued until his death in 1753, then in the twenty-ninth year of his age. It was entirely owing to accidsnt that he became famous, and tbat his invaluable qualities wers preservsd and perpetnated. He was teaser to Hobgoblin in the years 1730 and 1731, and on the lattsr refusing to cover the noted Roxana, shs was served by tbe Arabian, and from that cover produced the great horss Lath. Roxana was by ths Bald Galloway, son of the St. Victor Barh and mars by Whynot, son of the Fenwick Barb. His grandam was a Royal mara. In addition to Lath, the Godolphin Arabian sired Cade, own brother to Lath, Regulus, Babrabam, Bajazet, Blank, Dismal, Janus, Old England, etc. Tbe Darley Arabian was the property of Mr. Darley, of Buttercramb, near York, who received him as a present from his brother, an agent for merchandise abroad. He was the sire of Flying Childers, foaled in 1715, who was considered tha fleetest horse of his day at Newmarket. He is said to havs run tbe Round Conrse at Nawmarket, three miles six furlongs and ninety-three yards, carrying 128 pounds, in six minutes and forty seconds, and the Beacon Conrse, four miles one furlong and one hundred and thirty-eight yards, in seven minutes and thirty seconds. He was said to bave covered eighty-two and a half feet in ona second of time, which is nearly at the rate of a mile in one minute. Of course all this must be received witb doubt, for in tbat early day there was no way to time a horse accurately, and experisnce has shown that no living animal can movs at that rate of speed on four legs. Ths Darley Arabian also sired Barlstt's Childsrs, own brother to the above; Almanzor, Cupid, Brisk, Bullerock, Dedalus, Dart, Aleppo, etc. Tbe Cullen Arabian, owned by Lord Cullen, was presented to tha English ambassador by the Emperor of Morocco. Hs sired some good stock, including Matron, dam of Bay Richmond, Harlequin, and tbe dam of Goodricke's Old England Mare, the dam of Manila, Camillus, etc. Tbe Ogletborpe Arabian was sire of Makeless. Ths Brown Northumberland, or Leede's Arabian, was imported by the Duke of Nortbumberland in 1760. He sired hut few foals, hut many of them were winners. Bethell's Arabian was sire of Selima, the grandam of Herod. The Panton Arabian was ths sire of the famous Virago. Tbe Curwen Bay Barb was a present to Louis XIV. of Franca from the Empsror of Morocco. Mr. Curwen procured him from Count Byram, a natural son of Louis. He was sire of Mixbury and sisters, one of which was the dam of Croft's Partner, Brocklesby Betty, etc. The Compton Barb, called also the Sedley Gray Arabian, was the sire of Coquette, dam of Camilla, by Trentham, Driver, etc. The St. Victor Barb was the sire of tbe Bald Galloway. Dodsworth, although foaled in England, was a natural Barb. His dam was one of those styled Royal mares. Ha sired some good stock. Greyhonnd was also a Barh, foaled in England; he was by King William's Wbite Barb Chillaby, out of Slugey, which means Greyhound, a natural Barb mare. Hs sired Duke of Wbarton's Otbello, Mr. Panton's Wbitefoot, Desdemona, Brockelsby. and some other good mares. The Byerly Turk, so callad from baving been Capt. Byerly's charger in King William's wars in Ireland in 1689, carricd his owner in tbe battle of the Boyne. He is, properly speaking, the progenitor of ths famous Herod blood. He sired Jigg, Sprite, Black Hearty, Archer, Basto, Grasshopper, and some excellent brood mares. Place's White Turk was the property of Mr. Place, stud master to the Protector, Olivsr Cromwell. He was sire of Wormwood, Commoner, the old Thornton mare and others. The Marshall, or Selaby Turk, ths property of Mr. Marsball, stud master to King William, Queeu Anne and George I., was sire of Old Spot, ths dam of Wyndham, and the granddam of Fearnaught. The D'Arcy White Turk sired old Hautboy. The D'Arcy Yellow Turk sired Spanker, Brimmer, and the great granddam of Cartonch. Sir J. Williams' Turk, known as the Honeywood Arabiau, sired Mr. Honeywood's two Trne Blues, the elder ths best plate horse of his day. These constitnte ths most prominent, and from them sprung the three great lines of blood to which all the greatest and best racehorses of ancient and modern days trace, either in England, France, Germany or America; the three lines of blood being represented by the titles of Eclipss, Matcbem and Herod. The Darley Arabian sired Bartlett's Childers, out of Betty Leedes, by Careless, he by Spanker, son of the D'Arcy Yellow Turk, out of a Barb mare. Cbilders sired Squirt, out of a Snaka mare, Snake by the Lister Turk, dam by old Hautboy, son of the D'Arcy White Turk. Squirt sired Marske, out of the Ruby mare, by Blacklegs, he hy Hutton's Bay Barb, dam by Coneyskins, son of the Lister Turk, out of a daughter of old Hautboy. Marske sired Eclipse, ont of Spiletta, by Regulus, son of the Godolphin Arabian, and Grey Robinson, hy the Bald Galloway, son of St. Victor Barh, granddam by Smith'sson of Snake, ont of Squirrel's dam, by the Akaster Turk. Eclipse sired King Fergus, dam Tnting's Polly, hy Black and all Black, son of Crab, by the Alcock Arabian, granddam hy Tartar; Mercury, dam by Tartar, son of Croft's Partner; Dunganuon, dam by Herod, son of Tartar, sire of imp. Bedford and Boaster; Saltram, ont of Virago, by Snap, son of Snip, by Flying Childers; PotSo's dam, Sportmistress, by Warren's Sportsman, son of Cade, by the Godolphin Arabian; Volunteer, own brother to Mercnry. The lattar sired Eagle and Spread Eagle, full brothers ont of a Highflyer mare. Mercury sired Gohanna and Precipitate, ont of a Herod mare, Platina and Silver, out of a Herod mare. King Fergus got Beningbrough, out of a Herod, and Hambletonian, out of a Highflyer mara. Saltram sired Whisky, out of Calash, by Herod, Royalist and Whip, out of a Harod mara. PotSo's sired Waxy and Worthy, ont of Maria, by Herod, Alderman, out of Lady Bolingbroke, by Squirrel. The Matchem blood is derived from the Darley Arabian, who sired Cade, ont of Roxana, by the Bald Galloway. Cada sired Matchem, ont of sister to Miss Partner, by Croft's Partner, son of Jigg, hy the Byerly Turk, and sister to Mixbury, by the Curwen Bay Barb. Matchem sired Turf, out of an Ancaster Starling mare. Conductor, out of a Snap mare, he sired Imperator, out of a Herod mare. Impsrator sired Trumpator, ont of a Squirrel mare, and Trumpator Sorcerer, out of a Diomed mare. Imperator also sired Pipator, out of a Squirrel mare, and he sired Remembrancer out of an Eclipse mare. Matchem also sired Pumpkin, Purity, Atalanta, Maiden, Miss Timms, Giantess, Mopsquaezer and many other famous onea. The Harod blood originated from the Byerly Turk, the sire of Jigg, out of a Spanker mare. Spanker, by the D'Arcy Yellow Turk. Jigg sired Croft's Partnar, ont of a daughter of the Curwan Bay Barh. Partner aired Tartar, ont of Meliora, by Fox; ha hy Clumsy, son of Old Hautboy. Tartar sired Herod, out of Cypron, hy Blaze, son of Flying Childers' granddam, Selima, by the Bethell Arabian. Herod was the sire of Highflyer, out of Rachel, by Blank, son of the Godolphin Arabian. Highflyer was never beaten or paid a forfeit, and was tha sire of some of the best racehorses, stallions and mares in the world. He sired Sir Peter Teazle, out of Papillon, by Snap; Walton and Williamson's Ditto, out of Arethusa, by Dunganon; Stamford and Archduke, out of Horatia, by Eclipse; Sir Oliver, out of Fanny, by Diomed. Delpini, out of Countass, by Blank, and Rockingham, out of Purity, by Matchsm. Herod was also sire of Woodpecksr, ont of Miss Ramsdsn, by Cabs. Woodpecker sired Buzzard, out of Misfortuns, by Dux. And Buzzard sired Quiz, out of Miss West, by Matchem; and Selim, out of a daugbter of Alexander, son of Eclipsa. Selim sired Sultan, out of Bacchante, by Williamson's Ditto. Herod also sired Anvil Drone, Bagot, Florizel, tha sirs of imp. Diomed, Bordeaux, Rover (afterwards Tug in Iraland), Fortitnde, Justics, Phenomenon, etc. It will thus be seen tbat tbess three lines of blood, Eclipse, Matcbem and Hsrod, form tbe foundation upon which tbe grand superstructnrs represented by tha thoroughbred raceborss has been built. Ona otber could be mentioned which forms a connecting link, The Darley Arabian sirsd Flying Childers, out of Betty Leedes, by Careless; he sired Snip, out of a mare hy Basto, son of ths Byerly Turk. Snip got Snap, out of a daughter of Fox, son of Clumsy, by old Hautboy. Snap sired a vast number of good racers, and ths cross appears in tbs pedigrss of many of our best horses. Tbe introduction of Oriental blood has not, in the last ons hundred ysars, improved tbe race of horses; and tha student of the turf and borss ganealogy will be mors than satisfied npon the conclusion of our articles that it is ths three lines of blood, happily commingled, which have produced all ths great racehorses of ths world.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Racing in Australia.

By ths steamar arriving last Sunday, we have colonial datss to Dec. 3d. Ths following are the principal events of ths Spring meeting of ths Victoria Racing Clubs at Flemming not beretofore reported:

The Flying Stakes—A sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, ł ft, with 100 added, for two-year-olds and upwards. Weight for age; three-quarters of a mile.

M. J. H. Hill's b c Newstead, 2 yrs, hy Neckersgate—Ada, 90 lbs..... 1
Mr. J. O. Inglis' b h Malua, 5 yrs, 127 lbs..... 2
Mr. M. Fennelly's br f Evie, 2 yrs, 85 lbs..... 3
Time, 1:14.

Eight others ran. Bstting—Even monay and 5 to 4 on Malua, 3 to 1 against Newstead, 5 to 1 Evie, from 10 to 20 to 1 ths otbers.

Spring handicap of 5 sovs. each, with 175 added; 150 sovs. and all the sweepstakes for the first horse, and 25 for the second. For three-year-olds and upwards. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. A. F. Smart's blk h Privateer, by Rapid Bay—Parasite, 4 yrs., 100 lbs..... 1
Mr. Bowman's br h Lavington, 3 yrs..... 2
Mr. W. Field's b c Mozart, 3 yrs., 114 lbs..... 3
Time, 2:10¾.

Sixteen others ran. Betting—7 to 2 against Rapid, 6 to 1 Privateer, 8 to 1 Here's Luck and Lesbia, 10 to 1 Yately, Coningsby, and Msteor, from 12 to 15 to 1 the otbers.

The Oak Stakes—Of 25 sovs. each, 3 ft., with 375 added; 300 sovs. and all the sweepstakes for the first horse, 50 for the second and 25 for the third. For three-year-old fillies, 122 lbs. One mile and a half.

Mr. W. J. Dangar's b m Venetia, by Malta—Victorine..... 1
Mr. R. Rove's br f Helene, by Countryman—Tinfinder..... 2
Mr. W. Blackler's b f Gratitude, by Countryman—Serenity..... 3
Time, 2:45¼.

Four others ran. Betting—2 to 1 against Tempe, 4 to 1 Helene and Gratitude, 7 to 1 Venetia and Iolanthe, 10 to 1 Sandal.

The Veteran Stakes.—A handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, 2 ft., with 200 added; 150 sovs. and all the sweepstakes for the first horse, and 50 for the second. For four-year-olds and upwards. One mile and a half.

Mr. R. Philips' b h Kit Nubbles, by The Diver—Little Nell, 5 yrs., 106 lbs..... 1
Hon. W. Pearson's br h Fryingpan, 5 yrs., 126 lbs..... 2
Mr. N. Wilson's h g Ringwood, 6 yrs., 114 lbs..... 3
Time, 2:43.

Nine others ran. Betting—2 to 1 against Fryingpan, 5 to 1 Kit Nubblss, 6 to 1 Impulss and Anglesey, 7 to 1 Bonnie Bee.

Just as the start was about to take place, a heavy storm of wind and rain set in, and caused a long delay. At length the lot were sent on their journey on pretty even terms. The course, which was almost deluged by tbe heavy down-pour of rain, was very heavy and dangerous, mud and water splashing in all directions as the horses galloped on. Grace Darling was the first to establish a clear lead, followed by Kit Nubblea, the pair holding the command round to the home turn, where Fryingpan went up to them, and passing tha waterwoman set sail after Kit Nubbles. In the run home, however, the weight told on the son of Bethnal Green, who could never get on terms with tha leader, and had to be content with finishing a desperate race a length behind him. Ringwood was an indifferent third, the others following in regular order.

Mares Produce Stakes—Of 10 sovs. each, h ft, one sov. only if declared on the first Monday in October, 1884, with 100 added. For three-year-olds, the produce of mares covered in 1880, and nominated as under. Colts, 8st 10 lb; fillies, 8st 5 lb. The winner of the V. R. C. Derby, 1884, to carry 5 lb extra. One mile and a quarter. The second horse to receive 50 sovs., and the third 20 sovs. out of the stake.

Hon. J. White's b c Bargo, by Maribrynong—Guelder Rose, 122 lbs.. 1
Mr. S. Martin's b c Reginald, by Grandmaster—Ave Maria, 122 lbs... 2
Mr. A. R. Roberison's ch c The Broker, by Goldsbrough—Melody, 122 lbs..... 3
Time, 2:10½.

Three others ran. Betting—7 to 4 on Bargo, 5 to 2 against Reginald, 6 to 1 Lavington, 8 to 1 The Broker.

Canterbury Plate—A sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, £3 15s ft., with 375 added, 300 sovs. and all the sweepstakes for the first horse, 50 for the second, and 25 for the third. Weight for age; two miles.

Hon. W. Pearson's h h Commotion, by Panic—Evening Star, 6 yrs, 132 lbs..... 1
Mr. J. O. Inglis's b h Malua, 5 yrs, 131 lbs..... 2
Mr. G. Davis's br c David, 3 yrs, 104 lbs..... 3
Time, 3:34

Betting—7 to 4 on Malua, 2 to 1 aginst Commotiou, 4 to 1 David.

On the flag falling, Commotion went to the front and led David hy two lengths and a half past the stand. At the turn, tbe son of Panic was eight lengths ahead of David, who was a length in advance of Malua, As they ran along the back, Power eased Commotion, who came back to within four lengths of David, but when the abattoirs were reached Mr. Pearson's horse was fully six lengths ahead of the three-year-old. Up to this point Malua was going easy, but he now moved up to David, and, passing the latter without an effort, set sail after Commotion. He could never, however, get up to the old horsa, who cama into the straight full of running and won as he liked hy four clear lengths from Malua, who appeared to make his effort too late. David was a moderate third. The victory of Commotion was received with great acclamation hy the public, and was, unmiatakahly, a moat popular one.

DEAR SIR: We wish to add the following in praise of the Perfection Driving Bit; the fast trotting mare "May Jefferson" had a VERY SORE MOUTH caused by the pinching of a defective bit. Her owner was persuaded to try the [illegible]tion; the mouth QUICKLY HEALED without cessation [illegible]lar driving and she trotted a mile in 2:35½ about t[illegible].
Spirit of the Times, New York, May 10, 1884.

The Outlook in the Mississippi Valley.

[Turf, Field and Farm.]

The weather of the present Fall has been so favorable that the yearlings in the West have been given an extreordinary preparation; in fact, the work has been eqnal to the grand preparation nsually given horses to prepare them for the great stakee of the regular meetings. Owners and trainers were not satisfied to hreak gently and teach colts and fillies to run, bnt many, in order to excel the time made in the quarter and three-furlong spurts by indiscreet trainers, actually cupped ont the feet of their colts, and some even went to the extent of plating in order to show fast runs and heat others in point of time. The result hes been that you can count no less than twenty-six yearlings in and around the Lexington racecourse which have run quarters better than 24 seconds, and a large majority of them in better than 23½ seconds. This would indicate a lot of superior youngsters bnt for the well-established fact that when so many run very fast and in or about the same time few if any of them ever prove really good ones. The running of colts so faet makes one almost in the hnmor of exclaiming, as the late W. T. Porter did when Jim Bell, hy Frank, ran a second heat in a mile-heat race at Lexington, Ky., in 1841, in 1:46, "short mile and Kentucky watches;" hnt Jim Bell proved a superior racehorse at all distances and many of these fest ones mey do the same. As a rnle the fillies have ehown much better than the colts, and the events of the coming year, as .n the present one, may convince the prejudiced that, after all, fillies are the hest and most valnahle as racchorsee. The prospects at present are, that the largest nnmher of horses trained in Kentucky will be located either at the old Lexington Association racetrack, or at the private tracks in that vicinity. The country is healthy end free from all malarial diseases incident to other localities; the track and stehling have been much improved and enlarged, and provieion and feed of all kinds ere of good qnality and low in price. The McGrathiana Stable of Mr. Milton Young, under the charge of Edward Brown, hetter known as Brown Dick, is now at the track, and there are eighteen horses in it, none older than three years old the coming Jannary. Belle of the Highlands, Vera and Lizzie S. have been relegated to the stud. The more promident among the three-year-olds will be Favor, Troubadour, Bootblack, Doubt, Diamond, Pegasus and Herrigan. It is generally conceded that Favor is the most probable winner of the Kentucky Derby. Tronbadour is not in the stake, and with Bootblack to second Favor the race on pnblic form should fall to Favor. His most formidable opponents will be found in Isaec Murphy, Ten Stone, Orlando, Red Stone, O. B., Vaulter or Lepanto, the latter a very promising-looking colt, hy Longfellow, ont of Nora Creina, the dam of Swiney and other good ones. On pnblic form, we would select Favor to win.

The two-yeer-olds are a grend-looking lot, including Enright, by Enquirer, dam Matagorda; Masterpiece, hy imp. Blue Mantle, dam Phoehe Mayflower; Kinglight, by King Alfonso, dam imp. Torchlight; Warfellow, by Longfellow, dam War Over; Stormer, by imp. Thnnderstorm, dam Kelpie; Spaldie, hy imp. Blue Mantle, dam Janet; Longalight, by Longfellow, dam Skylight; Red Girl, hy Duke of Magenta, dam imp. Malvina; Bankrupt, by Spendthrift, dam imp. Anthoress, and Emit, hy imp. Glenelg, dam Ems. The lot are well engaged at Lexington, Louisville, Latonia. Chicago and Saratoga. There is little or no speculation on the Kentncky Oaks, it being generally conceded to Lizzie Dwyer, the excellent filly Gold Ban not being among the nominations. Anna Woodcock and Tronssean each has a strong following. The Melbourne Stahle of W. S. Barnes & Co. is also located at the Lexington track, and will be trained hy Geo. Cadwallader, who received his edncation nnder that lncky Kentnckian, the late Joseph G. Boswell. The stahle will contain some ten or twelve, including the three-year-olds Kensington, Theckla, Czarina, Mecca and Trophy, and the two-year-olds Blne Wing, by imp. Billet, dam Mundane; Tne Bourbon, by imp. Billet, dam Mirah; Syntax, by St. Martin, dam Misfortune (the dam of Mistake, Hopeful, etc.); Ed. Gilman, by St. Martin, dam by Waverly; Pure Rye, hy imp. Billet, dam Mary Clark; Ferona, own sister to Ferida, by imp. Glenelg, dam La Henderson, and Boaz, by Fellowcraft, dam Rosaline. They are a promising lot and well engaged both East and West. The pnblic stable of James Murphy is also located at the Association course, hnt few of the horses were up in the absence of the trainer. He will have Vanguard, Binette, Salara, Bob Cook, Warrenton, Wanderment, Impromptu, Retinne, Snngleam, Sea Shell, Wanderoo, Bob Ban, etc. J. G. McFadden at present has only three, Lepanto, Gold Ban, and a two-year-old bay filly Hazel Kirke, by Hyder Ali. James Gilroy has some four or five np, including the California Bonanza, by Joe Hooker, and Keene. Wallace McClelland has five at present, Blast, Lewin, Bon Soir, Tiara and one other. Messrs. Geo. H. Clay & Co. have engaged Albert Taylor, and will train Trinketat, Lady Longfellow, Polaris and Gen. Clitz, all two-year-olds. R. McBride has Major Pickett, Mnsk Martindale and Lottie (2), hy King Faro or Springhok, dam Vida. It is rumored, and with some foundation, that John M. Clay, so long and snccessfully known on the turf as the owner of Balloon, Tne Blue, Magic, Madonna, Princeton, Ginger and a host of other good ones, has determined to return to the turf. He will have in his stable, in addition to a few good ones of his own, the two fillies lately sold hy him to Thomas W. Moore & Brother, and which have proved to he excellent ones. The prospect for racing in the West was never more brilliant than at present. There are a very large nnmber of horses, and many of them very promieing, especially those coming two years old, which we mention ae now two years old, but which, under the racing rules, will be two January 1, 1885.

Auetralian Turf Notee.

[Melbourne Sportsman.]

With one exception—Archer'a in '62—Malna'a weight was the biggeat ever carried to victory in the Melbourne Cup. As the time occupied by the Tasmanian was fifteen aeconds less than that taken hy Mr. De Mestre's horee, Malna's performance indubiately ranks ae the best on record.

That the most snccessful sire at present in Victoria is St. Albane there cannot be much doubt. With Blink Bonny in the Canlfield Cup, Meteor in the Moonee Valley Cnp, and Malna in the Melbonrne Cnp, and Ringwood in the Hurdle Race to represent him, his name has been brought more prominently than ever into notice.

One of the gamest and fastest horses that ever mnnched oats is little Fryingpan, who is almoat as popular amongst all sorts and conditiona of racing men as his stable companion, Commotion; the newa, that when struggling home through the slneh in the Veteran Stakes, the eon of Bethnal Green hurst his hoof eo hadly that it is poseible he may never race again will be received with much sorrow hy his admirere, whose name is legion.

The Hon. J. White has had some of the sours of racing this year. Last season his horses carried all before them—this year they are completely out in the cold.

The higgeet winners over the Melbourne Cup were the Messrs. Inglis, who are credited with having drawn £30,000 on settling day. Mr. Joe Thompson, on his arrival from England, heard such glowing accounts of the horse that he determined to back him, and, as he also "saved" him in his book, the Leviathan netted something like £8,000, which will more than cover his Enropean losses.

The Queensland Derby, run for on Satnrday last, resulted in even a greater boil-over than our Bergo *fiasco*. Mr. Jost (who will he remembered as the owner of Le Grand prior to the purchase of the colt hy Mr. Donald Wallace) had two horses engaged, Ormond and Petronel; he declared to win with Ormond, on which the extravagant odds of 100 to 5 were laid, and Petronel won comfortably hy several lengths. It is hardly necessary to add that there was great rejoicing in the camp of the metallicians.

The five races won by Malna since Mr. Inglis pnrchased him represent about £5,000 in stakes, and at least £50,000 in bets. As steted in the *Sportsman* last May. Mr. Inglis' pet plan from the first has heen to win a Melhonrne Cup with the Tasmenian, and to that end he was prepared last season, bnt in spite of the peins which Fonlsham took to get him fit; he never snceeeded in gettfng him cherry ripe until the last Newmarket Handicap. Towards the close of laat year the horse was hlistered and doctored till the "stable" almost despaired of ever getting him well, and, were it not for the assidnons attention paid him hy his trainer, it is unlikely that the crack son of St. Albans would ever have won a race for his new owner. As it is, the horse has carried the blne jacket and crimson sash of his owner first pert the post in three of the richest handicaps of the year, and looks very much like adding the next Champion to his list of victories.

The victory of a good horse under a big weight is always popular, and is invariably recognized hy the crowd at Flemington hy a spontaneous cheer when the winner returns to ecale. Few Victorian horses have been greeted with the ovations repeatedly accorded to Mr. Pearson's pair, Commotion and Fryingpan, and in spite of the fact that the old horse started a comparative ontsider for the Cnp, the spontaneous onthnrst of enthusiasm that wonld have arisen if he had canght the judge's eye first wonld have fairly shaken the stand, and demonetrated that, apart from "metallic" considerations, there are, in spite of Brigadier-General Mac Ivor's opinion to the contrary, *a few* individuals in Australia who love racing for its own sake. Fryingpan's reception after winning the Yan Yean Stakes with 9st. 7lh. in the saddle mnst have almost electrified Power, and was only second to the applause accorded the son of Bethnal Green, on the Oaks Day, when, with about a etone of mud and water in addition to his legitimate impost of 9st. 4lb., he struggled home second in the Veteran Stakes, eome lengths in advance of the remainder of the field, and was only heaten after a hard fight by the lightly-weighted Kit Nubbles.

Adelaide advices are that the committee of the South Australian Jockey Clnh intend to abandon the Morphetville Course and give np racing. The working plant will he sold off, and Sir Thos. Elder will purchese the land and all the buildings, and retain the same as portion of his stnd farm. These arrangements will come into operation at once, and the Jockey Clnb will be qnashed, and the Company wonnd np.

Krik s Guide.

Mr. H. G. Crickmore the compiler of Krik's Guide to the Tnrf, has issned a circular prospectus of the edition of 1884, in which the disadvantages under which he labors by reason of the failnre of people most interested to appreciate his work are set forth. The liherality of a few Eastern racing associations has alone made the continuation of the book possible by meeting the deficit in expense with contribntions in the interest of sport and preservation of records and statistics of great value to all concerned. Considering the nnmher of peopie now directly connected with racing in the United States who rely upon the Gnide for their racing data, it does seem that the number of subscriptions should be enongh not only to pay the printer's bills but leave Mr. Crickmore a goodly margin for the time and labor bestowed. It is not creditable to the fraternity that the trnth is otherwise. The following is the gist of the circnlar:

"In soliciting subscription to the above named Racing Guide for 1885, the undersigned is compelled to appeal for a more snbstanial support than has been given heretofore.

The printing hill for the editions of 1884 was $4,965, which with the other expenses actually paid out swelled the total cost to nearly $5,700. As in previons years this amount could not have been paid hut for the liberality of the American Jockey Club, Coney Island Jockey Clnb, and the Monmonth Park Association, each of which made special and large contrihntions in additions to their regular subscriptions.

The prospect for 1885 is that there will be a continued increase in expenses, and as the maximnm in the amount of snbscription has been reached, the compiler can only ask that breeders and associations, (in view of the valne the statistics given are to the general good of racing), will increase the number of their snbscriptions.

The terms are as follows: For Part I., Part II., and all editions during the racing season, from May 1st to October 1st, (Parts I. and II. bound in Russian leather, as in previone years), $15; for Parts I. and II., bound in cloth, separately, $4; the two volnmes, $7; Record of Races, only, flexible covers, $2.

Part 1. will contain a record of all the races run in the United States and Canada and by American-bred horses abroad in 1884, with index, and the stallion and other tables which have hitherto heen regntar featnres of the book.

Part II. will contain the entries for all the stakes to be run in the United States in 1884 and 1885, which will have closed up to and including April 1st, with index; also the usual winning tables and other information which has made the book so valuable.

The monthly or semi-monthly parts issned dnring the season will contain all the races run to within two days of the date of pnblicatiou."

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

Thia popular resort of our riflemen, whether belonging to military or citizen organizations, was the only place patronized on Snnday, as the German clnhs are moatly through with their official conteste for the year. The attendance at Shell Mound was large hecause there were several important and attractive events to be decided, among the foremost of which was the match between membere of the "Big Six." The early morning looked as if a tolerably favorable day might he expected, bnt about 11 o'clock in the forenoon these hopes were disnelled, and a cold, hiting, hlistering northwest wind sweeping from the hay diagonally across the range, and made it really abont as bad a day as could be for correct rifle shooting. In fact, the balance of the day was so cold that overcoats and gloves were eegerly resorted to by the contestants. The endurance contest of 100 shots each, 200 yards, hetween Cummings and Perkins and Klein and Carson, commands our first notice. It wes the sequel of a similar match between the same parties under the eame conditions, which was shot the latter end of last June when a total of 1,777 out of 2,000 possible was made, and which, as we said last week, gave each man an average of 444¼ ont of a possible 500. It was expected this good score wonld have been heaten, but as one of the contestants said to us afterwards, it was impossible to hold the rifle steady as the wind would force the muzzle down. Then there were two other causee working against a grand score, the lateneee of the honr at which the match ended, and the obscurity of the bull's-eye, which at times conld hardly be discerned, partly from the weather and partly from the shadow of one of the adjacent high posts which fell right across the disc. Under these circumstances the parties rightly claim the shooting of Sunday was not to be taken as a fair exhihition of their prowess with the rifle. The old winners, Perkins and Cummings, came out winnera again, by six points, with a total of 1,732, ont of a possihle 2,000, against 1,777, and an average per man of 433, ont of a possible 500, against 444, which they made last June. These figures, it is true, show a considerahle falling off hoth in the average and total, but not more, perheps, thau the day called for If there is one thing more especially difficult than another in out-door sporte, it is that of shooting the rifle well on a cold, biting day, such as last Snnday. The Big Six, therefore, may he considered, under the circumstancee, to have sustained their reputation. The score:

Cummings	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	4—42
	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4—45
	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4—47
	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—45
	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—47
	3	4	4	5	5	5	0	4	4	4—38
	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4—44
	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—45
	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—45
	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	3	3—43—441
Perkins	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—44
	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4—45
	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—44
	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	5	4—42
	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—44
	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—43
	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—43
	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	5—43
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3—38—428
Aggregate										869
Klein	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5—44
	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—44
	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5—44
	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—45
	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5—45
	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—43
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—41
	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—43
	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—44
	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—44—437
Carson	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	4—43
	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4—45
	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	5—43
	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—46
	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—45
	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—43
	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—43
	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	5	4	5—41
	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—41
	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	3—36—426
Aggregate										863

STRING TOTAL.

Perkins	44 45 44 42 44 43 43 42 43 38—428
Cummings	42 45 47 45 47 3b 44 45 45 43—441
Total	869
Carson	43 45 43 46 45 43 43 41 41 36—426
Klein	44 44 44 45 45 43 41 43 44 44—437
Total	863
Grand total	1,732

During the day the San Francisco Fusileers, Company C, Second Artillery, Captain John Brner, decided their unfinished monthly shoot. The shooting was at 200 and 500 yards, with 7 shots to the string, making a possible of 35 points at each or 70 in both. The same excuse exists for them and the Union Gatling boys as for the cracks. The score:

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
C. Thierbach	25	28	53

SECOND-CLASS MEDAL.

F. Koch	21	21	42

THIRD-CLASS MEDAL.

Chas. Baxton, 200 yds	26

The Union Gatling Battery, Company A, Second Artillery, Captain Simmons, were out in strength for their monthly medal shoot. In this case the old order of things prevailed, 10 shots to the string, at 200 and 500 yards; the third class shooting only at 200 yards. Oonsidering the day they also shot well. The score:

FIRST CLASS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Lieut. J. P. Warden	45	44	89
Serg't. Adams	40	38	78
Serg't. Seaman	39	38	77

SECOND CLASS.

Private Martin	38—	36	74

THIRD CLASS.

Private Powers	39	Private Archer	37

The laat class shot at 200 yards only.

The two Carr brothers, Charles and Smith, had a triangular match with the Little Giant, Sergeant Ed Hovey, in which Charles thie time came out victorious. Ae we have said Charles and Smith Carr are fast developing into good riflemen and may some day, perhaps, rise to the champion level of their brother Howard. It was a 50-ahot match as usual, 10 shots in the string, distance 100 yarda. Neither of the three claim credit for their ehooting, and yet the figures ehow good average work or even a little over the average. The score:

Chas. Carr	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4—43	
	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—44	
	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5—44	
	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—44	
	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	5	5	4—45—220	
Ed. Hovey	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—43	
	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—44	
	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—43	
	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—45	
	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4—41—216	
Smith Carr	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3—39	
	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4—44	
	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	3—43	
	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—43	
	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	3	4	4—40—209	

Fowler and Carver.

For some time we have heard little or nothing of our old champion Dr. Carver, and people were beginning to think he had retired into private life. A Mr. G. H. Fowler, a rash Englishman of Liverpool, lately poked the old lion with a sharp stick in the way of a challenge, and he utters a growl of defiance that is enough to shatter the trim little island into fragments and annihilate all her pretensious marksmen whether with the gun or rifle. An Eastern Exchange says Dr. Carver has been traveling with his Wide West show, and expects to be at New Orleans next month and give an exhibition at the World's Fair. However much many true men have regretted the circus strain or proclivity in the nature of our *national* champion at the butts or trap, none, we believe, can find fault with the bold and pronounced manliness of his answer to this rash Mr. Fowler, of Liverpool, only if Dr. Carver *should* perchance get beaten in the contest, it would then be better if he had not spoken so loudly, Modesty is never lost; it exalts victory, and robs defeat of its sting. However, we give below the whole affair as it stands at present:

Dr. Carver writes to the *American Field* as follows: "In reply to G. H. Fowler's challenge from Liverpool, England, I would say I will be very much pleased to accept the propositions he has made. First: To shoot at 100 pigeons, 35 yards rise, for $1,000 a side. I think Mr. Fowler means 30 yards rise, but it makes no difference, any distance will be acceptable. Second: To shoot 100 balls from a rifle, thrown from a trap, 18 yards rise, for $1,000 a side. I will be prepared to shoot both matches as soon as he arrives in this country, and will, with Mr. Fowler's consent, leave all arrangements regarding details, places, etc., in the hands of Dr. N. Rowe, the editor of the *American Field*. I would much prefer if Mr. Fowler would come to America so as to shoot in January.

"I have been waiting a long time for some one to throw a stone at me, and as Mr. Fowler has trespassed on the feelings of the shooting champion and been the first to come forth with a manly proposition, I thank him for it. I would, however, like to make the following additional. proposition: I will give any man in the world two yards and shoot at 100 pigeons, London Gun Club rules. I standing at 30 yards and my oppnent at 28 yards, using the Monico boundary of 17 yards. The reason I wish a 17-yard boundary is to do away with as much of the luck as possible, and kill the birds so that no time will be lost in retrieving."

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon								*				*
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

There is always something to mar the pleasures and anticipations of this world and in our out-door sports we cannot rightly expect any exception to this general rule of life. We are led to make this remark from the disastrous influence of the late heavy rains upon our general duck shooting, or at least upon the duck shooting in the vicinity and reach of San Francisco. No season since 1879 opened with such brilliant prospects of successful and continued sport as the present, but the late heavy rains, by causing very high water in the regions of the preserves, has sadly interfered with the good prospects if not marred them for some weeks to come. From the high state of the Sacramento river there have been no tides perceptible in the tules, we are told, for the last ten days, and without the usual tide falls, duck shooting will he decreased, if not in a measure stopped in the tule regions. Birds in places are plentiful, especially canvasbacks, which are far more numerous in our waters than they have been for years, but they cannot be reached, and the teal, widgeon and sprigtails have taken themselves in multitudes to the uplands where new ponds have been made and old ones filled up. Well, perhaps, it is the eternal fitness of things, which divides the blessings and pleasures of life among mankind far more equally than we imagine. The sport was ours before the storm, since it is our brother sportsman in the interior. Why should we grumble? In a few weeks at the most it will be ours again. It will readily be understood from all this that the different clubs have done nothing lately at their preserves. The usual army of hunters was out on Saturday and Sunday, but undividually and collectively they returned home with empty bags.

Mr. Thomas Ewing, of Oakland, a fortnight ago, on calling upon him at home, said he was about to commence shooting in earnest, and put his beautiful dog in training. He has commenced in good earnest. In a trip to the Suisun preserves, since that time, he and a friend bagged 105 canvasbacks.

Seeing an article in Monday's *Call*, in which it was stated that the lease of the "Teal Shooting Club," for their preserves near Suisun would expire next July, and that other persons are in negotiation with the proprietors for the premises, we called on Mr. G. Frank Smith, the President of the Teal Shooting Club, and asked for an explanation of the matter. Mr. Smith said: "We have leases for *nine years* from July 22, 1885, for all that portion of the Chamberlain tract that we have occupied for the last three years. Our leases are signed by all the owners of the property, and as a lawyer I can assure you that they are perfectly binding, valid and good. We have no fear of being disturbed in our possession, and if any idiot with more money than brains is ambitious to enjoy the luxury of a long litigation, or the excitements of an active struggle for either the possession or participation in our preserves, he is at full liberty to try it. If you saw the premises you would readily understand that the character of our improvements are not such as a short tenancy would have justified. Any money invested in acquiring leases to our prejudice will be wasted coin, for we are entitled to, and will occupy all the premises for the *next nine years*, peaceably if we can, or forcably if we must."

The above is just as we expected to find, for no practical business men would expend some $10,000 on a two years' lease. We thought every well informed person in the city knew that this large sum was expended only on getting the lease for the longer period. The shooting was poor last week at Teal preserve. Mr. Smith was up and got only nine birds, and Messrs. Upham and Goodall never fired a shot.

The papers say: Biggs has a mean farmer, who sells his pigeons to Oroville sportsmen. They are trained to fly home when shot at. He invariably gets all the birds again, as a Table Mountain gunnist was never known to kill one of the innocents. And very proper. If the Table Mountain men cannot kill the pigeons they shoot at, they ought to have to buy them a second time from the same man. We like the "cuteness" of that farmer from Biggs.

It is reported the gentlemen who shoots over the Hard Land ponds recently killed so many canvasbacks in one day that it took *two* boats to carry the birds. This, however, is not our report.

During the high water "decoys" will be of little service in duck shooting, but it will give additional fun to sculling. In fact, sculling for ducks will he all the go for some weeks. Messrs. Cole and Wilson, of the Ramhler, are credited with making good bags by sculling in the Suisun sloughs.

Good bags of duck it is said, were made during the last week at San Bruno, in Marin County, and at Alvarado. At the latter district we understood there was too much water, and those from who ought to know.

Pigeon Shooting at San Jose.

We are surprised to find no account of the usual Christmas matches in the interior, but the only one we got notice of, somewhat strangely, came off on Christmas day at San Jose, by the Garden City Club, which of late we regret to have heard so little about. Whether this departure from the usual custom of the season arose from want of birds or from want of suitable weather, we do not know, but it is a fact in all the northern counties notable for their Christmas matches. We congratulate the San Jose boys on being ahead this time, and in future hope they will persevere in taking the lead. Of course, the "horrible weather" had a dampening effect on the sport and kept away hundred of spectators. Still some good scores were made. The *Mercury* says:

"The Garden City Gun Club, on Christmas morning, at the Fair grounds, held a trap shooting contest for the Club's medal, Hurlingham rules, 30 yards rise, 12 birds each. On account of the inclement weather, there was but a small attendance of spectators. The following is the score;

J. Delmas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
J. Tisdale	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—10
F. Coykendall	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1— 7
G. Anderson	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1— 6
G. Polhemus	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0— 6

Won by J. Delmas.

The main event was followed by pool shooting, freeze out, same rules as above with following results: G. Polhemus 7, J. Tisdale 1, J. Delmas 8, F. Coykendall 4. Third Freeze out, twenty-one yards rise—F. Coykendall 0, G. Polhemus 2, J. Tisdale 1, J. Delmas 1. Fourth Freeze out, twenty-one yards— F. Coykendall 2, G. Polhemus 1, J. Tisdale 1, J. Delmas 0, H. Coykendall 2, declared draw between F. Coykendall and H. Coykendall. Fifth Freeze out, twenty-one yards—F. Coykendall 6, G. Polhemus 2, J. Tisdale 1, J. Delmas 6, H. Coykendall 0, declared draw between F. Coykendall and J. Delmas.

Glad It Is So.

A Gilroy paper says: "From the Supervisor's proceedings this week we take the following item:—The petition of E. Leavesley to be appointed Justice of the Peace for Gilroy Township was received, read and placed on file, and on motion said Leavesley was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of J. P. Sargent to qualify." We are glad to hear of Mr. Leavesley's appointment to this important office, for in his hands legitimate sports will be sacredly guarded, and the violators of the law reap their just rewards. From natural abilities, education and habits Mr. Leavesley is just the man for Justice of the Peace at Gilroy.

Honor Abroad.

An Eastern paper says: "William C. Flint, a San Francisco lawyer, has gathered the second largest and most complete collection of ornithological specimens in the country. It embraces more than 500 birdskins, between 800 and 900 nests, and not less than 10,000 eggs, while it includes about 600 varieties of Northern birds, 100 different specimens of nests, and nearly 500 species of North American eggs in perfect clutchea—a clutch meaning the complete number of eggs laid by the same bird for a single hatching." There is nothing like going from home to learn news. We regret never having seen the above interesting collection, or indeed, of having heard of it before reading the above. We congratulate our townsman.

A Bear Yarn.

We give the following, not that we ask our readers to believe it altogether, but to show that in the out-of-the-way place of Salt Lake the newspapers have some geniuses who are hard to beat when they turn themselves loose on a bear yarn:

"Not long since I was riding toward Cloud Peak, and had gone only three miles when I discovered two enormous grizzlies down in a horseshoe canyon. I left my pony, went to the canyon wall and opened fire on the enemies. The bears were 500 yards away. My first shot wounded one of the monsters, and the wounded one immediately attacked the other bear. They fought desperately for fifteen minutes. It was a terrible encounter. The wounded bear was beaten by its antagonist, after which I shot the victor. They were both ferocious-looking animals, and the two would weigh over 3,000 pounds. Their tusks measured three inches, claws four inches, feet fourteen inches, and the bears were twelve feet long.

"Leaving the two bears, I walked over a ridge not more than a mile away and came on to four more, two black and two silver-tip bears. They did not see me, and my position was a good one, on the lee and near a nice, smooth crag of granite. Slipping on a pair of moccasins, I was soon on top of the granite knob, 150 feet above ground. I opened fire immediately, only 200 yards, killed two at the first shot, and soon had them rolling down the mountain together. It was an exciting time; the four bears made a terrible noise. After seeing a large eagle swoop down among the pines catching a grouse, I descended from my rocky knob and ventured up to the bears. There they all lay in a heap, all dead and in the gulch together. These six bears would weigh over 7,000 pounds."—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

According to the following, it is dangerous to hunt over or near old battlefields. In the glorious hunting territory, which a liberal and generous government gives us in this blessed State, we can congratulate ourselves we have no such relics of "man's inhumanity to man." An Eastern exchange says:

"A few days ago some dry sage on the battle-field of Missionary ridge, near Chattenooga, Tenn., took fire and the flames spread with great rapidity. A stump soon blazed up and in a few seconds a roar like thunder reverberated down the valley, and the stump was blown into 10,000 pieces. Investigation developed the fact that three shells were imbedded in the stump and exploded from the heat."

Game Protective Legislation.

"There should be a comprehensive and well-considered game law passed at the coming session of the Legislature—one that will deal justly with all sections of the State. Above all, some effort should he made to secure the appointment of one or more Game Wardens, for, without somebody to enforce them, all the laws that might be passed would be of little account. It is high time that something were done in the interest of genuine game protection."

We take the above from the Sunday *Capital* of Sacramento, because it fully coincides with our own convictions, and because it is time the press knew what changes for the better are being prepared for presentation to the next Legislature. We had hoped, ere this, we should have been supplied with an authorized draft of the alterations to be presented by the State Sportsman's Association and the Fish Commissioners conjointly, as it is time they should be discussed by the press and understood by the people. We shall have *two* good men in the next Legislature on whom we can fully rely to do all that can be done to obtain such alterations as the State requires and do it ably. These gentlemen are Mr. Pyle, Assemblyman for Santa Clara county, and Mr. Hazard, Assemblyman for Los Angeles county, the latter of whom is already spoken of for the prominent position of Speaker. We are intimately acquainted with these gentlemen, and know their ability, their honesty, and their devotion to legitimate sports. Whatever legislation the State may need in justice to all classes and the preservation to our public game, may he safely left in their hands we know, but still, at thesame time, we think there has been remissness somewhere in not furnishing the press favorable to such legislation an authorized outline of the policy intended. Like our brother in Sacramento, we are most anxious about the appointment of Game Wardens either for this State or separate counties. We prefer State Wardens to travel round one after the other after violators of the law, men like Constable Jones, who so soon put down the rascalities of the Greek and Italian brigands on the Sacramento river and the bay, as least expensive and most efficacious. By a liberal allowance of the fines imposed through their instrumentality, good men could be obtained for the position, and such men would not only be self-sustaining, but for some years a pecuniary profit to the State. We have so often given our convictions about the absolute necessity and great benefit of such officers that we do not propose to repeat the former, but we do wish to enforce the latter. We spoke last week of the rapid increase of the bison in the national parks in Colorado from the protection they received from the Goverment gamekeepers. This week we give the following about the extermination of the moose in Oregon, from criminal, indiscriminate slaughter and their restoration in Maine, through the protection of game-wardens, because it is pertinent to the issue at present at stake with ourselves. An exchange says:

"An Oregon paper speaks of the killing of a moose in that State as a very rare occurrence, and says this, the largest of the deer species, is now very rare in this country. It is, probably, not generally known that moose are increasing in Maine. A few years ago, upon the passage of the present game law, it was almost impossible to find moose unless in the most extreme parts of the forest. The law now provides that no person shall hunt moose with dogs under a penalty of $100 for every moose so hunted or killed; and no person shall, between the first day of January and the first day of October, in each year, in any manner hunt, kill or destroy any moose, under the same penalty. It is now not a rare thing to see them in droves about the great lakes in the western part of Maine.

"E. M. Stillwell, one of the able Game Commissioners of this State, is the authority for saying that moose are increasing in Maine each year. In the Summer they frequent lakes and rivers to free themselves of insect pests, and they feed upon water plants and the tender branches of overhanging trees. In hunting along the lakes they can now be seen again in large herds."

It does not appear to us that it was the passage of the present law of Maine, in reference to the moose, stringent and reaching as it is, that procured their restoration, but the activity and sternness of the State Game Wardens who enforced the law. Let us have the same kind of officers in this State, and we shall soon see the almost extinct elk and antelope and the rapidly decreasing deer as plentiful again on our hills and in our forests as in the days of yore. What can be done in one State can be done in another by the same means. Without State or district Game Wardens nothing tangible can be done for so desirable a result; with them, everything can he done, because they will constantly enforce the law upon the army of marauders in all parts of the State, who recognize no rights except their own to do wrong. Let us have Game Wardens by all means. Without them to enforce the law no change or additions, however urgent they may he, will be of any use in arresting the [illegible] of our large game animals.

THE
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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Jan. 3, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson. 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Agent, Stockton.

The Proposed Jockey Club.

It may be premature yet to speak of a proposed Jockey Club, when so far the subject has not taken definite shape; but we sincerely hope that it will be carried through, and a Jockey Club organized which will be a credit to the city of San Francisco and the whole State of California. As we have stated heretofore, there is no necessity for any misunderstanding between the contemplated club and the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, and but for the foolish article in the *Chronicle*, referred to last week, attacking the association in connection with a notice of the scheme, none would have arisen. We do not believe that there is a single member of the association who would object to another organization of the kind, and very many of those who will do all in their power to forward it. In evidence of this we take the liberty of copying a paragraph from a letter received from Theodore Winters, dated Washoe City, December 27th, that reads: "I hope you will encourage the new Jockey Club in every way that is fair, for I think it will be a benefit rather than detract from the interests of our association, inasmuch as it will be an incentive for us to be wide-awake in arranging our programmes and giving every attention to our business. Every meeting we hold will establish us more firmly in the confidence of the public." So far as we have conversed with the members of the P. C. B. H. A., this is the feeling expressed with surprising unanimity, and in place of an exhibition of jealousy there is an ardent desire to see the project brought to a successful termination. Working in harmony there will be mutual advantages. Two meetings in the Spring and two in the Autumn, one at the latter season, held the middle of November, in the neighborhood of San Francisco, will secure more support than when restricted to two meetings in the year. It will be an additional encouragement to train horses for the home events, and also offer more inducements for those to run here who contemplate an Eastern trip. For instance, horses at Los Angeles could better afford to come here previous to making the trip East, when there is a double chance to earn money enough to pay the expenses of the journey, and the same reasons will apply to all other parts of the State. A Jockey Club gotten up on a scale which we hope to see fixed upon, will have a great effect in popularizing racing among a class, only a few of which, at present, are represented at the meetings.

It is imperative that the course be owned or completely controlled by the club, ownership by far the most preferable, and that the course and adjuncts be of the very best class. Notwithstanding we pride ourselves on a democracy that will not recognize other claims in preference to merit, there must be aristocratic surroundings to ensure complete success. Democratic as we may be, no one can object to the harmless display of wealth and social position when that display is in aid of a worthy object. In this way it is a gratification to those who have not the means to join in the gorgeous paraphernalia of dress and richness of equipage, by witnessing those who are more favored by fortune. We admire the masterpieces in the gallery of a wealthy patron of art, though engravings and chromos are all that kind of adornment in a more humble home. Architectural grandeur and the beauty of ornamental grounds are relished by the occupant of a cottage, and if his mind be truly balanced in place of an envious black spirit, he will look upon them as being built for his pleasure, the pleasure of gratifying the eye with pictures which otherwise he would never have seen.

The style and pomp of dress and equipage adds greatly to the attractions of a racecourse. It harmonizes with the sport, lends grace to the scene. For those who can afford the expenditure it is almost worthy of a journey to New York to visit Jerome Park on a raceday when the attractions are such as to draw the assemblage which is seen on the course when "big events" are to be decided. There is such an array of handsomely dressed ladies, the beauty of face and figure so heightened by the skill of the modiste and lapidary, that at first there is a feeling of bewilderment to those who are unaccustomed to the sight, and for a time it appears as though there was some enchantment which cast a glamourie over the spectator, seeing scenes and visions that were phantasics of an over-excited brain. Part of this is due to the ladies looking their very best among the surroundings which so grandly frame the picture. If they add such a charm to a racecourse there is mutual adornment, for sure it is that in no other situation beauty shines so refulgently, and the graces which dress lends are so striking. A club analagous to those of the East is what we would like to see in San Francisco. That is such associations as the American Jockey Club, the Coney Island Jockey Club, Washington Park, etc. There is assuredly wealth enough in this great city of the Occident, to sustain it if the right kind of spirit can be gotten up. It will require a great deal of hard work to succeed, and work that cannot be delegated to anyone outside of the "set" which must become interested to form such an association as is here outlined. There are numbers of just the right men in San Francisco for the job. Will they take hold of it?

The Past and Future.

"Ring out the old, ring in the new" is the constantly recurring refrain, and as the sombre clang gives way to the merry peal there is pleasant and painful retrospects, anxious and joyous anticipations. The past is a volume closed, the future a collection of white sheets on which are yet to be written what no one can foretell. As we have heretofore written our way is along the sunshiny paths of life, at least so far as depicting the bright side of the picture can bring sunshine out of gloom. The necessity for healthy recreation is acknowledged by all who are not so bigoted as to see sin in all kinds of enjoyment and who think there is a potent virtue in asceticism, religion in constant repinings. The Great Architect of the Universe has implanted in every breast a desire for some kind of amusement which brings relief from the labor and turmoil of a busy world. None are more innocent than outdoor sports, there are none which are more effective in promoting health and good spirits. They also engender good feelings between man and man, and rarely, indeed, is the true sportsman a man of rancorous disposition or of a venomous nature. We group all legitimate sports under this head, and our readers will bear us out in the assertion that the pages of this paper have never been sullied with unworthy subjects. While due attention has been paid to the department which can be termed the recreation portion, there has also been a due regard for the instructive, and the paddock, field, farm, orchard and garden have not been neglected. This, too, is a bright side, especially that part which has reference to the breeding of domestic animals. There is a quiet and unalloyed enjoyment in breeding and rearing all kinds of animals and fowls; and there is what may be termed an intensified pleasure in breeding, rearing and educating racehorses and trotters. It is a pleasure which never fails, if pursued with proper knowledge, and within the means of those who engage in it. All pertaining to this branch has been duly considered in the past, we hope to make it still more thorough in the future.

Where it Ends.

The legitimate conclusion of the "slugging" mania is shown by the telegraphic reports of the great champion knocking down a waiter girl, and with the further brutality of kicking her when she laid helpless on the floor. If there is a spark of manliness in the tribe they will refuse him a place on a stage which is immeasurably too high for this brute in human form, though we owe an apology to the brute creation for the comparison.

A Happy New Year.

To every one the *Breeder and Sportsman* wishes a happy, a very happy new year. While its readers of course receive the warmest greetings, there is not a man on "God's green earth" who is not utterly depraved, that does not come within the scope of its good wishes, and personally we can truthfully say that beside family, friends, acquaintances, a great majority of our enemies are included in the prayer that this year may be as happy as they can desire. Those that are left out are so contemptuously mean that they would not enjoy good fortune if it came their way, and would rail at blessings far above their deserts. A season of probation may be of service to these kind of folk, a sort of a purgatorial prelude to make them worthy of a whole year's happiness. Never mind! let them come in, too, as our estimate may be wrong, and if the best of us got only what we really deserve there would be a few dreary days in the three hundred and sixty-five. Burns expresses this feeling so well that it is worthy of quoting on every recurring New Year's day:

"But fare ye weel, auld NICKIE-BEN!
O wad ye tak' a thought and men!
Ye aiblins might—I dinna ken—
Still hae a stake.
I'm wae to think upo' you den,
Ev'n for your sake!"

"For a' that," so far as our knowledge goes the deil is a "gentleman" in comparison with some men of our acquaintance.

A Better Start.

Hereafter the last forms of this paper will go to press in the morning of Friday in place of the afternoon. Waiting for the mails to be distributed, which is generally afternoon, and frequently later, there would be little time to get the mail bags into the postoffice before the rush of papers, so many of which are published on the same day. In order to have a better position when the word is given we shall, in the future, score in the lead, and as this is a race in which we act as starting judge, there is no danger of fines or reprimands. By going to press a few hours earlier our readers will receive the paper in nearly every portion of the State as soon as Saturday evening, which will be more in accordance with the wishes of subscribers. It will necessitate, however, an earlier transmission of matter intended for publication, and nothing which reaches San Francisco later than Thursday night can appear in the issue of that week.

Washington Park Club.

We have plenty of blank forms and stamped and addressed envelops for all who wish to make nominations in the stakes of the Washington Park Club, Chicago. Should anyone desire assistance in making entries there will always be some one in the office to render it. It is an absolute certainty that there will be a long list of California names in the various stakes, and there should be as this club is second to none in "making things pleasant" for visitors, and the stakes and purses are such as to induce a lively competition to gain them, we have no fears of California not getting her share.

Not Correct.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE.—We have always thought that Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson would set his face against excessive use of two-year-olds, and were rather disagreeably surprised to see that he ran a two-year-old a mile and a quarter during the recent meeting at San Francisco.

The above from the *N. Y. Sportsman* is not correct inasmuch as we never held or wrote that two-year-olds were too young to be run and trotted. Neither can we concede that it is "excessive use" to run a colt of that age in one and one-quarter miles, the 22d of November, with 75 pounds on his back. Nothing like so excessive as a mile, 110 pounds up, and this view we think a large majority of turfmen will sustain. We were convinced from what Cito had shown in his exercise that a mile and a quarter with light weight brought less distress than three-quarters of a mile with the regulation weight, and his condition after the race proved this as he played during the "cooling out" process and gave no evidence of distress when unsaddled. It would have been fairer for the *Sportsman* to have accompanied the stricture with a true statement of the case.

Arthurton for Sale.

This highly bred son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and the sire of Arab with a record of 2:20½, and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, is offered for sale. All the colts he got the year Arab and Joe Arthurton were foaled was five, so that must be regarded as an extraordinary good showing. Mr. Corbitt having so many mares by Arthurton that with Guy Wilkes and his Mambrino Patchen stallion, he has little use for him, and consequently will sell him at a figure which should be much below his value. He is a fine looking horse and with a bold, fast trotting action. As he has been kept in the stud since a colt he has had no opportunity to show on the track in races, though without much work he trotted a trial in 2:28½.

Nominations in Stakes.

As the Stanford and Occident Stakes closed on Monday last, it is simply too soon to get the returns for publication. We feel confident, however, that the list of names will be far in excess of former years, especially in the stakes for foals of 1884. There is no hazard in stating that, with one exception, there will be a larger number of nominations in the Occident of 1887, than has ever been known in the State before. As the change was adopted on our suggestion, viz: that the stakes should close one year earlier than heretofore, the success is doubly gratifying. When advice proves to be good there is pardonable pride in referring to it.

Meeting of the Board of Trsutees of P. C. B. H. A.

To-day, Saturday, at one P. M, there is to he a meeting of the Trustees of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to arrange programme for the Spring Race meeting. It is obvions that it would be out of place to offer surmises or suggestions of what the action will be, though this much is safe to assert, that a grand programme will be gotten up, as the public support awarded at the last meeting incited a feeling of reciprocation which will result in hy far the best series of races ever held on this Coast.

Palo Alto has lost hy death the chestnut mare Annette, by Lexington, dam by Grey Eagle, from Mary Morris, by Modoc. Annette was foaled in 1860, and died from debility consequent upon old age. She was the dam of Camilla Urso, (dam by Raven), by Lodi; Chance, by Venture; Jim Farley, hy Hubbard, and the trotting stallion Aneel, hy Electioneer.

Early and Late Racing in California.

[Daily Alta California.]

California occupies a prominent position at preeent in the racing world. Every year adds to the lustre of her thoronghreds, and there is good promise that ere long she will rank with the oldest of the "racehorse regions" in the quality of her racehorses. Horses bred on her soil have won high honors in the East, and in whet may be called the infancy of breeding this class of horses here. It wes evident to those who were conversant witb the subject that climatic advantages were greatly in her favor, and tbat when other things were equal she would obtain a supremacy which would compel acknowledgement. New-comers were impressed with advantages which old residents did not perceive, and urged those who had the requisite meane to engege in the pursuit. The soil and native grasses were potent adjuncts for the perfection of physical growth, and the opportunities for continuous training wes a factor not to be overlooked. There was an immense territory adapted to the production of the very highest type of horses of all classes, particularly those in which were required speed and endurance.

Racing in California is divided into distinct eras. The natives inherited from their Spanish ancestors a fondness for horees, and they also fell heir to a race of animals which were eminently well qualified for their manner of life; closely allied to the thoroughbred in form and capacity to go a distauce, and with a turn of speed neerly as great as the thoroughbred of fifty years ago. Without preparation many of them were equal to running a mile well inside of two minntes, and could keep up a gallop which would cover a hundred miles "between sun and sun."

There were grand times in the early deys wheu the course was lined from start to finish with hundreds of gayly-dressed Senors and Senoritas, mounted on clean-limbed, elegant horses, the bright ribbons, sasbes and scarfs flashing in the sunlight. They were a merry-heerted people, and though bands of horses eud herds of cattle were lost and won, victor and vanquished joined in the fandango, and shared in the revelry without exultation ou the part of the winners or repinings among the losers. The second era was ushered in with the advent of the "short horse." With the multitudes which the gold discovery brought came beavily muscled, powerfully built animals which could break from the ecore like an arrow from the bow, and heat the earth with such force and rapidity of stroke as to carry them from four hundred yards to helf a mile in very fast time. They came from Oregon, Missonri, Arkanses, Illinois, Kentucky and other States, and the quarter-paths were the scenes of many exciting contests. Bags of coined gold, huekskin sacks of dust were wegered, and not nnfrequently the sharp notes of tbe revolver and the gleam of the bowie knife gave an emphasis to the sport. The construction of race tracks marked the commencement of the third point, an epoch which historians of the tnrf will fix npon as the real beginning of racing on this Coast. The first racing npon them did not differ materially from that in vogue at places on the other side of the continent. Heet racing was the rule these for a mile being usually "3 in 5," for longer distences "2 in 3." The horses which took part were importetions from the horse-breeding countries and were below the etandard of those retained at home. About the eame period the breeding of thoronghhreds was inaugurated, though as short a time back as 1860, Belmont wes advertised as the "only *tried* horse" in California. The native-hred proved superior to those that preceded them, and the get of Belmont took the first place in the conteste. In 1863 Lodi was imported, in 1864 Norfolk, and the races between these Kentucky-bred colts excited the livelieet interest and attracted large assemhleges. From then until a decade later the racing wae fairly good the worst feature being the adherence to heats which, in a measnre, was owing to the scarcity of horses. As a rnle they were honest contests in which the beet horee won although there might have heen exceptional cases of rascality.

In 1872 there ceme to this coest Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, two creck trotters of the day. It may appear somewhat eingular that the visit of two distinguished trotters could have any influence ou racing affeire, though it can be euccessfnlly eetablished that such was the reault, and very detrimental it proved. Great crowds of people assembled to witness the "trials of epeed" between Occident and these maree, and the receipts at the gates were enormous when compared with the ordinary racing. From tuis it was evident that noted racehorses could be sent here and by competing for advertised sensational sums with the best of the California representatives there would be fully as rich a harvest as had heen reaped by the trottere. Those were astute men connected with turf matters in the East. The "McDaniel confedaracy" owned the strongest stable on the continent. Under the management of the man who gave it a name, trained hy himself, as capable in this department es eny men in America, the colors were in the van for race efter race end the emolnments were lerge. There were two horses which had played an important part in races heretofore but their services could be dispensed with, as younger members of the stahle were likely to prove more remunerative et home. These eent were Hubbard and Joe Daniels, each of wbich had earned snfficient celebrity to give the desired notoriety. The California-hred Thad Stevens had shown that he wes among the best, if not the very best, on the California turf, end that he could compass e distance was nearly assured. The first race gotten up was heats of four miles over the Oaklend course, the purse stated to he $5,000. Joe Daniels end Thad were named and also a three-year-old colt, Ballothox, hy Norfolk. The latter was thought to have no show, as his condition was heckward, and et that time no one imagined a three-year-old could have any chance with older horses in a race for that distence. Joe Daniels won the first heat, Thad Stevens the second and third, Ballotbox pressing him close in the second, run in the fastest time, 7:30, for a second heat up to the present dey. Many thought Joe Daniels conld have won at that though it is a problematical conclusion. This race paved the way for a greater. That is for a greater sum of money, and, nnquestionebly, a more stupendons fraud.

A purse of $20,000 wes edvertised, and in order to bring the ground within reach of the multitnde, more accessible than the Oaklend Course was at thet day, the Oceen View treck was selected. Another Eesteru horse was sent out to battle for the big pnrse, True Blue his name, and he had also won distinction in the East. His owner refused to join the confederacy, stating distinctly and positively that his horse should run to win and he would not he a party to fraud of any description. It is needless to recapitulate the incidents of the race minntely. The pool selling was in the hands of those who manipuleted the race, and a very large sum was represented on the books. The cash portion was mainly put up hy "outsiders," who fancied that the Eastern horses could win. The favorite with tbe "insiders" wae Thad Stevens, but he was far from being the horse he was on the day of the Oakland race. True Blue won the second heat, wes cut down by Joe Daniels, who won the first heat, "Old Thad" getting the third and fourth. It took a big express wegon to hanl to the city the safe and the coin it contained. The road from the track to town was blockaded by vehicles, never such a concourse of people on a Californie course. The venture wes more snccessful than the most sanguine anticipated, and wben so many dollars were gained, what odds wes it what the people said or thought. Such a rich mine could not be closed, end "big races" were the order for several yeers thereafter. Not one of them free from euspicion; not one that did not present good reaeons for their abrogation. The lessons taught were heneful. Many who had control of horses considered it "legitimate" to make a few "snre dollars" by having their horses beeteu rather than take risks of "backing them to win." What little interest was felt in racing was growing weaker and weaker with every meeting. Ownership of racehorses wes held to be derogatory, to run them a reproach to enyone who valued the good opinion of the public. Of course there were honorable exceptions. It is within bounds to sey that a majority of the turfmen of California were imbued with honorable motives; hut the doings of the few brought the whole body into discredit, and it was absolutely necessary that something should be done to control the baser element if racing were sustained on this Coast.

THE PACIFIC COAST BLOOD-HORSE ASSOCIATION

Was organized in the Fall of 1878, a preliminary meeting having been held at Secramento during the Stete fair, and the busiuess consumated at a later meeting in San Francisco. It was not expected that a jockey club could be gotten up on the scale of those of the East, although the design was to take a wider scope than a mere congregation of individuals to control the management of racing on one course. It was fondly hoped that something analagous to the English Jockey Clnb, having the general jurisdiction of racing on the Pacific Slope, as that has on the reputable racecourses of England, would be sustained and thus protect the interests in all parts of the country. This may he more clearly explained by extracts from the By-Laws. The first seutence is as follows: "*Object*—The object being to encouarege breeding of the highest type of the thoroughbred horse and the improvement of racing on the Pacific Coast." In the article defining the duties of the trnstees this language is used: "In settling disputes between those who are connected with racehorses, the trustees will endeavor to impress on the perties the necessity of being governed by honor, bonesty and strict integrity, and thet these are the fundamental principles upon which success is fonnded. This higher code established racing in the affections of the people, and is the only way to recover end eustain its pristine popnlarity." The purposes were further explained in the concluding article: "This Association is organized to edvance the interests dependingon breeding thoroughbred horses, and the higher grades which epring from the thoroughbred. Anything which has a tendency to advance this purpose is within the ecope of the Association. It shall have full power to own or rent coureae and grounds, to give race meetings, hold exhibitions, award premiums, adopt rules and regulatious governing the same, and to fix a uniform code for the government of recing on the Pacific Coast."

From the first the Association has exerted a powerful influence. The fairs which gave racing premiume and other Associations adopted the rules, es it wes clearly understood that wrong doing would meet with prompt punishment, deharring the offender from all the coursee, the restraint was effectual throughout the State. Thirteen race meetings bave been held under the auspices of the association, with only one instance when fraud was apparent, and in tbat case the penalty was inflicted within half an hour after the offenee was committed. The very first meeting was sufficient to establieh the aseociation in the confidence of the public, and that confidence hae never been lost. There has heen other reforme.

The old style of runuing heats, which gave such an opportunity for fraud and combinations, especially the barbarous "3 in 5," has been replaced, with few exceptions, with "daeheś," and in place of two races in the afternoon, four, five, and in some cases six have been decided in the same or less time. The "management" of the racing has given greater eatisfaction; promptness taken tho place of old-time procrastination, and the rnles enforced decisively aud with fairness to all. There is no question of tho impetus given to breeding by the organization of this society. In 1878 Theodore Winters was the only person engaged in breeding thoroughbreds, on a scale resembling the stud farms of the East. E. J. Beldwin was beginning at Santa Anita, and there were a few mares in various hends in different portions of the State. Now Rancho del Paso has a large number of the finest breeding, and in the fields and paddocks of Palo Alto there are fifty in the racehorse department with half as many more for the production of trotters, few of whicb are unworthy of being placed in the hlue blood division. Santa Anita has grown into one of the large hreeding establishments of the country, and in the six years which heve elapsed since Mr. Beldwin commenced operations severel celebrities of the turf have been reared there, and reced with high honors at home and abroad. The mares, outside of these large places, are in fer greater numbers now, end there is a general interest in nearly every portion of the State in the breeding, rearing and treining thoronghbrede.

It can be truthfully claimed that the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association has been the main instrument in rescuing the sports of the turf from the odium under which it had fallen, hes been of vast service in estahlishing a better system of racing and in the menegement thereof, and though hampered in its efforts by the obstructions of those who were prompted hy feelings of animosity to the association, a great deal of good has followed its organization, and whatever may he its history bereafter the good influence will always he felt.

At the first meeting Lelend Stanford, E. J. Baldwin, James McM. Shafter, Caleb Dorsey, John M. Coghlan, Theodore Winters and Henry Schwartz were elected trustees. E. J. Baldwin was choseu President, Theodore Winters Vice-President and Caleb Dorsey Second Vice Presidant. E. J. Baldwin served as President two years, when Theodore Winters was elected President, Jemes McM. Shafter Vice-President. Mr. Winters held the Presidency for three years, when et the ennual election in 1883, James V. Coleman was elected to the Presidency, and again in 1884 Henry Schwartz Vice-President, Caleb Dorsey having retained the second Vice-Presidency through every term. There have been a few changes in the Boerd of Trustees from time to time and it now stands J. B. Haggin, Theodore Winters, P. A. Finigan, James V. Coleman, Caleb Dorsey, Henry Schwartz and William Boots. Statistics are "dry reading" to the general public, and to present a detailed accounts of the sums which have been distributed to owners during the period would require too much spece. The eggregrate ie over $60,000 and the money returns is an item in favor of the association if inferior to the other benefits which have followed the organization. The amount far exceeds that given hy the California State Agriculturel Society, which stands next on the list of the California Associations in amounts given for the encouragment of breeding the highest type of the thoroughbred horse."

Calling on the Queen.

It is a rapid and comfortable journey from New York to Cincinnati by the Peunsylvania Limited. We left at 9 A. M., Monday, Dec. 15th, and were in the Queen City at 7:30 A. M., Tueeday. Mr. S. T. Harris met us at the Burnet House, and an honr after breekfast four of us were seated in a carriage and driving over the Clifton Heights to Chester Park. Grant espied us as we swung into the road which sweeps by the club-house, end the moment the wheels stopped he turned the knob which released us and pointed to tne chestnut mare out in the field nipping the half-frozen grass near the edge of the small lake. "We will walk over and see her now," eaid Mr. Bonner, in his decided way, and the groom replied, "All right." Tbe hair of Maud S. had grown long, and it was thick enough to protect her from the sharp, frosty wind. She appeared to enjoy the ontdoor freedom, and certainly looked the picture of health. She has taken on flesh, and is stout and rngged. "We trrn her out at ten in the morning and take her up at four in the afternoon," explained Grant, "and I tell yon she likes it." As we drew near, the groom softly called, "Come, daughter," and the queen lifted her head and slowly approeched us. Mr. Bonner was quick to detect that the hoofs had so grown as to make her slightly point the hind toes, and with the remark to Dr. Roberge, "Just as I expected," he directed that the mare should be led to her box. We walked around the track to study its shape, and when we reached the stable found Grant waiting for us with rasp and knife. The box of Maud S. is within thirty yards of the club-honse, and it is warm and roomy. The joints are so nicely fitted that water will not freeze in the stall the coldest night. And yet the ventilation is good. The walls are covered with the mementoes of many battles. The motto, "The Best Time Ever Made," which was divided at Rochester in the presence of cheering thousands, which wes reunited by St. Julien when he trotted in 2:11¼ at Hartford, and which was returned to Maud S. when she made her record of 2:10¾, hangs against the wall, the two halves neatly framed, and silently speaking of thrilling events in history. Neer it hangs another motto, "The Queen of the Turf," presented to the great mare when she redneed the record to 2:10¼. Only a shoe which she wore at Cleveland tells of 2:09¾. Another shoo speaks of 2:09¾ at Lexington, hut in Mr. Bonner's house is the Woodhurn Farm Cup, commemorative of the latter grand achievement. Scrapers with 2:10¾ carved on them, hoots, hits and pictures associated with her memorable career, also adorn the box walls and suggest a hundred different episodes in the life of the Queen, the most famous mare that ever trod the earth.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Trotting in Australia.

The following summarice of the trotting, at Elsterwick, Nov. 3d, are from the *Federal Australian*:

Three-Minute Class—Of 25 sovs. (harness only), with a sweep of 1 sov. each from starters, to go to the second horse. Free for all horses having no record better than three minutes. Two miles.

E. James' br m Lilly W., aged	A. Mulholland 1
Jos. Cleeland's bl m Dareplu Maid, aged	R. Cleeland 2
D. Collin's b g Midnight, 6 yrs	W. Blatt 3
P. G. Roddy's bl m Lubra, aged	Owner 0
J. Commins' b g Spark, aged	R. Bradfield 0
J. A. Roberts' bl m Cora, aged	Brenan 0
J. A. Roberts' bl m Nellie, aged	M'Cormick 0
S. Davis' g m The Ruler, 6 yrs	Brooks 0
M. K. Gullan's b m Nell, aged	W. Orchard dist

Time, 5:55½.

Nell finished first hut was dieqnalified on account of her driver shouting.

Boccaccio Two-Year-Old Trot—A sweep of 3 sovs. each for starters, added to a purse of 100 sovs., (the gift of Mr. J. A. Roberts), for the produce of mares covered by his horse Boccaccio in his second season. The winner, the purse; second, two-thirds, and third, one-third of sweep. Mile heats, best two in three.

P. G. Dixon's b f Belle—Brooks	W. O.

2:45 Class—Of 75 sovs., (harness only), with a sweep of 2 sovs. from starters, to go to the second horse. One mile heats, best [illegible] five.

A. Mulholland's b g Little Dick, aged—Owner	1 1
Frank Robins' b g Captain Dearborn, aged—Owner	2 2
D. Collins' ns b m Swamp Angel, 6 yrs—Blatt	0

Time, 2:18, 2:18½, 2:51¼.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Brighton Races up to the 18th, and Then Quits, Cause: a Blizzard—Incidents of the Closing Days—The Troubles of the Maryland Jockey Club Over—General Notes, Etc.

Fosteral's losing race to Singerley on Thnrsday last at Brightou was a most creditable performauce for the sen of Foster, though defeated. The race was the fastest one of the day, the mile aud three furlongs beiug run in 2.26, at the rate of 1:46½ to the mile—a great effort over the slow course. We thiuk, however, that his owner erred in starting so good a horse as Fosteral is at the weight, 124 lbs. The writer has always upheld tbe merits of this geldiug, temperiug his praise with the opiniou that he was not built for a weight carrier, and when he won recently uuder 119 lbs., it was a surprise to him, aud laid to a "poor field." But to beat so good a colt as Singerley at the weights looked problematical in the extreme. Not hut what the writer believes that Fosteral can beat Singerley the same distance at 19 lbs. between them, same to be *at lower weights*. With Fosteral 110 lbs., Singerley 91 lbs., the order would likely be reversed.

The early birds from all points of the compass, Thursday foreuoon, went around slaughtering the metropolitan pencilers on Nettie to win, Ligan for place, just as the race was run. Indeed, one of the talent weut so far in his mad career as to bet a doubting bookmaker at remunerative odds, that he could one, two, three, and as the metallician received the result on his telephone, just as the bettor stated, he sadly put a black mark opposite the bet recorded, and told his clerk to bet that party no more, he kuew too much. Some large amounts were paid ou this race, several of the bookmakers being badly hit. Shelby Browu, however, was some reparation for them. His name was hardly ever mentioned, and some of them did not pay out a dollar ou the race. So the bookmakers can't complaiu. One hand so often washes the other.

It begins to look as if the Dwyera parted with another prize when they sold Miss Palmer, the handsome daughter of Billet and Belle Palmer. Al. Thompson, that clever colored trainer, has now got her, apparently, not only into a running, but staying vein, and she won her mile race on Thursday in hollow style, though the field was of light quality. Still the filly goes into Winter quarters an evident better racer than she has shown in public at any time this seasou, and nine out of teu judges of two-year-olds would rather see a youngster begin poorly and fiuish well than to begin well and go to pieces before the seasou is over, for such often fail to make good three-year-olds. Hindoo wes an exception, and some others might be named that recovered their form, but the contrary is too often the rule. Miss Palmer is well engaged, and perhaps McDoneld has a prize in his possession. Who knows?

Herbert, withiu his distance, nine furlongs, is evidently in his best form of the year, and yet good, fast horse, and reliable weight-carrier as he has proveu himself to be, he cannot seem to stay many yerds beyond the length of hie tether, noted above. Why this is so, when the horse is bred for a four-miler, is one of those strange incongruities of the turf that time sometimes fails to straighten ont. The writer remembers that in 1882, as Tom Plunkatt, when he saw Herbert run second for tha Travers Stakes at Saratoga, the big three-year-old gave him the impression of possessing the makiugs of a cup horse, and later on that Fall he won the September Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, one mile and three-quarters in 3:11½, with 113 lbs. up, a good performance, considering the weights carried, and the beaten horses, Volusia, Wyoming, and Frankie B.

Last year he did not run, and for Rancocas this season he could not compass any longer trip than he can for his present owners from the "Hub." Unless there are some physical raasons that the public kuow not of, it must be that this stoutly-bred son of Glenelg and the dam of Creosote has grown cunning, and having his own idea as to how *far* he cares to race, has figured the distance down to such a fine point "so far and no farther." Acknowledging the fact that Herbert is now probably a better auimal than when he sported the Lorillard colors, it would be interesting to knew if the horse has really measnred in his eye the nine furlongs at Brighton, which would not be so wouderful a fact after all. This could be ascertained the first time the horse is raced at Sheepshead Bay, which is *nine furlongs around*, hy ruuniug him iu a mila and a quarter race, and then if Herbert has really set for himself a distance of from near tha head of the stretch to tha wire and clear round again (Brighton's nine furlongs), it will ba known by the result of tho raca. If the horse is cunning and has guaged his own distance, the chances are that he will consider tha Sheepshead mile and a qnarter (a furlong up the stretch and once round) similar to Brighton's nine furlongs, and stay the ronta. But if he really *cannot* stay, the race will but confirm tha disagreeable fact. It would be a hard matter to steal Herbert, aa he could always be identified by tho large bunch of white hairs on the inside of one of his hind legs. It looks like a brand or mark of a blister, but is a hirth-mark. On Thursday, however, the Beach combers succumbed to tha Blizzard and hauled down their racing flag after racing 125 days. A driving snow etorm with the mercury tha next day down to zero showed that they quit none too soon.

Fred Archer was in Chicago the latter part of last weak, and met quita a knot of Laka City journaliste and turfmen at the rooms of tha Washington Park Club. He left on Friday last for St. Louie, where he expected to make a visit.

Caramel aurprised herself and her backere on Monday, not by winning at the tail-end of the season and paying good dividende, as aho has dona tha last few aeasons, but by reaaon of the race being at two milee, a distauce generally considered to be about twice the measnre of her compaee. On the present occasion, however, the light weight helped. She was well nursed by little Rivere, and though Nettle pushed her close all the way home, Caramel won her first, and prohahly her last race at a long distance, for it ia not likely sha will ever have as much courage again. Caramel should make a fine broodmare from her choice breeding.

The Maryland Jockey Club's meeting ou Saturday of this week will select the successors of Secretary Ferguson and Treasnrer McLane. We congratulate the two retiring gentlemen on their past servicea, aud think that both deeerve well of their fellows, for neither positiou, particularly that of Secretary, is a bed of case, as more than one gentleman throughout the country in a similar poeition can teatify. That the new incumbents will be qualified to fill their difficult duties, we have every reason to believa, and whoever they may be we feel confident that the affairs of tha Maryland Jockey Club will he safe in their hands. The organization is the fourth in seniority in this country, only the Jockey Association, the Saratoga Association and the American Jockey Club outranking it, and Pimlico has always had a firm hold on the hearts of New Yorkers.

The meeting was held last evening, the 20th, and resulted in the selection of Mr. Charles Wheatley for Secretary, and Mr. R. C. Hall for Treasurer, and the meeting broke up in emity, Major Ferguson, the retiring Secretary, paying a neat tribute to the merits of his successor, the present Secretary of the Saratoga Association. But the dates of Baltimore and Saratoga are such that Mr. Wheatley can easily fill both positions.

An English exchange says that a gentleman iu the west of England named Russell was on one occasion running a fox hard in a wild and unfrequented part of his country, when, on account of a strong wind and deep cover, he had for a short time lost all sound of the pack. Suddenly he overtook a miller, who, having tied his donkey, with its eack of flour, to a hedge, was joining the chase, and running for his life. "Have you seen or heard the hounds?" said Russell iu a hurry. "Yes, sir," said the miller, "they're just afore, running like hell's bells; doan't ye hear 'em?" "Jump up," said Russell, "my horse shall carry us both as far as he can," and he actually carried the miller behind him till the fox was killed. Mr. Russell would rather heve one sportsman ont with him than twenty fine gentlemen whe put on the scarlet coat merely for the love of the fashion.

The Elkridge Fox Hunting Club had a brisk hunt near the Monumental City last Saturday after a lively old red fox, who finally eluded his pursuers. The start was made from the seven-mile toll-gate on the Falls road. Several of the riders got a fall during the chase, hut no one was burt. Those present were T. Swanu Latrobe, Alexander Brown, Gen. Geo. S. Brown, Prof. Rowland, Thomas Swamm, Harry Harwood aud Joseph H. Voss. PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1884.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Treatment of Bulls.

In the management of bulls the great mistake is made by too many in supposing that they need harsh treatmeut. A hull is quite as amenable to kindness as is auy other animal. Firm yet kind treatmeut will rednce bulls to obedience, and render them easily managed. From the age of calfhood they should be regularly handled, and accustomed to the contact of human beings. At about one year old they frequeutly become playful, and this is often mistaken for vice, whereas, when used as above recommended, it is the playfulness of youth. This is tened down by placing a ring in the nose of the bull. Whenever practicable—and there are few cases where it is not so—bulls in service should be kept in a building whera the milch cows ere kept. They thus become accustomed to the regular association with human beings, and as docila as are the cows. Never strike a bull without reason; they have long memories, and may retaliete when least expected. If disobedient, one quick stroke is usually sufficient, and the animal knows the reason for it. A whip is the best implement to use in conuection with a bull. The best way to spoil a bull is to keep him in a place hy himself, to feed him through a trap door, and never to bring him out except whenever he is wanted for service. When so kept the getting him out is usually a formidable affair. So kept, he grows moody and savage, and it is to such bulls that we usually look for accidents. The attendant should never display fear of a bull. If the latter once perceives that his attendant is afraid of him, and they are quick to see the signs, the man should be replaced, or it is likely mischief will result, and the bull be spoiled.

I have before remarked as to young bulls becoming playful when about twelve months old, that is the time when they are beginning to want service work. At this time, if yon do not keep an eye upon them, they will land the attendant a cropper when feeding, especially if they think he is not quick enough in supplying their food. For this a foolish attendant will thrash the animal, and probably he will take a stick with him every time hereafter that he goes to feed it, and on every such occasion the bull will come in for a few hard whacks. This is just the way to spoil him for life, for he conceives such a hatred of tha human race that ha is never afterwards safe. The best cura is a ring, and the putting in the ring is simple, and but the work of a few minutes. Place a rope around his neck, draw him up gently to the stoop of a gateway, Pass the rope round tha stoop, and let it be firmly held. Have ready a round steel chisel, sharpened to a fina point, tha chisel being a little thicker than the ring. This should be held in readiness by an attendant; also the ring, opened, the screw, and a small screwdriver. Don't alarm the bull, but soothe him. With the fingers of the left hand, feal for and draw gently down the proper place in the nostrils, taking care to avoid the bone. With the right hand, guiding the chisel by the fingers of tha left, bringing the point of tha chisal to the place and pase it quickly and firmly through tha cartilage of the nose. Retain the hold with the left hand, taking the ring in the right, pass it through the hole made by the chisel and fasten the scraw, slipping it round a few timas to see that it works easily. If the rope is held firmly by one or two men, and the animal is not frightened to begin with, there is no difficulty in ringing a young hull. If drivan up to the spot with blows and loud shoutiug, then difficulty will be experiancad, tha bull will resist to tha utmost of his power, the operator becomes nervous, and probably take off a piece of tho bone, or otherwise injure it, spoiling the animal for feeding for some time, even if no worse consequnces result.—*London Live Stock Journal.*

Weed Out the Dairy Stock.

One of the mistakes most frequently committed by our farmers is that of always disposing of the best stock on the farm and retaining the poorest. All farmers do not make this mistaka, but it must be conceded that a great many do. The dairyman who sells two or three of his best animals to the drover, becauaa he is offered ten or fifteen dollars more than the value of more inferior animals, does himself a lasting injury. Ha perhaps, by doing so, gets rid of the only animals that pay a respectable profit on their keeping. The profit earnad hy the profitabla animals in the dairy is taxed and sometimes very severely taxed to overcome tha losa incurred by keeping poor animals and to make the dairy profitable as a whole. Very oftan the good auimals in a dairy are not sufficiently good or numerous, and the poor animals are so very poor and so very numerous, that the dairy does not raturn a profit.

Again there may be times or circumstancee under which tha dairy, even if of most excellent quality and managed in the most perfect manner, will return but little or perhaps no profit at all. Now it is very evident that the dairyman who makes a handsome profit from his dairy can not afford to sell even one of his best cows, nnless, as is not apt to be the case, he should be offered a price greatly in excess of her apparent valne. The dairyman can not afford to sell one of his best cows, for the reason that such action will have an nutoward effect upon the prosperity of his business. Even if the dairyman has more cows than he can keep he can not efford to commence at the head of his herd to rednce their numbers. Aud again, if the dairy does not pay a profit by reason of the preponderance of the poor and unprofitable animals, or for any other reason, the farmer can not afford to sell his best cows and retain the poorer ones. Whila the farmer engaged in dairying should keep no more cows than he can keep at a profit, end when compelled to reduce the numhers of his dairy should in all cases select the poorest animals to turn off, yet at the time no cow should be kept at a lose. The reason for this is obvions: if all the animals in the dairy whosa keeping entails a loss were disposed of the profit realized from the profitable animals would not have to be taxed, as is too often the case, to cover up and hide the losses incurred by keeping poor and unprofiteble cows. And again by disposing of all the poor and unprofitable animals and keeping none but profitable cows the profits of the dairy can be very materially iucreased in another way

All deiry farmers makes a practice of keeping just ahont what stock their farms can support. Now I do not object to this conree, if the mistake is not committed of keeping just a few heads too many. There is no business which of itself alone will maintain for a longer period the fertility of the farm so well as dairy husbandary. Hence it is only good practice to keep as many cows as can be kept at a profit. The mistake that a great many dairymen make, however, is that of keeping too many. Now by disposing of a few of the poorest cowa in the diery, the remainder will do much better. The pasturee, instead of heing overstocked, will furnish an abundanca of feed, and the cows will respond to this generons method of feeding in a way to make the farmer believe that prosperity is returning to the diary. The deiry farmer can not afford to sell his best cows ahd keep poor ones instead. He cannot afford to keep unprofiteble cowe at all. He cennot afford to overstock his pestnres, nor yet can he afford to keep se much stock in winter that he ie constantly in donht as whether he has hay enongh to winter his stock. Thia state of nncertainty is quite too apt to affect the daily rationa doled out to the cows, and this course in turn affects the profit of the diary. In short, the farmer cannot afford to do anything for the fun of it, and cen afford to do anythiug which will pay a profit. *Breeders' Gazette.*

Effect of Cold on Cows.

Dr. Nichols, of the Boston *Journal of Chemistry* found that the cooling of the cows' legs by standing in a pool of cold water in hot days in the Summer to avoid the annoyance of flies, diminishes their flow of milk. His observatioua were carefully and repeatedly made, and there could be no mistaking the fact that the chilling of their feet and legs decreased their milk secretions, so sensitive are cows to the influence of cold. Such being the case, says Mr. L. B. Arnold, in *Farmer's Advocate*, what must be the effect upon cows which, at this time of the year, have not only their feet and legs, hut their whole bodies, not only moderately, but severely chilled, hy standing out in the cold winds and storms needlessly all day, or have their legs, teats aud ears and tails nearly frozeu by etanding still too long in a cold stable? The observations are worth remembering by every dairymau iu these high altitudes, as a warniug agaiust exposure to the inclemencies of the seasons. How many dairyman have any clear appreciatiou of just how much chilling a cow will bear before her milk will begin to give way? Not many, it is pretty certain, or we should not so often see cows on the leaward side of fences with their backs humped up aud their heads and tails drawn dowu, and their feet all gathered upon a single squara foot of surface, with the vain endeavor to ward off some of tha intensity of the chilling blasts that distress them. If the owners of cows or other stock fully appreciated the extent of loss they endure by allowing their animals to get chilled to discomfort naarly every day all Winter, they certainly would take better care of them. No man in his right mind would stand by idly and see the flesh of his animals gradually but steadily wasting, without making a strennous effort to arrest the waste. He certainly would exert himself if he positivaly knew that either flesh or milk was being lost, and would cost four or five times as much to restore it again as for lumber to save it by making comfortable quarters. Everybody is not expectad to make as closa obeervations as Dr. Nichols, but it would seem as if anybody ought to be able to distinguish between the amount of flesh on a cow'a bones in Autumn and the quantity on them in the Spring following a hard Winter; and if he has fed his animal decently well, he onght to ba able to understand that the differenca between Autumn and Winter is dne to destrnction by cold. The reader may think a man must be stupid if he could not "see it," hnt there ara thonsands of men in every State and Provinca, tha flesh of whose cows comes and goes alternately every Summer and Winter, and yet the owners "don't see it." Tha man who could wake up the stock owners of a State, or aven a township, to a realizing sense of the losses thay annually incur from needlessly exposing their stock to cold, or to cold which could he easily avoided, should be entitled to a pension the rest of his life.

Virginia Mode of Curing Hams.

Virginia country cured hams, aud notably the Springfield aud Eaet Virginia hams, are curad in the following way, admitting soma slight variations of course, according to the fancy or tasto of tha individual:

The hoga are left on the scaffold until tha animal heat ie well out of the carcass, and it has become a little stiff from cold, in order that it may cut smoother and better than it does when limp. Usually the pork is not cut till the next morning after it is killed, but if the weather is very cold, and it is feared that it will freeze before the morning, it is cut and salted same day.

On being cut, the meat is immediataly salted by hands who stand ready, and packad down in hulk, flesh eide up, on tha floor or a platform made for the purpose of holding the meat. On packing it down, each piece is so laid that all the blood that oozes out of tha meat will flow away from it, and not remain in coutact with the flesh to taint it. This is one of the nice points in our method of curing bacon, namely, to have the animal bleed freely when it is killed, and not allow the pork to staud long in the bloody water that always comes away from pork a short time after it ie slaughtered. Hence wa never use hrine, but always salt the meat dry, and break hulk and resalt again in a short time. Care is taken to touch all the joints and bones with plenty of salt, and to

sprinkle mora salt on the thick part of the piecos as they are packed down.

We use from a hushel to a hushel aud a half of dry salt to a tbousand pounds of pork, applying the most on maat of large size. Sometimes, to giva a fiue red color to tba flesh of tha hams, a little saltpatra is ruhbed on them, but very oftan nothing hut dry salt is applied till the meat is ready to ha smoked. At the expiration of four to six weaks, dapanding on tbe size, and state of tha weathar, the hams are taken up, washed claan of tbe salt (hut this is oftan omitted), and molasses or moist brown sugar is smeared ovar the flesh side, and red or black peppar applied freely to giva the meat a good flavor, and also to keep off the bacon hug, tha parent of tbe "skipper." The red peppar shonld he dried in an oven, and theu pounded fioe in a mortar. Both sorts of peppar may ha taken togather. A gallon of molasses or tan ponnds of sugar, and four ponnds of hlack pepper, or a peck of red in pod, are enough of thase articlas for a thousand weight of hams. The pieces are thau hung up and smoked in the usual way hy kindliug a light fira in the middle of tbe room, and keapiug it smotherad with chips from the woodpile. But usa only green hickory or oak wood, as it imparts a bright gingerhread color to the meat.—*Country Gentleman.*

Familiar Science.

The following is from a paper in the *Rural New Yorker*, by S. R. Harris: Tbe milking shonld he done gently, quickly and perfectly, taking tima to remove the last drop in the hag. Milk at regular hours, moroings and evenings. The taats aud hag, if dirty, should ba washed clean befora milking. Cows should not he hurried from tha pasture as baste iujures them and the milk also. 'Tis better to go where tha cows are, than to drive tham long distaoces to be milked. Iu 100 parts of ordinary milk there are 87 parts of water, 4 of fatty matter or hutter, 5 of milk sogar, 3.5 of cheasy matter or curd and 7 of mineral matter. Butter gives it an oily richness; sugar, its sweetness; curd, its thickness; water, its refreshiog properties as a drink, aud salt, its peculiar flavor. Flavors in milk, resulting from the feed, can he removad in severa ways: 1st, hy adding oua gallon of hoiling watar to avery six of milk; 2d, by addiog a solution of foiter (mada by puttiog one ounce iu a pint of water) to the milk, ooa-quarter pint to avery fifteen gallons; 3d, by scalding the milk before settiug. Scalding the cream before churniug also removes any foreigu flavor. Cooling and areating the milk removes the "cowy" odor. Straining the milk through a cloth laid over some wire cloth is necessary hefora setting. Milk pans should hold from one and a half to three gallons, aud should he broad and shallow (ahout three iuches deep), so as to expose much surfaca. They should also he durahle, easily cleaned aud free from joints. Glass vessels ara good, eo are china or glazed earthenware; hlock tin pans stamped out of ona piece, ara considered the heet. Cooling the top layar of milk and allowing the hottom to he affected by the temperature of the atmosphere is recommended by some hntter-makers, who claim that, heing warmed underneath, the milk rises to the surface, where it gradually cools and then descends, leaving the cream on tha surfaca, all raised in 12 hours, while the milk is perfectly sweet. Tha cream of milk refrigerated and set in shallow pans in tronghs filled with water uuder 55 degraes, makes superior hutter. The frame of the troughs cau he made of wood, lined with lead, tin or zinc. They should be covered to prevent evaporation, and holes must he cut into the cover for each milk pan, and he large enongh to allow tha pans to rest in the water as deep as tha milk stands in the pans. Time of setting varies with the temperature and the depth of the milk. At a temperature of 56 deg., all cream rises in 24 to 30 honrs; at a higher temperature it takes a shorter time hut sours rapidly. Stone heuches (as previously recommended) help to cool milk io Summer. When the temperature of a dairy is low during the winter, the milk may stand from 36 to 48 hours, hut no longer; if the temperature goes much helow 40 deg. the cream will rise very slowly. Some people skim the milk when set 12 hours, and again 24 hours afterwards, and churn the skimming separately; the first makes A No. 1 hutter, that from the second is not so good.

Sugar-Curing Hams.

The process of sugar-curiog hams is as follow: The hams are trimmed and ruhbed with salt and left to drain on a hench for a day and a night. They are then wiped dry and packed iu a clean harrel, and each oue is ruhbed with salt aa it is pnt down. They are packed as closely as possihle. A pickle is made as follows: For each 100 pounds of meat 7 pounds of salt, 2½ pounds of hrowu sugar, aud two ounces of saltpeter are dissolved in hot water, aud the liquid is hoiled for a short time, being skimmed if necessary. It is then cooled, and when cold is strained into the harrel through a doubled cloth on to the meat. The meat should he kept three inches under the pickle. It is hest to head up the barrel and pour the pickle through a hole in the head, and then cork it tight. Otherwise, a loose head should he put on the meat and weighted down, aud a cover put on the top of the harrel. After two months the hams may he taken out, well wiped and ruhbed with ground hlack pepper, aud then amoked. As a suhstitute for the nsual smoke house, the following ia suggested: Smoke a harrel thoroughly with maple or hickory chips (raise the harrel an inch or two from the grouud to furnish draft), and when smoked sufficiently, sweep out the inside, and give it a alight rinsing with cold water. When you have thus prepared it, pack the hams and shouldera in, fiesh aide up, and pour over them the pickle in quantity snfficient to cover them, and your work is done. The pickle extracting the deaired smoky flavor from the harrel, will carry it through the whole mass of meat, and much more equally, or evenly, than by the usual process of smoking, as the flavor will he as etrong in the center as at the surface of the ham. In addition to this even flavoring of the meat this process will be found to be much less troublesome and laborions, avoiding the risk of falling into the fire, of a hnrning smoke house, or into the hands of the thieving neighbors, hesides escaping the filthiuesa which is inaeparahle from the common way of smoking, and its consequent waste when preparing it for the table, as tha meat is every way as clean when taken from the harrel as when placed in it. By this process, all the expense, labor and trouhle of hagging the hame after makiug, to keep them from the flies, is ohviated, as they may he kept submerged in the pickle till wanted, or the last piece is desired for the gridiron, pot or pan. Be eure to amoke the harrel very thoroughly if you would have a strong flavor of smoke in your meat.—*Rural World.*

Milk, hutter, cheese and calves are all the legitimate progeny of a cow. What animal gives a more diversified source of iucome?

The Cow of Kerry.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In yonr issue of Dec. 13th there appeared an article clipped from the Colorado *Live Stock Journal*, relative to the "Kerry Cows." Tha writer, either tbrough igooranca or as many reporters do, from habit, atates that tbe cattle of whom ha was speaking were the ooly individnals of tbeir raca in America. It is to correct this statement that I write. Gahe Case, the popular road-housa kaaper near Fleetwood Park, New York City, has a Kerry cow, and the eame is knowu hv every person who has read Track and Road in *Wilkes' Spirit*, or who have ever goue down the road where all tba hoys go when they indulge in a drive. Tha case reminds me of a writer to the Kausas City *Times*, who, some years sioce, stated that "America had known but ooe Geo. Washiugtoo, ona Lexiogton; ona Abraham Lincoln, one Ten Broeck; ona Hiram Woodruff, ona Hambletooian." Farther along in tba article tbis writar stated "tbat I refer to Rysdyk's Hamhletonian, when speaking of Hamhletouian." Now, thera were otber Hambletonians; Bishop's, Harris', and a son of Messenger, wbo were all good horses and without whose aid Rysdyk's horse would never have becoma famous, or even seeu the light of this world, for Oue Eye, the granddam of the Hero of Chester, wae a daughter of Bishon's Hamhletooian. Ignorance caused tbe *Times* man to mislead the nutntored, aud prohahly ignorance had much to do with the Colorado man's statement regarding the Kerry cow. COLUMBUS.

MAYVIEW, KANSAS, Dec. 20, 1884.

Do uot look for a superlatively good heef, hnttar and milk animal in the same cow—it is incompatibla with tha decrees of nature.

Don't forget to handle the udder of youug heifers before they have their first calf. It certainly makes them gentle.

If you have roguish stock get rid of it. A hreachy animal will frequently spoil the whole herd.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Worms.

The cause of tha prodnction of worms in the hody is enveloped in mystery, poverty of the system, pasturing in marshy or wet grounds, or the use of stagnant waters are undouhtedly the predisposing agents. Young animals are more subject to them than aged, and weakly than strouger subjects. They are, however, ofteu fonnd in horses to which none of these conditions apply. Worms deriva their nutriment hy suction from the iutestiual secretious. Three kinds of worms are commonly found in the horsa. First, tha loog, rouud worm (Lumhricoids), which are occasionally discovered in the fœces: they, inhabit the small intestines, aud in length are from eight to twenty inches. Secondly, the (Strongulus), or slender worm, two to six inches in length, with a thread-like coutracted head; these are fonud in the large intestines. Thirdly, the (Rectal Ascaredis), or pin worm, often found in great numhera in the colen and rectum. This worm is usnally white in color, and ahout ona inch long. In aome cases the presauca of worms may he detected by their heing excreted along with tha fœces, while in other cases their presenca can only be suspected by a peculiar, rough, dry, uuthrifty appearance of the coat, or at other times hy frequent whisking of the tail, aud hy some dry white matter adhering round the anue. In some cases (prohably where they exist in small numbers), they seem to do no harm, while in others they appear to affect the health of the horse very injuriously. As a general rule, when a horse has worms his system is out of order—possihly not on account of the worms, hut perhaps the worms find a suitahle teuement in his intestines hecause they are out of order—just as the mange insect will lodge in an unhealthy in preference to a healthy akin. There is no medicine which is so effectual in removing worms as tartar ematic. One of the following nowders should he given every moruing for a week, to he followed by a physic hall: Take of tattarized antimouy, one drachm; powdered ginger and aniseed, of each half an ouuce. Mix, and give with the ordinary food. Let the stomach rast for six days, then let the animal have the followiug: Take of arsenious acid, one drachm; sulphur, six onnces; powdered coriauder seed, six ounces. Mix thoronghly, and make into eighteen powders; one to he giveu daily in food. A change of diet is always desirable. Pin worms, which chiefly inhahit the rectum, and occasiou persistent ruhbing of the tail, may he most effectually removed by the injection, every morning for a week, of six ounces of linseed oil and one ounce of spirits of turpentiue, the agents to he thoronghly hlended by shaking aud injected into the rectnm.—*Dr. R. A. Finlay.*

Many late colts are now weauad, aud a little precaution at this particular turning point will certainly have a hearing on their future usefulness. When haudled properly from the start the process of weaning is like the process of breaking a very small matter. In every iustauce it is important that the foal should he full fed from birth, and in case the dam does not yield milk euough to give a stroog aud steady growth, this should he supplemeuted with cow's milk. The foal can easily be taught to take warm cow's milk. The foal should be handled from the first, and learu to regard man as its friend. It cau usually be taught to drink warm milk from a pail. Some, however, think it easier to teach it to snck from a hottle. It will not he necessary to give it new milk more than a few days, when sweet, warm, skim-milk, with occasionally a little hoiled flaxseed in it will produce just as good a result. When it becomes necessary to wean such a foal, it is ouly required to increase the amouut of cow's milk, and also to taach it to eat a few oats. And when the foal haa had sufficient milk from the dam, it will only he necessary to teach it to drink milk and eat oats some two weeks before weaning. Skim-milk is perhaps the very hest food to wean colts ou, hecause, having lost its cream or oil, it still retains its caseine, or cheese principle, its whey, or sugar, and its phosphate of lime, heiug well adapted to give a strong growth to the muscles and bones. After the colt geta used to taking milk it may he given moderately sour without aoy injurious effects. A few oats or quarts of bran or middliuge should also he given the colt at weaning. The object is to keep tbe colt growing steadily, without losing anything, at weaniug.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Get rid of the halky horses. They are worth hut little anywhere and seemingly less ou the farm than anywhere else. The most profitahle way to get rid of them is to hreak them of the habit of halking. This can he doue more sno-ceasfully hy kindness than any other way. Loud talk and rongh treatment generally iucreases the difficulty.

How Start a Poor Foal.

Wa ara asked what will start a foal that has become poor iu the Fall, aud does not take readily to oats. He eats wheat middlings best, hut tbat does not seem to start bim mucb. His owner is makiug buttar this Winter. Wheu a foal gets poor, aod seems to have a poor appetite cow's milk will start him sooner than anything elsa we ever tried. Feed him a little new milk at first. If ba does not take to tha milk, mix a very little milk iuto his middlioge, aud he will eat it, Next time mix a little more, aud each time iucraasa it, and he will soon take milk with a decided relish. Whao taught to taka milk, you can give him skim-milk. Skim-milk is rich in just the elements of food tbat tbe foal oeeds. It is admirable to giva muacular growtb, and growth of sound hone. It is hest to giva tha milk about hlood warm. If ha likes it better, give soma middlings in tha milk. Wa have found skim-milk tba best food to give vigorons growth to foals, and have fed them 20 lhs. per day of it with great profit. We consider it ecooomical food at forty ceuts per hundred pounds. Thay often hacoma very fond of sour milk and make rapid growth upon it. If the foal hecomes constipated, which is likely to alternate with looseuass, the hast remedy is a little hoilad flaxseed. The seed is safer tbau liuseed oil, because you can always get pure seed, but there is dangar of the oil heing impure. The foal also takes the hoiled seed more readily iu its food. Ooly just enough should he given to cleansa tbe bowels. Two tahle spoonfuls, hoiled, is plenty for a dose.—*Live Stock Journal.*

POULTRY.

Raising Geese.

The raising of gease is one of the most profitable branches of poultry raisiog whera aoyone has plenty of water aud a good range of grass. A wooded pasture makes a good run for them. A pond can he easily mada for tbem hy the nse of a plow and road scraper in ona day's work with a team. Iu the Spring they lay very early. Take the eggs from the nest as soon after they ara laid as you can, place them on a folded piaca of flannel and cover with folds of same, torn them partly over evary day until placed under the goose or hen. A hen can only cover six eggs. Tha time of incnhation is four to six weeks, according to the weather. A hen has rarely brougbt a gosling out in four weeks with me. When the goslings are first hatched they are very tender, and shonld be confined in a pen with their mother on a grass plat with pleuty of sour milk, and if there is clover or tender grass or young grain. either oats or rye, they will require no no otbar feeding. I think clover is the hest feed for the young oues. I keep a flock of seventy geesa and have extra good luck raising gosliugs on the above plan. The geese are ready to pick every seven weeks. Whan tha feathers part from the goose and are dry at the ends of feathers they are ripe, hut if they seem hloody or juicy, they should not ha picked until ripe, as the feathers will not keep when picked green. Both eggs and feathers are hetter from old geese than from the yonng ones. Although they are a water fowl the goslings are easily drowned hy getting wet. If they get their down wet through, they will die uuless takeu hy the fire aud ruhbed and kept warm until they ara perfectly dry, wheu they may he put out with the goose again.—*Poultry Keeper.*

Nearly all the ordinary hreeds of Americau poultry existing in this country a qnarter of a century ago have been wondrously "improvad" in shape, size, waight for age, comeliness, thriftiness and in egg-producing capacity, within that period; and this alone through the manipulatiou and care exercised in crossing the old stock with tbe new or modern importations, hy our farmers, poulterers and American fanciers. So much for the valne of the fanciers' labors. The laying qualities of our harnyard fowls, crossed with these breeds within the past score of years, have been eminently improved. The average size of the present "dunghill" hirds in any farmer's yard in the country, east, west or south, shows how this point has been effected. These "naturally" indifferent layers hitherto, have now come to he largely improved, too, in this respect. And wherever we turu, or whatever portion of the country we visit, we may fiud the stamp of the imported "fancy" fowls grafted upon all formerly insignificant, puny, measly, ill-shaped stock, that was so comaonly seeu aronud the door-yards of farmer and couutry resideut twenty-five years ago.

The *Poultry Monthly* says: Negligeuce hringe ruio to the poultryman's yard as well as it does to those eugaged iu other pursnits. It is an inexorable law of nature, and no one can shirk or deviate from her rules without incurring the penalty. Fowls aud fowl houses should he kept clean. No preparation yet devised cau compensate for or make fowls productive while infested with lice or allowed to live in a fetid atmosphere. Cleanliness shonld he the first duty of the poulterer and the first rule in poultry culture, for it promotes health, produtiveness and fertility, saves food aud also an honorahle name.

Have a big, cheap wash-boiler. Put it on a hack kitchen stove, with soft water. Iuto this put all the hones, potato peelings, bread scraps, gravy, meat vetables, etc., that come from your table. Add any food—corn, rye, harley, meal—for chickens that you may happeu to have. Add also a little red pepper and salt. Dump this into a trough for your chickens while the heat of the hoiliug has gone out of it. Crack the hones aud it will pay in eggs. We give this feed in the moruing. Some of our neighhors prefer it at night. We get the most eggs.

The hens that lay extremely small eggs are so old as really to he past their prime or else prematurely old. The production of such eggs frequently goes before absolute sterility, and in fact, the heus are sterile eo far as chickeus are concerned, for the eggs are ahortive aod (at least the very small ones) will uot hatch. Wheu young heus lay such, the cause is almost invariably too high feeding, and the cure of course the reverse. There is uo chauce of recovery in the case of old fowls.

The Iowa *Homestead* gives this good adviae: Do not le taken in hy anyone wanting to sell you a sure-always receipe on the chicken cholera. The heet receipe we have heard of is to keep your fowls supplied with sand, gravel, mixed food, meat scrape, aud vegetables. This is the hest cholera preventive yet known. If you let your fowls hecome improverished in hlood, or over-fed in one food, especially corn, you may expect trouble.

Winter eggs are the only ones which commaud from 25 to 40 cents a dozen, and it ouly costs but little more to gather a few dozeu each day than it does to have the hens rob and scratching for a precarious living the Winter thro

FISH.

An exchange says: "The dam at Papermill Creek, Marin connty, has heen swept away by high water, and there is now nothing to prevent fisb from going up into Lagunitas Creek and other streams. This dam has been long a snbject of contention between the Sportsmen's Clnb and S. P. Taylor, the proprietor of the paper mill. The latter has beeu successful in his contest for a long time past in preventing fish ladders from heing put up at the dam."

As far as right and justice to the commnnity go, we know nothing on which we can congratulate the people more than on the destruction of this notorious dam; not that it is proper to rejoice over other people's misfortunes, nor is tbat our epirit, but becanse it has heen made for years an instrument of gross wrong to the people of Marin and neigbboring counties. The event is too important to be passed over in silence, and we shall recapitnlate tbe prominent features of the case, because they are instructive. On building his paper mill on this creek, Mr. Taylor required the dam in qnestion. Itsoon proved an entire obstruction to the fishing on one of the best trout streams in the State, by preventing tbe fish going up to the spawning grounds, and Mr. Taylor was respectfully requested to put up a fish-ladder in justice to the interests of all concerned. These requests conched in the most respectful language, and based on the most ohvious right, he continued for years to treat with rudeness and supercilious insolence. Finally in obedience to their doties to the public, the State Sportsman's Association took the case in hand and prosecnted Mr. Taylor in the Justice's Court of the District. In this conrt he was found guilty and fined to the ntmost limit. He then appealed to the Superior Court, where he was again beaten, and at last took the case to the Supreme Court, not on its merits, for it has none, but for a rehearing on paltry technicalities, where the case has lain, until eternal justice sick at such wrong and nettifogging has come to the aid of the people and swept the dam away.

Nothing could be more preposterously ridiculons and insulting to freemen, than the grounds of Mr. Taylor's resistance to the law, for which, of course, his attorneys are responsible. First, he says he owns land on both sides of the stream, and that fact gives him actnal ownership of the water. Secondly, that in connection with that ownership of land, the law compelling him to put up a fish-ladder for the benefit and pleasure of other people is nnconstitutional. What a fortunate word that is for people in America who wish to evade tbe laws of their country. Even Wright Leroy, the murderer, claims that tbe law that consigned him to the gallows was unconstitutional, and so do all others who are naturally dishonest. The plea on which this dam case has lain for years before the Supreme Court is a frand and a lie. Ownership of land on the banks of a stream does not confer any absolnte ownership of the water itself, for if so, those living highest up the stream would have the first ownership and could divert the whole stream from its hed and do what they pleased with it. What then would become of those living below, who might need the water for domestic, farm, or maunfactnring purposes? Such arrant stuff in the name of law, was never heard before, and yet it was made a basis for a Supreme Conrt hearing, and to cheat the people out of their rights to the fish in the stream. In no civilized country does ownership of land on a water stream give more than riparian rights, and this facitity of appeal in such cases as this, under any flimsy pretext, is the foul blot upon our national jurisprndence.

However the dam is now gone, and that settles the matter. In twenty-four hours after bearing tbe news we interviewed Directors Robinson and Wilson of the State Sportsman's Association, that proper advantage migbt be taken of the accident. As usnal these enterprising geutlemen were ahead of ns in the performance of their duty, and had written to the Fish Commissioners on the subject, and the two together will see no dam is erected on the water falling without a proper fish-ladder. Thus tbe tront from this time will be able to get np to the spawning grounds and in future become the property of the people to whom they really belong. So indignant were the local residents of late that they have been nrging the State Aesociation officers to commence a new suit and let the one in the Supreme Court lie and rot there and they wonld join in the prosecution. The mortal illness of Mr. Taylor prevented this step and the delicacy, thongh nndeserved was not misplaced for now this notorions dam is gone. The Fish Commissioners and the State Association will see no other dam is erected, when the water falls, without a proper fish-ladder. Certainly the pnblic will hold them responeible for this act of justice.

Piscatorial Dentistry.

Seth Green lately performed an operation on a speckled trout that is without a parallel in history in fish culture in this conntry. In one of Rochester's restaurants is an acquarium filled with large brook trout. For some time it was noted that they did not dwell together harmoniously, and investigation proved that one of tbem was of a pugnacious and brutal disposition, and was constantly attacking others, biting them eeverely and causing wounde tbat did not heal. Seth Green was called in, and procuring a pair of pincers he took the big trout from the water and deliberately extracted ite teetb. The offending fish, apparently none the worse for the dental operation, has ceased to attack his associatee. Mr. Green states that trout'e teeth are not used for the mastication of food, hut to maintain its hold of prey.

Get him to operate on the large catfish and sealions by all meane.

A large catfish recently opened was found to have twenty emaller ones inside which he had made a meal of. Well, the big fish alwaye did and alwaye will gobble up the little onee.

Manuel de Costa shot a 25-pound salmon in the tules the other day while dnck hunting. He was a tough old customer, and had doubtless heen land-locked for a year.

The ponds of the San Dieguito valley, near the ocean, San Diego county, are reported full of carp, washed down there from the upper streams near Pasqual.

No fishing of any account on the bay lately. Even the professionals have had to lay over. The markets are empty.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after suffering a number of years from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, after trying every known remedy without success, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Rev. E. A. Lawrence, 159 Dean St., Brooklyn, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

BICYCLING.

Riddle Bros. have removed their factory to 871 Market etreet.

Tnscon, Arizona, boasts of twelve 'cyclists. The roads are very fair.

A "Star" bicycle is to he exhibited at the B. C. W. meeting next Saturday night.

Entries for the tournament, close to day with E. Mohrig, 252 Market street.

The complete entry list, with the various handicaps for the tournament will appear in the next issue of this paper.

There are only two wheelmen in Phœnix, Arizona. The roads in tbat locality are not adapted for wheeling.

The last nnmber of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic Journal*, of New York, contains a fairly good picture of F. R. Cook of this city.

The track upon which Woodside beat all previous American time from 12 to 50 miles was not constructed according to League rules, consequently the performances cannot be accepted as a record.

The Springfield *Wheelmen's Gazette* published a very complete page of American records. Unfortnnately the figures in many instances are incorrect, consequently the whole thing ie of no value.

Copies of the BREEEER AND SPORTSMAN of Nov. 1st, containing tbe racing rules of the League of American Wheelman, can be obtained at the office of this paper. It behooves every competitor in the races next Saturday evening to he well posted on all the rules.

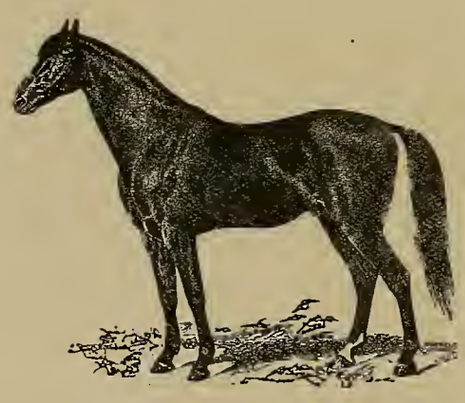
Wheeling, of Nov. 19th, contains an excellent cut of George Lacy Hiller, the English Amateur Bi' and Tri' champion of '81. Mr. Hiller's best performances are: 1-4 mile flying start 35 2-5s; 1 mile on grass, 2m 51s, 3 mile on the path, 8m 32s; 5 mile, 14m. 18s.; 51 milee, 2h., 55m., 24s.; 101 miles 6h. 43m. 27s.

The Race Meeting.

Everything connected with the race meeting of the Bay City Wheelmen, which takes place next Saturday night at the Mechanics' Pavilion, is progressing splendidly. The events, at the time of our going to press, are all well filled, and there is little doubt hut that a great many of the events will he of an exciting nature. The Club has worked indefatigably to make the meetiug a success, and it is to be hoped that the admirers of legitimate sport will turn out *en masse* next Saturday night to reward them for tbeir enterprise.

Owing to the crowded state of the paper many interesting items are held over until next issue. We shall also have something to say abont the list of alleged records which appeared in Tuesday's *Chronicle*.

Some very interesting athletic events appear in this issue nnder the head of Australian Notes.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentncky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhnnter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, bis dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is tbe largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoronghbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that be possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting tbe family qualities to his offspring which pnt George Wilkes in tbe front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of wbicb 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or beiter, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at the Drew Stables, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms.

$40 for tbe season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

Notice to Breeders.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS, DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF will make the couling season in California, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Fees for 1885 will be: Director, $150; Monroe Chief, $75. Particulars as to location and dates, will be announced in due time. **JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.**

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4,)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Colnmbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Colnmhia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Yonng Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fasbion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Bine, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Antbony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

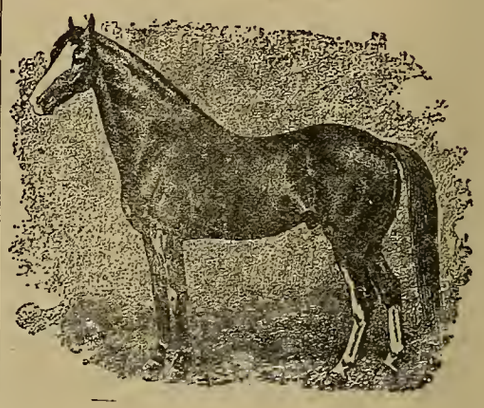
TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodins.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This yonng stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of bis colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Icbi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Bine, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

Australian Notes.

The Englishmen contested witb an eleven of Victoria on Nov. 14th, 15th and 16th, and gained a decisive victory. Englishmen, first innings, 202, Shrewsbury 80, Barnes 61, Briggs 33; second innings, 150, Scotton 19, Shrewsbury 26, Ulyett 21, Barnes 46. Victoris, first innings, 146, Horau 37, Trumble 20, McShane 21, Walters 32. Second innings, 88, of which Robertson and Trumble were the heaviest scorers. Attewell and Peel divided the bowling honors in the first innings, while Flowers secnred 8 wickets, for 31 runs in the secoud. Robertson was the most effective bowler for the Victorians, securing 3 wickets for 36 and 5 wickets for 46 runs. The Melbourne team was composed of Brnce, Tnnnick, Horan, Lewis, Trnmble, McShane, Walters, Smith, McIllwraith, Morris and Roberts.

At the Mansfield Sports T. Malone is credited with the following remarkable performances. Won the running long jnmp with the splendid record of 23 ft. ½in., won the rnuning high jump with 5 ft. 7½ in., won pntting the weight with 42 ft. ½ in. Ran second in the 200 yard handicap from scratch, being barely defeated by Lee, whom he conceded 23 yards start in 20 sec. At the same games Clemonts, an aboriginal, cleared 22 ft. 1 in. in the long jnmp, cleared 45 ft. 2 in. in the hop, step, and jnmp, and ran a dead heat for second position with Malone in the 200-yard handicap from the 10-yard mark.

Affleck, a member of tho Hawthorne Grammar school, of Melbonrne, carried off the honors at the school sports. His performances worthy of mention were: Putting the weight, 29 ft. 5 in.; kicking the football, 61 yards 1 ft.; running long jump, 20 ft. 7 in.; pole vanlting, 9 ft.

J. W. Matheson, of New Sonth Wales, challenges any man in the Australian Colonies to throw the sixteen-ponnd hammer for the championship of the Colonies, each man to use his owu style and length of handle, for any snm that may be agreed upon. Where is Donald Dinnie?

"Without seeking to explain the canse of Spofforth's prolonged stay, I may mention (says "Wanderer" of the London *Sportsman*) "that dnring a flying visit to Derby early in the week I heard it freely stated that both the 'demon' and his captain had fallen victims to the darts of Cupid, and that thers is every prospect of these colonists returniug the compliment paid by the Hon. Ivo Bligh and Mr. E. F. S. Tylecote by selecting as their wives a couple of young ladies from the Peak district."

On Nov. 29th the Englishmen defeated eighteen of Cumberland district. The local team scored 85 and 96. The Englishmen made 173 in their first attempt, of which Ulyett, Read and Attewell contribnted 57, 41 and 21 respectively.

The Englishmen were announced to play the 4th Australian Eleven at Adelaide on Dec. 12th, 13th and 14th.

Hearne and Harrington are matched to row for the championship of New Zealand. Donald Dinnie and Stables engaged in hippodrome wrestling match at Brisbane. The Brisbane public evidently don't appreciate the hippodrome business, as from all accounts Dinnie and Stables were fortunate in escaping without being ronghly handled by tbe crowd.

Arthnr Hancock, the celebrated English walker, immediately npon his arrival in Australia, issned a challenge to walk any man in Australia fifty miles for $500 to $1,000 a side.

The Melbourne Cricket Clnb engaged in a match with the Bendigo United Clnb. The former clnb were the first to handle the willow, and occnpied tbe creases the rest of the day. The bowling was soon knocked into the proverbial "cocked hat," and at the end of the day's play the Melbonrne Clnb had only lost seven wickets for the enormous score of 607 runs. J. Lawlor 189, J. W. Blackham 79, G. E. Palmer 71, Boyle not out 155, and J. Duffy 66, were the chief scorers.

On Nov. 26th and 27th twenty-two of the Hawkeshnry district snffered defeat at the hands of the Englishmen. Hawkesbury 61, and six wickets for 51. Englishmen 258, of which Scotton 60, Flowers 74, Briggs 57 and Attewell 25, were the highest contributors.

The Melbourne *Sportsman* publishes in full the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN'S account of the Benedict and Bachelor match, which was played at Oakland on September 29th, when it will be remembered the Benedicts were all disposed of for the insignificant total of four runs. The *Federal Australian*, of Nov. 29th, also contains the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN'S account of the Australian All-Comer's match, and congratnlates the Australians for npholding the honor of their country in America.

The six day walking match which took place at Melbourne on Nov. 3d, resulted in a victory for Raynor with 452, ten laps to his credit. He was closely pressed throughout by Swan who covered 450 miles. Rowell met with an accident at the beginning of the contest. There were twenty laps to the mile. Raynor walked the last mile in the excellent time of 7m. 53s.

At Auckland on Nov. 8th, F. Mozart defeated T. Tolly in a 25-mile walking match. Tolly led till 23 miles was accomplished when Mozart spurted in splendid style and won after a hard race amid great excitement in 4h. 23m. The track was 20 laps to the mile.

The press are lond in praise of the admirable batting exhibited by Briggs. Briggs is nephew of Charles Banner of the Merions.

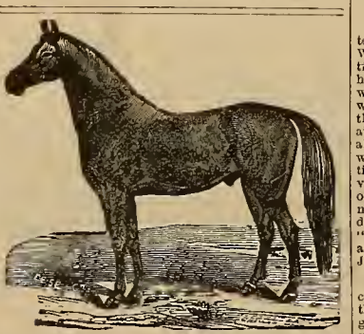
James Penman won the qnoiting championship of Australia at the Collingwood grounds, Melbonrne, after a grand display of skill against Cameron. Penman was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland. There were 28 competitors for the honors.

Donald Dinnie and combination are coining money in Queensland.

On Nov. 8th, at Melbourne, Egan defeated J. Keenan at handball for the championship of Anstralia.

At the Scotch College Sports on Nov. 25th, E. Strahan won the foothall kicking with 61 yds. 1 ft. and the weight pntting with 32 ft. Robertson won the jnmp with 18 ft. 7 in. and tbe pole vanlt with 8 ft. 6 in. In the events under 14 years, N. Ramsey won the running jump with 14 ft. 4 in., the high jnmp with 4 ft. 5 in. and the 330 yds. in 49s.

We received the Melbourne *Sportsman*, published at Melbourne on Dec. 3d, on Monday morning Dec. 29th. This beats the record.



Auction Sale

—OF—

PURE BRED

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,

Imported into San Francisco by Thos. Brookless, from Melbourne, Australia.

—AT—

BAY DISTRICT TRACK, at 11 A. M., on

TUESDAY, January 6th, 1885.

ON THE ABOVE DATE BY ORDER OF MR. BROOKLESS we will sell eight head of pure bred Clydesdale stallions. They are all choice young horses, bred with great care from the best strains of blood, of fine color and form, the sires and dams being all prize winners. They constitute the most superior lot of draught animals ever brought to California.

The attention of stockmen generally is especially called to these horses. They will be npon exhibition at the Bay District Track until day of sale.

The sale will be absolute, without reserve.

The owners desiring to close out and return to Australia.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees and all necessary information can be obtained of the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers

116 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Corrin's Great Horse Liniment.

Sure Cure for Swinney,

WEAKNESS OF THE SPINE, SPRAINS, STRAINS, ETC.

It neither blisters nor causes the hair to fall off, and does not incapacitate the horse from work during treatment.

Though there have been many drugs on the market which are claimed good, the observer will readily see their deficiency, from the number of lame horses which he everywhere meets, and that are mostly suffering from that scourge, Swinney; which not only causes the shoulder to gradually shrink away, but also the body to emaciate. Now where is the horseman so blind to his own interest, as to refuse this new remedy a fair trial.

Mrs. A. C. JOSEPH, Prop., San Francisco

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JNO. A. McKERRON, Agent,
232 Ellis Street.

ROADSTER WANTED.

A ROAD HORSE OF THE MORGAN OR ENGLISH Cob type for dog-cart service. To be bay, solid color or with black points, about 15½ hands high, from 5 to 8 years old, close built, well rounded form, sound and well broken. Speed not essential, but style on the road desirable. Any one having a horse of this description for sale can hear of a purchaser by addressing, P.O. Box 2,225, San Francisco.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights: A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and he without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Jonrnal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the peu of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, nnyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¾, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

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Bay horse with black points, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

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A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upwards; $100 each; $25 forfeit, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $2,000 added; the second to receive $300 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights, 5 lbs. below the scale. Winner of any race in 1885 of the value of $1,500 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Two miles and a quarter.

The Columbia Stakes.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each h f, or $10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights, 5 lbs. below the scale. Winner of any race in 1885 of the value of $1,500 to carry 5 lbs extra. One mile and three-quarters.

The Oakwood Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages; $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $800 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1885. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a furlong.

The Great Western Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages; $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1885. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a-half.

The Boulevard Stakes.

A sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $750 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner in 1885 of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs., of three or more races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

The Quickstep Stakes.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883); $25 each; $10 forfeit; $750 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Half a mile.

To be run under the American Racing Rules, which require ALL ENTRIES TO BE NAMED.

A Programme will be arranged for ten or more days' racing, and five or more races will be given each day. A Programme will also be arranged for a Fall Meeting to begin Aug. 29th and end Sept. 5th, for which Stakes will be advertised to close, in March, 1885.

Please observe that in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeits.

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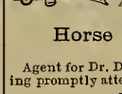
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These guns are choke-bore, new and in perfect order. On receipt of $5 will be sent C.O.D. for the balance of selling price.

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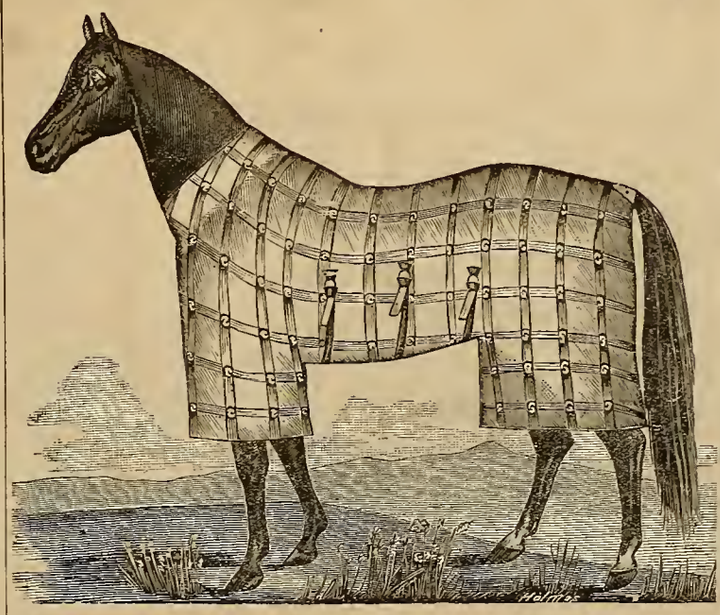
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IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent

ISSUED MAY 27, 1879
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings FG, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent secuting-bands E, and the front fastenings FG, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

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Represented in the 2.30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

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Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.	Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.
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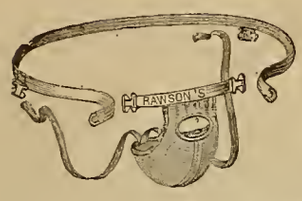
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Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,
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Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†3:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

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San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜
For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Front in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, NOV. 23d, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express, and East, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:30 A M
†8:00 A M	Martinez	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*3:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mail and East, Express, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	6:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	8:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express, Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:00 P M		9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Martinez	*10:10 A M
*3:30 P M	Tulare, Fresno, Madera and Merced	*3:40 P M
*9:30 A M		10:40 A M
3:30 P M		6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	*3:40 P M
*2:30 A M	"	
3:30 P M	"	
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction, and Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Pinole.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*5:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:23—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:16.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Pacific Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., 101 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 3.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



LE GRAND,

By Almont—Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief.

Owned by William Corbitt, San Mateo, Cal.

The above is said by all those who have seen it, to be an admirable likeness of the young horse it represents. The only criticism we have heard the least adverse was that it might be a trifle too short in the body, but after more careful scrutiny it was pronounced very good. By that it will be seen that he is a fine looking young horse, and of such size as to be capable of performing any business as well as to trot fast. That he should possess this latter named gift is nearly assured from his breeding, as a large majority of Almont's possess speed as a natural inheritance, and he has shown enough to prove that he is not an exception to the rule. That fast trotting *is* the rule is shown by the last Fairlawn catalogue, which has just come to hand, as from that we learn that there are ninety-three sons and daughters of Almont which have public records, twenty-five with a mark of 2:30 or better, and no less than eighty-seven which have beaten three minutes. We are not surprised that General Withers waxes enthusiastic over the memory of the dead monarch of Fairlawn, as all fair-minded men must admit that Almont is entitled to the distinction of being classed as "the greatest sire for his age that ever lived, and one of the greatest of his generation." These are General Withers' words and he certainly sustains the panegyric with strong arguments. Hereafter we will have more to say regarding the sire of Le Grand when we review the Fairlawn catalogue. The reinforcement which Le Grand brings through his dam Jessie Pepper, in the shape of the blood of Mambrino Chief, and her dam by the thoroughbred horse Sidi Hamet, is a valuable auxiliary, and this has also been proved to mix well with that of Almont. The dams of Piedmont, Allie West and Almont Eagle were by Mambrino Chief, and the dams of Alta, Tilton Almont, Musette, Almeta and many others by sons of Mambrino Chief.

Le Grand was bred by A. S. Talbert, Lexington, Kentucky, of whom he was purchased by Mr. Corbitt in October 1882, and the pedigree, as certified to by the breeder, is as follows: Bay colt, foaled April 5th, 1881, by Almont. First dam, Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, [illegible] per, by Sidi Hamet, third dam said to be by Diomed.

Drugging Horsss—Effsets of Various Poisons.

In view of the reports of alleged cases of poisouing of racehorses during the past season, and for the benefit of owners, we print below the effects of the different agents that might be selected by those who pursne this criminal practice:

The agents most likely to he used would he morphine, coneine, chloral hydrate, chloroform, sulphuric ether, nitrate of amyle, and, in fact, all or any of tbe nerve sedatives. Of the last three the objection would be dne to the volatility of the agent, as the odor would be readily detected for some time after its administration. Wherein morphia or chloral hydrate are inodorous, and in solntion are colorless, are both freely solnble in water, and are therefore easy of administration in either the feed or water to the animal. Tbe action of chloral hydrate on the horse is that of a motor depressor; that is, an agent whose action is exerted principally on the brain and motor centres, therehy destroying mnscular power.

Of a series of experiments made by Dr. B. W. Richardson (see Finley Dun's Actions and Use of Medicine, page 260). With this agent we quote the following: Four ounces of chloral hyarate given in water to a horse, was attended by the following symptoms: In five minutes he fell down insensible, perspired freely, his muscles relaxed, pupils of the eye dilated, pulse at first quickened, but gradualty toned down. Respirations (breatbing) were quickened until in an hour tbey numbered 36 (normal breathing is 12 to 14); the internal temperatnre of tbe body fell from 100 degrees (which is normal), to 95 degrees in the first two hours, and in the following two hours rose to 97 1-5 degrees. In half an hour he was in a qniet slcep, which lasted an hour and a half, when he attempted, hut failed, to rise, and shortly again slept. The breathing was slow but heavy, the skin cold, tbe sphincter mnscles were relaxcd. (These are circular bands of muscles which surround orifices snch as the fundament, and agaiu that is attached to the penis (yard), and whose functions are, owiug to the peculiar arrangement of their muscnlar fibres, capahle of great distension, and, by an effort of the will, to close withiu a small compass, and again, in the instance of tbe penis, to draw it withiu the sheath and close the same).

Four honrs after receiving the drug he was restless, shivering, bnt disposed to feed, and twenty-four hours after, with the exception of a slight drowsy appearance, was all right. In another case four ounces of this agent was given in ten ounces of water. In half an hour tbe animal was restless, hut drowsy, passing dung frequently, pupils of the eye dilated; continned in this condition for three hours, when he was slightly delirious, hnt gradually became more qniet. Eight houra later the effects had passed away.

And further on the same author states that chloral hydrate resembles opium in its sleep-producing and pain-destroying properties, although more effectnal in paralyzing muscular power.

Morpbine, one of the alkaloids of opium, is next to be considered as an agent tbat can he given, and produces about tbe same effects, the special symptoms, however, differing slightly. From experiments made by Dr. Horley, four grains injected under the skin in twenty minntes increased the pulse twenty beats, and increased alike its force and volume produced restlessness, pawing, increased moisture of the mouth and skin, elevation of temperature, and slight dilation of the pupil. The effects, however, gradually abated, and disappeared in twenty-four hours. Twelve grains, dissolved in water and given hyperdermically to a seven-year-old, produced in 45 minutes slight drowsiness, giving way after three hours to excitement, restlessness and alight debrium, continuing about six hours. Thirty-six grains, dissolved in seven drachms of water and injected in three pnnctures, canscd, in a seven-year-old hunter in good condition, drowsiness and stupor, coming on in fifteen minutes, continning for three hours. Slight muscnlar tremors, awkward staggering gait, leaning against the sides of his box, dilated and fixed pupils, hlindness and insensibility to bgbt, respiration, at first slow and sighing, gradually becoming accelerated. After the third hour restlessness and delirium set in, continuing seven hours; he walked rapidly, and eveu ran round his box; his pulse was 96, full and tbrilling; the skin damp witb perspiration; the membranes of tbe mouth, eyes and nose intensely injected. For twenty-four hours the effects continned; the secrctions, however, were unaffected, bnt the horse was left exhansted.

Further experimentation demonstrated that the conjoint nse of morphia and atronine in small doses intensified the action of both agents, as four grains of acetate of morphia, with two grains of sulphate of atropine, swallowed by a horse increased the restlessness and delirinm, tbe rapidity and force of the pulse, the diaphoresia (sweating) and diuresis (ataleing), and further indnced sleep, which neither drug alone readily prodnces.

Coneine, the alkaloide of hemlock, is tbe quickest acting and most dangerous of any of tbe agents enumerated. Animals have frequently been known to have been poisoned by eating the fresh leaves of the hemlock, and have been found in the fields apparently lifeless, with slow, feeble pulse, cold extremities and dilated pupils, and so thoronghly paralyzed that supposing them to be dead the men have begun to skin them.

Sixteen ounces of a decoction of the fresb leaves of hemlock given to a two-year-old thoronghbred colt produced in twenty-five minutes dullness and stupidity, drooping and awollen eyebds, bnt no change in tbe pulse or pupils. A few minutes later the colt went down upon his knees, appeared to require special efforts to keep himself on his legs, stumbled and walked slowly when led, but in two hours the symptoms had entirely disappeared. The apecial symptoms, as demonstrated hy experimentation with this agent, are indistinct vision, listlessness, a dragging feeling when walking and sinking on the knees, evidencing paralysis of the nerves of tbe volnntary muscles, principally of the legs, but in neither medical nor poisonous doses are tbe brain functions involved. There is no narcoticism, no effect on the circulation, secretion, or excretion.

Of the uses and actions of tbe agents above enumerated, the following facts may be gleaned: That as a motor depressor, coneine is at the head of the list, for the following reasons: It is surer and speedier in its action; it is a complete paralyzer of voluntary muscles, and it exerts no influence on the function of the brain, the circulatory, or secretory, or excretory organs, wherein chloral hydrate and morpbine in its action, its influence is first hrongbt to bear upon the brain; and, secondly, upon tbe muscular system. But for illegitimate purposes, morphine or atropine, singly or combined, or chloral hydrate, owing to the smallness of tbe dose, and less danger in the detection of it in feed or water, owing to its non-volatility, would be the one probably selected; the symptoms described of the effects of tbe different agents from the doses given would naturally he modified if smaller doses were administered; hut no matter how small the amount might he, its influences would and must he felt hy the animal, as in the instance witb the use of chloral hydrate. As bas been stated, the use of four onnces of this agent, in five minutes the animal was completely prostrated and insensible. In this case the poisonous influence of the agent was manifested, whereas in medicinal doses of one-quarter to one-half ounces tbe action of the agent is not marked for about half an hour, the chief characteristic of which is a blunting of the sensory function, a slight drowsy condition and a slight relaxation of the muscles. The animal if urged to move does so with evident reluctance, and in a shambling, stumbling manner, aside from which there is no other appreciable aymptom. Again, with the use of morphine and atropine, if given in small doses, tbat conditiou of restlessness or excitability would not be so marked, yet its influence would be sbown by (after a time) the relaxation of tbe muscles and a slight diaphoretic action, whereas temperature, circulation and breathing would be unchanged.

It can, therefore, readily he understood how easily an animal, a favorite in a race about to be run, could be prevented from winning by the administration of some of the agents described in doses sufficiently small to prevent the owners or trainers from detecting its influence upon the animal at the time. A small dose of chloral or morphia and atropine given to a horse half an hour prior to the the race—the influence of the agent would not be felt by the animal until, probably, at the post or during the race, when the tiring of the animal and consequently dropping back from tbe field would be the first indication to them tbat sometbing was amiss, and when brought to the paddock after tbe race, aside from the general tired condition of the animal, there would be no other appreciable evidence of foul play.—*Sportsman.*

Nominations in Stanford Stakss.

The following are tbe nominations in the Stanford Stakes of 1886 and 1887, and a list of those which have made the second payments in the stake for this year, which is to be trotted on tbe Bay District Course the third Saturday in October next:

STANFORD STAKE, 1886.

John A. Goldsmith names M. Salisbury's bay filly Coral, by Silver Chief, her dam the dam of Little Brown Jug.

Mendenhall and Gannon name hay colt Grover C., by Electioneer, his dam by Norfolk, granddam by Billy Cheatham.

Cook Farm by Samuel Gamble names bay colt H. R. Covey, by Steinway, bis dam hy Electioneer, granddam by Niagara.

Cook Farm by Samuel Gamble names roan filly Steineola, by Steinway, her dam by Silverthreads, granddam Minnehaha.

A. Waldsteiu names chestnut colt Bonanza, by Arthurton, his dam the dam of Albert W., hy John Nelson.

George Hearst, per George Van Gordon, names brown filly Lena H., foaled March 22d, 1883, by Alaska, her dam Drew Girl, hy Winthrop, granddam by McCracken's Blackhawk.

Rancho del Paso names bay colt, star in face, by Echo, his dam by Young Morrill.

Rancho del Paso names bay colt Senator, by Echo, his dam by Young Morrill.

Rancho del Paso names hay colt Tanhauser, by Echo, his dam Vixen, by Patchen.

L. J. Rose names bay colt, by Sultan, his dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.

L. J. Rose names gray filly, by Sultan, her dam Bellevne Maid, by Peck's Idol; granddam Sne Munday, hy Pilot, Jr.

Palo Alto names hay filly, by Piedmont, her dam Lady Morgan, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Palo Alto names bay colt Daly, by General Benton, his dam Dolly, by Electioneer.

Palo Alto names bay colt, by Electioneer, his dam Rebecca, by Geueral Benton.

Palo Alto uames bay colt Ivanhoe, by Electioneer, his dam Isma, by General Benton.

STANFORD STAKE, 1887.

In order to secure more nominations it was held advisable to close the Stanford Stake for 1887 on the 1st of January too. That is for he foals of 1884, for the same amount and under the same conditions as previously, excepting that it made a slight difference in the paymenta. That this was a wise conclusion is shown by the greater number named when the colts were younger. The showing is remarkably good, as the following list proves:

Joseph Cairn Simpson names bay filly Anteeo-Viva, foaled May 15tb, 1883, hy Anteeo, her dam Lady Viva, hy Three Cheers, granddam Lady Amanda, by imported Hurrah.

Jos. Cairn Simpson names bay colt Antecedo, by Anteeo, his dam Purissima Damsel, by Whipple's Hambletonian, granddam Cornplanter.

John A. Goldamith names Mr. Salisbury'a gray colt Leonatna, by Romero, his dam Sweetness, by Volunteer, granddam hy Edward Everett.

George Cropaey names dark chestnut filly Alice C., by Steinway, her dam hy Nanbnc.

Harry I. Thornton names bay colt Jim McCord, by Anteeo, his dam Lucy Patchen, hy George M. Patchen, Jr.

A. Waldsteiu names chestnut colt Albert, by Albert W., his dam by Roacb's American Star, granddam a Blackbawk mare.

Palo Alto names hay filly hy Electioneer, her dam Lady Lowell, by Captain Schultz, St. Clair colt.

Palo Alto names brown filly Ella, hy Electioneer, her dam Lady Ellen, by Carr's Mambrino.

Palo Alto names brown colt by General Benton, his dam Fairest, by Kentucky Prince.

Palo Alto names brown colt Nemo, hy Clay, his dam Nettie Bentou, by General Benton.

L. J. Rose names bay colt by Sultan, his dam Minnehaha, hy Bald Chief.

L. J. Rose names black colt hy Sultan, bis dam Lady Babcock, by Wbipple's Hamhletonian.

William Corbitt names hay colt, by Guy Wilkes, his dam Molly Drew, by Winthrop.

William Corhitt namea hay filly, by Guy Wilkes, her dam Hnntress, by Artburton.

William Corhitt names hlack filly, by Guy Wilkes, ber dam Woodford Queen, hy Almont.

William Corbitt names black colt, hy Guy Wilkes, his dam Sable, hy Tbe Moor.

Rancho del Paso names bay colt, by Echo, his dam by Young Morrill.

Rancho del Paso names hay filly, hy Echo, her dam Mable, by Tbe Moor.

Rancho del Paso uames bay filly, hy Algona, her dam Flora, hy General.

There may be other nominations in tbese stakes, as a nomination mailed on the 1st day of January is eligible, anp from delay in the mails there may be still on the way others which have on equal right.

SECOND PAYMENTS.

In tbe Stanford Stake, to be trotted in 1885, of the sixteen nominations the following have made the second payment; tbe race is to be trotted on the Bay District Course the third Saturday in October next.

Geo. Cropsy's chestnut filly, Eva W., by Nutwood, her dam Alice R., by Nanbnc.

L. J. Rose's bay colt Kismet, by Sultan, his dam Saucebox, by Samson.

Rancho del Paso's bay colt Lohengrin, hy Echo, his dam Vixen, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

Rancho del Paso's El Monte, by Echo, bis dam Lightfoot, by Hubbard.

Palo Alto's bay colt Azmoor, by Electioneer, his dam Mamie C., by imported Hercules.

Palo Alto's hay colt Harcourt, by Electioneer, his dam Sallie Hamlet, by Hamlet.

Palo Alto's bay filly Winoa, by Electioneer, her dam Winona, by Almont.

Palo Alto's hay filly Ethel, by General Benton, her dam Electa, by Electioneer.

Pharmacsutical Nscessitiss,

You bave undonhtedly read about this scientific sharp over at Lyons, France, and bis recent wonderful discoveries. Just as simple, too, as could be! It reminds me much of the manner in which Adam and Eve shook Sir Isaac Newton out of the apple tree, and discovered the laws of gravitation. You see, this Lyons genius noticed tbat when he woke up with an aching bead in the morning, it made him cross. You may have noticed it, I have; hut this man reasoned, "Now, if I give a man medicine to make his head ache, I will make bim cross." He noticed that when his wife's corns hurt, sbe always scolded—reasoned it ont tbe same way. When his daughter had pain in the stomach, it excited her religious fervor; reasoned it out and found poor digestion apt to stimulate religion. Why, he found whole theological systems built up on poor bread! So he went ahead until he learned tbe medical causes necessary to provoke or cure almost any mental trouble. Nux Vomica cures jealousy; sulphur cures drunkenness (not after the old-fashioned, orthodox way, hut it cures in this world). Salicea knocked obstinacy ont the first round. He cured malice with arsenicum album, and imbecility with belladonna. Wonderful, ain't it? When you reflect on how some of your turf exchanges are managed, and remember that ten or fifteen ponnds of helladonna to each editor would make tolerably sensible men of tbem, you realize that the age of miracles has not passed yet. By proper admixture of these and other remedies he hits almost any kind of crank. He cured a husband of jealonsly, and another husband was cured of kissing the bired girl. A doctored father consented to let his daughter marry a young man who had won a new hat from him on an election bet, and drove a better trotter than be (the father) drove, on the Rue de Thingummie. And a young man who had always been a fool was inoculated for mathematics, and came ont an expert. Oh, I tell you, it is the grandest thing on earth. Witb three drops a woman's heart was so changed that she quit sigbing for diamonds, saved her silk dresses for Sunday, and began to do her own washing.

Now this doctor is going to he the salvation of the turf, and I bope you will find out more about him and publish it. When a man has blown in all his money and pawned his socks to buy pools on the favorite, and a plug from away down in the field cuts loose and comes through the homestretch at a 2:10 clip, and wins the race by a throat latch, what had a fellow ought to take? I know what the boys usually take under such circumstances, hut probably this Frenchmen has a remedy which won't swell a fellow's head up so bad. Ask him if he has discovered anything but a club for a man to take when he wants to drive a halky horse. Is there any medicine which can be given to drivers, witbont their knowedge, which will insure an honest pacing race? If you can get the agency for that man's medicines it will be worth $742,301.40 to you. Find out what to give a man who has a 2:45 horse for sale, to cure him of telling every one it can trot in 2:30. What remedy must he admiuistered when a starting judge has pool-box on the brain? What will relieve chronic cases of suppression of time? How many doses will cure a rubber of the habit of swearing? This Frenchman fills a long-felt want, and the man who introduces his system in America is going to be able to get shaved every day and smoke ten cent cigars.—*David Downs in Dunton's Spirit.*

Endurancs of Montana Horsss.

[Rocky Mountain Husbandman.]

Blood and Rocky Mountain bunch grass will tell. The fact that Montana raised running horses that proved to be leaders on the turf is an assurance that our trotting bred horsea raised here will be prize winners also. While we claim to have tbe best natural advantages in America for raising hardy, tough, healthy horses, we believe tbe best country for training our youngsters is the Pacific slope.

Recently we had a social cbat with Mr. Buford Farris, a Missouri breeder, who is one of the best posted men on matters pertaining to the breeding and raising of livestock in tbis Territory. During the course of our conversation—which ran largely on Shortborns—we asked his opinion about our climate for the breeding and raising of horses, relative to their staying qualities. He replied: "Montana's climate is the best in the world for raising horses. I bave been convinced of this for a number of years and have been talking it to the farmers. Tbe performances of Montana raised horses fully demonstrate this." Then he referred to the feats of Gilt, Hickory Jim and Top Sawyer, runners, tbat are winning races throughout the States. He laid much stress upon tbe performances of Top Sawyer and Hickory Jim, better known to the Montana turfmen as "Sorrel Mike." Hickory Jim bas made winnings in every State and Territory he has started in, and now at the advanced age of 16 years, is running in long races with good success, bis latest feats being at Brighton Beach, where he has shown himself capable of contesting first place in the society of the best horses on tbe turf. Top Sawyer, now hut 3½ years old, is also leading the van on the Texas turf. Before bidding us adieu, Mr. Farris signified his intention to stock and equip a first-class horse ranch in this neighborhood for the purpose of breeding and raising runners from the best sires and dams to be had in Kentucky. He already has a nice band of this stock on his farm near Murryville, Missouri, which is to be transferred to Montana breeding establishment.

Famous American Trotters.—George M. Patchen and His Races.

His first appearance on the track was in 1858, and that his owner flew at high game is evident by the fact that in the stallion's initial race he was matched to go to wagon against Ethan Allen, who was then one of the best known trotters on the turf, the vehicles they drew weighing one hundred pounds each. In those days 2:30 was esteemed a better performance perhaps than 2:20 would be at the present time, and so when the little Black Hawk stallion trotted the first heat of his match in 2:28 it was not a matter of wonderment to the onlookers that Patchen was distanced. But although his *debut* as a trotter was not a successful one Patchen's friends did not at all lose confidence in the powers of their horse, and on being taken to Philadelphia a little later he exhibited such an unquestioned improvement in speed that Darius Tallman, who drove him, was not afraid to enter the lists against such known good ones as Brown Dick and Lancet, the latter of whom was considered to be about as fast a goer under saddle as the country could produce. Patchen beat both of them, and in one of the races trotted two consecutive heats in 2:26½ and 2:26½, which was about the equal of anything that had at that time been accomplished by a trotter in harness. Of course Flora Temple was thought to be the nonpariel of trotters, but at the time Patchen was doing so well in Philadelphia and on Long Island she had gone West on a hippodroming tour with the California mare Princess. Then he went a mile under saddle in 2:25½, and so in the Fall when Flora returned home from her Western excursion a race at mile heats was quickly arranged between them, the mare to go in harness and the stallion under saddle. Dan Mace had the mount, and to those who have seen the veteran only in late years, and then always in the sulky, it may be well to say that as a rider of trotters, Dan Mace in his younger days had no superior. He was not only a good judge of pace and condition, but was a very bold and resolute horseman, and in addition to these very excellent traits in a rider he had the knack of rallying a tired horse in almost masterly manner.

Flora and Patchen trotted their first race on Nov. 21st, the weather being damp and cold. In scoring for the first heat the stallion showed himself to have the most speed, and when the word was given he went along with such a rush that at the quarter pole he was two lengths to the good. But, as John Turner is fond of saying, "It's the steady clip that brings home the money," and as Patchen made a break on the back stretch the mare was enabled to pass him. He came again with a great burst of speed and led the mare a little as they swung into the homestretch, but she kept pegging away with that clipping gait of hers, and at the distance had again trotted her opponent into the air, winning the heat with something to spare in 2:28. The second mile was a still better one, both horses being warmed up and improved by the struggles of the first heat, and the pace was faster, Patchen going away in front, and for a time it looked as if he was likely to stay there. But although he was steadier than before, the little bay mare seemed to be faster than ever. She drew up to him, slowly but surely, was on his flank when half-way down the homestretch, and at the finish forged ahead and beat him out in 2:23, which even in these days would be considered a fast mile for the last days of November. Then they trotted another heat, this time in 2:24, but although the mare was first under the wire the position she occupied was given to the stallion, she having fouled him on the homestretch. A third heat was trotted, this time without the word having been given, and was of course declared off. Then there was a postponement, and as bad weather set in the following day the race was never finished.

But in the Spring of 1860 they were at it again early and earnest, their first meeting being on the Union Course, Long Island, in a match for $1,000 a side, mile heats, in harness. Flora took the pole away from Patchen in the first heat, going to the quarter in 35 seconds after making a break, by which she certainly did not gain anything. But for all this Patchen beat Flora to the half-mile pole in 1:11, having trotted the second quarter at a 2:16 gait and carried her along so fast that she broke and fell two lengths to the rear. Once steadied, she began closing the gap which separated them, and on the lower turn her nose was at the stallion's wheel. All the way down the homestretch there was a neck-and-neck struggle between the pair, but the mare was gaining, although by inches only. Within fifty feet of the wire it looked as though there was to be a dead heat, but in the last stride Flora poked her nose in front and won in 2:21, the best time then made on Long Island, and the last half of the mile had been trotted in 1:10. The second heat was not so fast, the stallion breaking in the first part of the journey and losing something like four lengths, but when he recovered, his speed was so great that on the lower turn he was again on even terms with the mare, and she had all she could do to beat him out by half a length in 2:24. The third heat was the best of all and showed what a thoroughly game and remarkably fast horse Patchen was. Beginning the mile rather slowly, Flora led him two lengths to the quarter in 36 seconds, and yet at the half-mile pole in 1:10 he was in front, having trotted the second quarter in 33¾ seconds. He led until they swung into the homestretch, gave the mare a head-and-head race all the way to the wire, but a break at the last instant gave her the heat by a few inches only in 2:21½, thus finishing what Hiram Woodruff has declared to be the best race Flora Temple ever trotted.

The following month they came together again, the distance this time being two-mile heats, and was the occasion of the stallion's first triumph over the little mare, to whom alone he had proved him second among the trotters of his day. Of course Flora was the public favorite of the race, people having become so accustomed to seeing her mow down her opponents week after week that in the minds of many she had come to be regarded as invincible, no matter what the style of a race or its distance might be. And at two miles she was considered particularly good, as in one of her races with Princess, she had made a record of 4:50½ (which stood at the head of all two-mile performances, by the way, for a number of years), and yet there was a feeling that in the race with Patchen the winner would have to beat 4:50, some even going so far as to wager that 4:46 would be made. Those figures represent the best two-mile record at the present day, Monroe Chief placing them to his credit over the Lexington track a couple of years ago. But the people who looked to see fast time in the Flora Temple-Patchen race were disappointed, as were also those who were so certain that the mare would again beat the stallion. As a matter of fact Patchen was about as good a horse that day as he ever was in his life, and while the heats were not equal in point of time to some that had been trotted by Flora and Princess it was only because it was not necessary for Patchen to go any better than he did in order to win, and in spite of Flora's known gameness he set the pace so fast at the commencement of each heat that she never had the advantage of him, and for the greater part of the distance was well to his rear. He trotted the first half mile of the first heat in 1:12, and then came home in 1:11, making the time of the first mile 2:23. Flora was trailing all this time, and on the backstretch of the second mile she took advantage of two breaks made by Patchen to go to the front with a lead of four lengths; but when the stallion had regained his stride he came up to her, and won with considerable to spare in 4:58¼. He beat her the second heat in 4:57½, trotting the first mile in 2:25. Then they were matched to trot two races at Philadelphia, mile and two-mile heats, and she won the first in 2:22½, 2:21¾, 2:37½, a rain-storm before the start for the third heat having made the track deep and heavy. In their two-mile race Patchen would have beaten Flora easily enough, had it not been for interference by a mob of the mare's supporters who had put their money on her and did not propose to lose it. He beat her the first heat in 4:50½, trotting the first mile in 2:22, and leading all the way, and had Flora beaten for the second heat, when a lot of roughs ran out on the homestretch and threw clubs and hats at Patchen so that he broke and fell behind the mare, after which his driver very properly refused to start him again.

Patchen and Flora trotted other races after this, but they were mostly exhibition affairs and the time was not fast Patchen being put to stud use the following season, and, although he will always be remembered by the family of trotters he has founded it should not be forgotten that he was the best trotter that Flora Temple ever met, and that had she been out of the way he would have stood without an equal as a performer during his days on the turf.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The Season of 1884—The Santa Anita Stable.

[New York World.]

Of all the stables in training in 1884 none were more flattered with promises of success at the beginning of the season and none fell more disastrously at the end than that of Mr. E. J. Baldwin, of California. To make assurance doubly sure, the stable missed all its engegements for the Spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association at San Francisco, and by easy stages it journeyed east from Los Angeles and in due time reached Covington, Ky., in ample time to get ready for the Spring meeting of the Latonie Jockey Club. At that meeting, although it ran but four horses, one of them, Fallen Leaf, a daughter of the famous Mollie McCarthy, by Grinstead, showed such excellent form that odds were offered that she would not only beat Corrigan's Modesty, who had just won the Kentucky Oaks at Louisville, but that she would also win the rich American Derby on the inaugural day of the Washington Park Club at Chicago. At the Driving Park meeting which preceded the Washington Park meeting at Chicago, Fallen Leaf won the Illinois Oaks, and she in turn became a stronger favorite than ever for the American Derby. Soon after there were rumors that she "had a leg," and she was missed from the morning gallop. But so little credence was placed in these rumors that in the first pools sold in Chicago on the night before the Derby, Fallen Leaf was the favorite. For once rumor was true, and instead of the news being flashed to the Pacific that Mollie's daughter had won the Derby she was announced as a non-starter, nor has she since been in training. The injury, it is said, did not amount to a breakdown, but was a strain that might have caused such a result, and it was deemed best to stop her, with the expectation that she will stand training in 1885.

With its three-year-old "star" amiss, the stable turned its attention to its two-year-olds, as represented in Verano, Volente and Mission Belle, and as Verano had won the Nursery Stakes for two-year-olds at the Driving Park Meeting, its chances of success were still very great, especially as Lucky B. was supposed to have a very excellent chance for not only the Washington Park Cup, but for a majority of his all-aged engagements. That the two-year-olds were in form was shown by the way Verano won the Hyde Park Stakes and Mission Belle the Quickstep Stakes, while Volante paid his expenses in winning a $400 purse, but Freda, Savannah, Lucky B. and Marie Stuart were in turn such positive failures that they did not win a race. From Chicago the stable journeyed to Saratoga, where, but for its two-year-olds, its credit of winnings would have been small. Of the stakes won Volante secured the Flash and Mission Belle the Spinaway and Misses'. Of the others Rapido divided a purse with Irish Pat, and subsequently won another, as also did Savannah, Shenandoah and Freda, while Lucky B. was fortunate in getting half a purse with a "walk-over."

Late in July a detachment of the stable was sent down to Monmouth Park, and on one of the wettest of wet days Freda showed her ability to gallop in the mud by winning the Elizabeth Stakes from Millie B, Water Lily, Economy and Paradox, and although she ran subsequently third for the Palisade Stakes and unplaced for the Champion, she won for herself a very excellent reputation. The stable's real Waterloo was the Champion Stallion Stakes for two-year-olds, run August 9th, and although the result was a defeat, three grander-looking two-year-olds were never seen than Volante, with Blaylock up; Verano, with Isaac Murphy, and Mission Belle, with Holloway. Against them were pitted the tried champions of the Eastern Stables. Mr. Pierre Lorillard was represented by Wanda and Chimera, Mr. Kelso by Brookwood and Saltpetre, the Dwyers by Richmond, P. H. McMahon by Eachus, M. W. Kittson by Pardee and the Clipsiana Stable with Goano and East Lynne. The Rancocas pair were a trifle the favorites, and one of them, Wanda, proved an easy winner by three lengths, followed by Goano, two in front of Volante. At the start the Californians were all well up, and they held a commanding position in the race until the last furlong, when little Ouley settled the question by bringing Wanda to the front and winning as stated. Naturally the result of the race was a great disappointment to Mr. Baldwin, and although he had no fault to find with the arrangements at Monmouth Park and the way the race was run immediately after the race, his subsequent talk and actions showed the reverse. He was anxious to match the Santa Anita Stable against the Rancocas Stable, and subsequently offered to match four of his Grinstead yearlings against four Mortemers, to run four races at from a half mile to a mile, at Chicago next July. Mr. Lorillard refused, not being willing to go West in view of interests in Monmouth Park, but that Mr. Baldwin has full confidence that his young Grinsteads can beat anything raised in New Jersey, he on every possible occasion made plain—a confidence that made it very mortifying for him to see how wretchedly his horses ran both at Sheepshead Bay and Jerome Park in September and October, where out of twenty-three races in which the "black with red sash and Maltese cross" was seen in the starter's hands, the stable's representatives only succeeded in finishing second twice and third five times. The starters included Freda for the Twin City and Bridge Handicap, Verano and Volante for the Flatbush, and the same two with Mission Belle for the Great Eastern Handicap.

Almost immediately after the meeting at Jerome Park the stable started for California, making the trip in a new car specially built by Pullman for the purpose. They arrived home safe, and no greater proof can be had of the reviving effects of the "glorious climate of California," than the performances of Rapido, Freda, Gano and Lucky B. at the November meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association over the Bay District Course. Each was in turn successful, Rapido winning a sweepstakes for two-year-olds. Freda won the Vestal Stakes and the Fame Stakes, the latter a dash of two miles, when, with 115 pounds, she covered the distance in 3:32—the best on record for a three-year-old filly, while Lucky B., who was unlucky enough to be one of the four that fell at Jerome Park when Economy was killed, was able to win the Baldwin Stakes at four miles, carrying 118 pounds, in the wonderfully fast time of 7:26¼, the last 100 yards of which was such a fighting finish between him and Patsy Duffy, at 123 pounds, that each, in turn, twice held the lead, but Lucky B. stayed the longest, winning by a scant half-length, which performance he followed up, a week later, by winning at two miles and a quarter in 4:01, after which the stable went into quarters for the Winter at Mr. Baldwin's ranch near Los Angeles, with a record as follows:

Horses.	Times started...	Times first...	Times second...	Times third...	Gross amount won.
Verano, 2, by Grinstead	8	3	1	—	$7,090
Mission Belle, 2, by Grinstead	5	3	—	—	6,095
Fallen Leaf, 3, by Grinstead	3	2	1	—	4,805
Freda, 3, by Wildidle	15	4	3	2	2,975
Volante, 2, by Grinstead	7	2	1	1	3,800
Lucky B., 4, by Rutherford	12	3	5	1	2,462.50
Beaconsfield, 3, by Hock Hocking	8	4	4	—	1,320
Rapido, 2, by Grinstead	13	3	2	1	1,050
Savanna, 3, by Grinstead	9	1	4	—	780
Gano, 4, by Grinstead	12	2	2	5	517.50
Shenandoah, 3, by Shannon	14	1	—	3	350
Marie Stuart, 3, by Grinstead	9	—	—	4	100
Totals	115	28	23	21	$32,405

Of the above, $4,805 was paid in entrance money for purses and stakes, and $4,920 was won in California. There is some doubt as to whether Beaconsfield belongs to Mr. Baldwin, but as the California papers reported him as such when running at Los Angeles, Sacramento and San Jose, his earnings are credited to the stable. Of the riders attached to the stable, Holloway had 54 mounts, of which he won 17, while of the remainder, of which there is a record, Peppers rode 4 winners, Lewis, Miller and Ryan one each.

As to what the stable will do in 1885, there is as yet some uncertainty, both as to its trainers and riders. Several excellent names have been mentioned in both capacities, but as yet nothing has been decided. It is said that in number of horses the stable will be stronger than ever, and that on its arrival from California it will probably be divided, so that while one division is getting ready for its Chicago engagements another will be doing the same at some point East of the mountains.

Whose Turn Next.

It would seem as if the Dwyer dynesty had about ended, when we remember that Barnes, George Kinney, and Miss Woodford are anything but sound on their legs, and when we have named the trio we need look no further for a champion, as the others in the stable seem very common cattle. We did have great hopes of Elmendorf, but they are not so bright now. It is singular how fortune attaches itself to some stables, how long it favors them, and how suddenly it ceases to smile upon their efforts. When we first followed racing, Mr. Alexander's stable in the West, and Mr. John Hunter's in the East, were most successful. Then Mr. Francis Morris had a famous year with his Eclipse youngsters. A year later it was all McConnell and Thompson. Then Mr. Belmont's maroon jacket became the gonfalon of backers, but in 1871 McDaniel's name was on every lip, and for three seasons it seemed as if he could start a car-horse and win with him. Then followed the Westbrook reign of terror, as one after another of the two and three year old stakes fell to the blue and orange, and we heard trainers whisper that "George Lorillard will break up racing." Vain fear! for in '80 the red jacket of the Dwyers became more dreaded than ever the orange sleeves had been, and for five years its sway was absolute. Who will succeed the Dwyers as the ruling power? is often asked. Most people say Mr. P. Lorillard, but Mr. Lorillard's success has been steady without being at all wonderful. We asked the question the other day of a well-known turfite, "Old Bill Daly," he replied. "You needn't laugh, I'm in earnest. And why not? I'm superstitious, now, and believe in luck. He has luck—everything he touches is successful. Won't go in for big stakes? Maybe not—just let him get a taste. The Dwyers went at it humbly enough at first, dubbing around with old Rhadamanthus. Just let Bill Daly get the swing and Lorillard and Lucky Baldwin will have to look sharp if they want to keep up with the procession."—*Vigilant.*

He Made a Mistake.

There is hardly a turfman in the Western country that is not acquainted with old man Butcher, the owner of Ella Rowett and several other antiques in the racing line, as jolly an old chap as ever found himself on the wrong side of the pool box, and as quaint a specimen of humanity as ever paced the quarter stretch. His exploits are mostly confined to bushwhacking and it is seldom that his face is seen upon any of the larger tracks. Some years ago the old man owned an animal that he called Jim Murphy, a fair sort of a performer in the bushes, but not even a fair one in good company. The old man imagining that he had a good thing, packed his grip sack and started for St. Louis where he imagined that Jim Murphy would sweep all before him. Entering him in a mile and a quarter dash, he stood leaning over the rail near the judges stand when the race was run, and according to report he had already planned how he should invest his winnings. When the drum tapped Jim Murphy was well up, but after the first quarter had been run the others drew away from him at every stride, and when the finish came Jim Murphy was a full quarter of a mile in the rear. The old man looked dazed for a minute and then, grip sack in hand, he stepped out on the stretch in front of the judge's stand and said: "Gentlemen, will you allow a granger from Iowa to say a few words?"

Permission being accorded him he said:

"Judges, I came to this city with a horse and a bull dog, and I expected to capture my share of the dust, but in this race I've made a big mistake. I ought to have started the bull dog," and picking up his grip sack he walked [illegible] cheers and laughter.

General Topics.

To see boys running about on New Yeer's day barefooted, and with trousers rolled up to the knees, splashing through the water and dancing in the mud with evident glee, is a sight which is seldom seen in a latitude as far north as this. Not a mere play of half an hour's duration, as the whole day the youngsters were as merry as a lot of colts turned out in the Spring, and those who were compelled to wear shoes by strict commands from home appeared to envy the gemins who never wore a shoe from New Years to New Years. After the rains ceased the weather has been exceedingly pleasant. It might be a heavy fog in the morning which stopped the boats which run on the half hour merk, and made the passege on the other just a trifle exciting, but the afternoons of the second and third days of the yeer were especially lovely, more like Iowa in May than any other season of the eastern year.

The "glorious climate" loses its charm at times, however, as was frequently illustrated by an old Chicago friend who came here some years ago. He had tried his luck in several speculations, all of which went the wrong way until his money was nearly all gone, and he could not find an opening which gave promise of much remuneration. He was homesick, too, and he yearned for the old comrades he had left in the city by the Lake. Do what we could in the way of talk to stimulate his spirits into the merry strain which formerly was his characteristics, he became more downhearted every day and his whole conversation was about the home and the friends he had left. After much solicitation we induced him to pay us a visit in Oaklaud. At that time we were driving A. W. Richmond on the road and felt confident that a drive among the foothills, and the rate that Alf would bring us down the slope from Berkeley to San Pablo avenue would drive away the blue devils for a few minutes at least. In this we were not mistaken as it recalled reminiscences of days when he drove fast trotters, but the gloom was upon him again as the horse jogged leisurely along the streets of Oakland. It was the early part of February and there was a wealth of flowers and grass plats on every hand and we compared the scene with a February day in Chicago, and extolled the land where such Winter days were possible. Pointing to more than one ordinarily beautiful rosebush, a perfect mass of buds and blossoms, "Look at that!" we said. His answer came quickly back, "I would not give a d——n for a country in which the roses bloom all the year round."

There are times when it is a hard task to appreciate the beauties of the California climate, and the memories of earlier years come fast, and there is a longing for the old scenes and the old familiar faces of byegone days. In these Spring-like mornings we miss the frost paintings on the window panes and the gorgeous imagery traced in a single night is lacking. It did not require a very fervid imagination to see representations of scenery such as Yosemite and the Yellowstone Park cannot excel, and tropical forests, and English Parks, with castles and palaces glittering through the vistas. And on these Wintry nights when the huge fires of hickory and maple had filled the whole space from hacklog to hearth with a mass of glowing embers. Stillness within, while the wind screeched and swept the falling snow into mounds and drifts without—there were still brighter pictures in the yellow coals. There are pictures in the grate now, but the Wellington does not shine with the refulgence of the hard wood, cut from Pennsylvania hills or islands of the upper Mississippi, when all aglow, and the scenes depicted are shadowy sketches of the dim and misty past in place of rosy anticipations of the future.

Not entirely so. With colts growing, and expectations of others, the pleasures of hope are not entirely overshadowed by the pleasures of memory. There is something to look forward to and the enthusiast in breeding never loses interest. He does not grow old in this respect, and though the ultra-sanguineness of youth may be tempered by the judgment of age, the experience of thirty or more years does not destroy expectation, does not put an end to building castles in the air. Nothing has so potent an effect in keeping up this interest as engagements in colt stakes, especially when the nominations are made when the colts are young. Let the most matter-of-fact breeder engage some of his colts, others are left out, and the former are watched with anxiety, the latter have to show something wonderful to engage his full attention. For instance we have Antece-Viva and Antecedo in the Stanford and Occident Stakes of 1887. A long way off the reader will say and that little interest can be felt in so distant an event. If that be the supposition those who arrive at the conclusion are still further off. Morris is leading Antecedo by the side of XX, the filly is still by the side of her mother and every fair day is running in a little paddock behind the barn. Morris has a report to make every evening when we come home. When the track is in condition we walk three-quarters of a mile to see how he handles himself. There are daily visits to the paddock and clapping of hands and cheers as the filly breaks away on a swinging trot, and it may be "catches" from a fast gallop into a square and rapid gait. The nearly three years that intervene are mapped among the embers in the grate when smoking the after dinner pipe, and every era of their education studied.

It is not the anticipated money return which gives all of the zest to the study, although that is a pleasant feature, and when the footing up for the season showed that there was a clear credit to Antevolo, after deducting stakes and entrance money, of $3,854, the retrospect was very satisfactory. It is not the "glory" that predominates over the profit as much as the feeling of satisfation at having bred and reared a good colt, and then there is an affectionate regard for the youngsters we have watched from birth, and hopes realized and a practical illustration that theories were correct and the education proper, etc. Something of the same feeling as rushed through the heart of Archimedes in the bath, of Euclid at the solution of his famous problem, of the swinging of the chandelier which Galileo made such good use of, of the fall of the apple and the momentous results which followed. Trivial as it may appear in comparison with these grand scientific discoveries, the breeding, rearing and education of colts is one of the most fascinating pursuits which a person can engage in who has a leaning that way, and there are few, indeed, who are in a position to gratify that feeling who are not interested.

There are many things connected with horses which old as well as young observe with interest, and it does not require the enthusiasm of youth to find pleasure in anticipation as well as fruition. Even the "glorious uncertainty" of producing the desired type is an element of pleasure and, anomalous as it may appear, the lessons which failures teach are oftentimes valuable. Although the same lines may be scrupulously followed in building a vessel the designer is well aware that two of the same model will vary so much in sailing qualities as to be widely different, and the mechanical engineer has to acknowledge that two locomotives constructed after the same patterns and by the same artisans will diverge so much, under the same conditions, that one will run a great deal faster with the same pressure of steam, with no apparent cause for the difference. There is not a bearing, joint or bolt that is not known in the machine, in the living animal the outside is all that comes under the eye, the rest is hidden. We may guess at the frame-work of bones, but these are so covered with muscles and other integuments that it is only a guess, while the most potent of the animal forces, that of the nerves, cannot even be conjectured by the sharpest observer. The locomotive has a guage which measures to a nicety the motive power; that of the horse can only be known by frequent trials, and then a true estimate is extremely difficult.

That what we term *condition* has an immense deal to do with ability to perform, and we have yet to meet a man who had the capacity to foretell what the condition of the animal was before the crucial test of the actual contest. There may be every outward sign of the "order" being all that could be desired, the coat "blooming," the muscles firm, the legs "clean" and cool, the eye bright, and the "spirits" toned to the right notch. There may be no superfluous matter visible; there may be all the indications that there is no "inside fat" to retard the action of the heart and lungs, the last trial may have been satisfactory in every respect and yet the race disclose an evident lack of condition inexplicable to the trainer.

Inexplicable as it is to the man who has watched the animal for months, a man, perhaps, who has spent a third of a century in acquiring the knowledge he possesses, and to which he has given constant, persistent study, there are those who claim far superior ability to settle the intricate question. A glance to them is sufficient to tell and they deecant learnedly on the condition, and from that glance determine whether too much or too little work has been given, whether too high or low, and rattle off a jargon of terms which only impose on those who, if possible, are still more ignorant. The coat may shine like the feathers on a gamecock and they will declare that the animal has been "burnt." He may step with the agility and grace of a Scotch Highlander and they will insist he is "sore," and though the winner may exhibit all of the outward signs of being "off," they will go into ecstacies over his prime condition, and swear that he has been "trained to the hour."

Those who are old enough to remember the racehorses of forty years ago, and can recall their appearance when brought on the track, will not require information regarding the difference in training then and now. The old plan was to reduce them until every rib showed like those of a vessel from which the planking had been removed, and at the same time they were fed more than at present and with food that had a tendency to increase the fat. From one-quarter to one-third of the allowance of grain was hominy, and part of the "outfit" was a mill in which the corn was cracked. There was a good deal of sifting and winnowing to get rid of the finer portion, and the mixture was thoroughly incorporated by tossing oats and hominy together in a sheet. The oats were "chopped" and the hay "pulled." The chopping was done in a stout barrel partially filled with oats, the instrument a spade so that the hulls were loosened and these were separated from the kernel by pouring from a height, the wind carrying the chaff away. Pulling the hay consisted in the stable boys taking a bundle of hay from which handfuls were abstracted and these pulled to pieces and shook until the dust and, in a measure, the blades were gotten rid of, and when ready to feed to the horse the rations had the appearance of a little bundle of dried stems looking smaller than it really was from the stems being parallel, forming a compact body. A favorite forage with Southern trainers was cornblades and many of them compelled the boys to take the central stem out so as to leave the finest portion for food.

There are few horses seen on the racecourses of the present day anywhere near so "low" as those of the period alluded to, and still it may be that there are animals which require "fining down" to a point that is only a trifle removed from the *skeletonizing* of the past. At all events a watchful trainer will discover that there is a vast difference in horses, and that while some of them will do best with a full coating of flesh, so much, indeed that the "creasing" on the quarters will be obliterated, others cannot perform within several seconds of their capacity until there is a distinct, it may be a deep, crease between the prominent muscles, and with the neck wasted until it is as slender as that of a gazelle. Thus he may bring two horses on the course to run in the same race, so widely differing in appearance that it does not seem possible that both can be "fit." The hypercritical fellows who assume to know all about horses will noisily contend that neither can run and when the placing is first and second will swear that they had "nothing to beat."

Writing gazelle recalls an illustration which is somewhat relevant to the subject. In 1859 Captain T. G. Moore had a mare at the Abbey Track, St. Louis, which was named Gazelle. She was a very handsome filly, then four years old, by imported Albion, her dam Delte, by imported Priem. Sir Grantly F. Berkeley visited the course and among others of his numerous criticisms pronounced Gazelle far too low in flesh to run at the meeting which was near at hand. This Captain Moore denied and insisted that if he had to "run her for his life" he would take off (the exact number of pounds we have forgotten) so much that it looked as though a scalpel would have to be the means of reduction. She run so well, however, as to prove that the English nobleman's judgement was incorrect, and in all probability the captain's retort was induced by a feeling that the noted Sir Grantly was inclined to be captious.

There is certainly, in some respects, a difference between the racehorse and trotter in the matter of condition. That the fast trot is not nearly so great a strain as the fast gallop is so evident that it will be a waste of time to argue it, although some wise fellows have claimed the contrary. But there is one phase of the action so different that it calls for more rapid movements of the muscles to trot a mile in anything approaching fast time than to run a mile in 1:40. That is the "gather" has to be quicker inasmuch as there are virtually two strides in the trotter to one in the racehorse. In the racehorse the feet come to the ground in rotation, a hind-foot first then the other hindfoot, a forefoot next and then the forefoot which gives the last impulse to send the body through the air while entirely unsupported. In the fast trot —a square trot—fore and hindfoot come to the ground so nearly in unison that it is difficult to tell even from the instantaneous photographs which strikes first, though presumably the hindfoot an infinitessimal part of a second in advance of the fore. Thus both unite in sending the body through the air, and there are two bounds in what is called the stride in place of one.

A racehorse, the stride of which is twenty-two feet, makes 240 of them in going a mile, and if more a half second in compassing each stride, the time for the mile would be two minutes. Four-tenths of a second to each stride would make the mile in 1:36, or at the rate of a quarter in 24 seconds, a degree of speed frequently seen on racecourses. A trotter with a stride of twenty-two feet—the longest we ever measured was 20½ feet—would make 480 bounds in the mile and consequently, there is greater rapidity in some of the movements, as a four-minute gait in the trotter would be equivalent to a two-minute gait in the runner, if even the trotter "went" on the phenomenal stride of twenty-two feet. But although we have given a good deal of study to the action of racehorses and trotters there are points which are not mastered yet, and before writing with any degree of confidence on the subject will have to spend many hours, days for that matter, and it may be months before we can fully understand the lessons the camera has presented.

The motion of the feet and legs are made so quickly, that when the body is in the air the computation will be startling. When the feet are on the ground the body is carried over them, and this period can be calculated to a nicety, but the movements in the air are not so easily determined. During the bound the legs are "doubled" up under the body, one projecting hindfoot strikes the ground, and when the forefeet come to the earth it is at the furthest point of extension. The movement from the posterior reach of the foot to the anterior thrust must be made so quickly, that when it is demonstrated how rapid it must be, the mind will be bewildered to understand how muscles can contract more rapidly than thought.

We envy the generation which is to come, in one respect and that is the freedom from preconceived, erroneous ideas in relation to the action of the racehorse. Centuries of darkness were dispelled when the work of the cameras, at Palo Alto, was finished. This is so evident that we have scarcely patience to argue with those who still adhere to the belief of the dark ages, and who deny and cavil without offering a sentence in the way of argument to sustain the obsolete ground on which they stand. There is scarcely a new position regarding horses which does not meet with the opposition of those stubborn defenders of ancient practices, and while there are theories which have not yet been fully sustained by general practice, in the case of instantaneous photography the truths are so palpable that to deny them after even slight explanation is akin to the Reverend Jasper Newton's *ipsi dixit*, that the "sun do go round the world."

The Trotting Turf From 1810 to 1885.

[Straightedge in N. Y. Sportsman.]

In 1839 the campaign opened early. April 27th, at the Beecon Course, New Jersey, Dutchman, with Hiram Woodruff in the saddle, and Lady Suffolk, with David Bryan up, trotted a race of two-mile heats, the former winning handily —5:09, 5:11—but on the day previous the Lady had defeated Apollo, distancing him in the first heat. Time, 5:21.

In May, Dutchman, Lady Suffolk, Mount Holly, and Herry Bluff trotted at Baltimore, Md., a race of three-mile heats to saddle, Dutchman again winning in straight heats.

July 3d, Lady Suffolk met Cato at the Beacon Course in a race of two-mile heats to saddle, and distanced him in the first heat. Time, 5:39.

July 4th, Dutchman and Awful came together over the same course in a race of three-mile heats to harness. Before the start Awful was selling favorite at $100 to $25, but Dutchman distanced him in the first heat. Time, 7:41. This was then remarkable time, and was not only the best on record for that distance, but remained unbeaten until Sept. 27, 1860. Flora Temple, in an effort to harness to beat Dutchman's time to saddle, 7:32½, trotted a losing heat in 7:33¾. Your readers can thus understend that this was a most extraordinary performance, as he drew a sulky weighing 82 lbs., which would excel the weight of a modern skeleton wagon.

On July 11th, Dutchman and Awful tried conclusions in a match for $5,000, at three-mile heats, the former winning in straight heats. Time, 8:18, 7:59. On the 18th they again met, in a race of mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness, for $1,000, and Dutchman was again victorious in straight heats. Time, 2:35, 2:32, 2:35.

Out of this race grew the banter that led to the match of the famous horse to trot against time, he to trot to saddle, three miles in 7:39 or better, and to be allowed two trials, if necessary, with an hour between heats. The match was for $1,000, and, as it proved—to use an expression now often heard—it was "like finding money in the street." At about this time Dutchman had been purchased by Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, at $3,000. Speaking of the race, which resulted in a record that to-day stands unbeaten at that way of going, I quote from Hiram Woodruff, who rode the race: "The course was fine, and a large gathering of spectators were in attendance. The odds were two to one on the horse when we brought him out and stripped him. At six o'clock in the evening he was saddled, and I mounted, feeling fully confident that the feat set would be done with ease. We were allowed a running horse to keep company, and I had a nice bloodlike mare, she being under my brother Isaac. We went off at a moderate jog, gradually increasing the pace, but conversing at our ease. Isaac asked me how fast I thought I would go the mile, and I replied about 2:35. It was made in 2:34½. Now occurred a circumstance which was curious in itself, and had its effect on the time. Mr. Harrison, the backer of time, had loaned his watch to a friend. As we came by the stand some bystander, who had made a mistake, told him the time of the mile was 2:38, which was a losing average. He therefore called out to me to go along, and go I did. Dutchman struck a great pace on the backstretch, and the mare was no longer able to live with him. My brother Isaac got alarmed, and called out that I was going too fast. I replied that I had been told to go along. Nevertheless I took a pull for Isaac and allowed him to come up and stay with me the balance of the mile. It was trotted in 2:28 very handily. The third mile we kept the same positions, Dutchman being under a pull, and able to have left the mare had he been called upon to do so.

The rate was very even until we came within about two hundred yards of the stand, when I was notified to check up and come home at a moderate gait. I therefore crossed the score on a jog, and Dutchman was at a walk within fifteen yards of it. The last mile was made in 2:30, and the three in 7:32½. I am positive had he been called upon to do so he could have trotted the three miles in 7:27 or better. The truth is that he was a most extraordinary horse, and he could not only go fast but go all day."

During the season Lady Suffolk was kept busy. July 25th she defeated Lady Victory at two-mile heats: Oct. 3d, at the same distance she defeated Henry Celeste and Cato. Oct. 23d she defeated Don Juan at two-mile heats, and Nov. 15th met and defeated Ellen Jewett at four-mile heats, to saddle. Time, 11:22, 11:34.

Aug. 5th, Awful and Aaron Burr met, over the Centreville Course, in a race of two-mile heats, to wagon, for $2,000, the former winning the first and third heats. Time, 5:26½, 5:31, 5:31. On Oct. 28th, Awful met and defeated Dutchman in a race of mile heats, 3 in 5, to wagons weighing 345 lbs., the total amount of stakes being $2,300, Ice Pony, who was also entered, having paid forfeit. Time, 2:41¼, 2:40, 2:44¾.

Like the preceding year, 1840 found the trotters early marshalled for the fray, and on May 6th Edwin Forrest (who was the first horse to obtain a record as fast as 2:31½) and Lady Suffolk met at Philadelphia in a race of two-mile heats, to saddle, the former winning. Time, 5:05, 5:06. On the 8th inst., with but two days' intermission, the Lady was again started in a race of three-mile heats, to saddle, against Dutchman, and was again beaten. Time, 7:51, 7:51. On May 14th, over the Centreville Course, Lady Suffolk, Celeste and Napoleon came together in a race of two-mile heats, to harness, and here victory perched upon the Lady. June 30th she met at the same place and defeated at four-mile heats, to saddle, Bonaparte (formerly Teamboat). Time, 11:15, 11:58. Sept. 21st the Lady and Aaron Burr met over the Beacon Course in a race of two-mile heats, she winning the second and third. Time of race, 5:22, 5:21, 5:35. Three days later, on the 24th, over the Centreville Course, she met and defeated Dutchman at two-mile heats. Time, 4:59, 5:03½. On Sept. 22d, Dutchman and Washington came together in a race of two-mile heats, the latter winning the first and third heats. On the 29th they again met, and after a dead heat, in 5:17½, Dutchman won the second and third in 5:17, 5:24. On Oct. 8th Washington, who was driven this season by Hiram Woodruff, met and defeated Dutchman and the Ice Pony in a race of two-mile heats. Time, 5:24, 5:19, and on the 10th Dutchman in turn defeated the Ice Pony in a race of mile heats, to saddle. On the 26th inst. Washington met Confidence at Trenton, N. J., in a race of two-mile heats for $2,000, and won in straight heats. Nov. 2d, Washington, Dutchman and Cayuga Chief came together at the Beacon Course in a race of two-mile heats, and again the former won.

Nov. 11th closed the campaign for the year, and Washington again defeated Dutchman at Philadelphia in a race of two-mile heats. I have no doubt as the reader follows my research and accounts of the races the time seems slow, and comparisons are drawn with the flyers of the present day, but it should be borne in mind that the trotters at that time labored under many disadvantages, and I doubt had Maud S. or Jay-Eye-See flourished in the days of Lady Suffolk and Dutchman if they had been any faster under the circumstances than were these noted horses. Then tracks were but little faster than a good road. Sulkies weighed more than 80 pounds, while now they are constructed to weigh less than 40 pounds. Toe-weights and the many modern appliances for teaching and assisting a horse in his speed were unknown, and horses were often trotted two long-distance races in one week, the managers seeming rather to pride themselves on how much cruelty the horse could endure rather than on the flight of speed that could be obtained.

Sleigh Trotting in New York.

When the first snow of the season falls, there are lively times on the roads of the East, and especially those in the neighborhood of the large cities. The "sledding" does not last long in New York and no matter how much out of the way it may be, there is such a constant succession of sharp-shod horses that the snow is cut up beyond the impacting force of the sleigh-runners to remedy. From the rarity there is an extra enjoyment in the sleighride and in the millions of residents of New York and vicinity there are enough to keep every horse and sleigh that can be pressed into the service very busy. The following, which is copied from the *N. Y. Herald*, is rather a humorous account of what may be termed the opening of the season, and though it is likely to appear overdrawn to those who have not witnessed scenes of the kind there is scarcely a day, while the snow lasts, without exciting, and at times very amusing contests.

A piebald man with a baldbeaded horse went forth unto the Macomb's Dam Bridge yesterday, determined to pass anything and everything upon the road. His rig was of the nob-nobby. Plumes of rosey red danced above the Y-shaped crupper. A dear little Russian sleigh, with sweet little cork-screw curls upon the hindward extremity of the runners, skimmed lightly over the partly packed snow. Sweet bells of German silver jingled gayly when the baldheaded steed—hald by art, not by nature—put his best foot foremost. As for the piebald man in his leoperd skin coat and triangular silk nigbtcap drawn down over his aristocratic ears, he was just too *recherche* and splendiferous for anything, and the sealskinned young ladies in the slow-going family sleighs who met him on the road, or were outstripped by his foaming steed, ogled him rapturously and sighed to think so much masculine sweetness was being wasted on the desert air of bachelorhood. Such at least was the piebald man's version of the impression which he created.

Trudging along Jerome avenue, just the other side of "Macomb's D——n Bridge," as it was once piously written, was a tired-looking gray mare, wearily dragging along an old fashioned cutter, in shape a cross between a coal shovel and a tin dipper. The driver was an old, fat milk manufacturer of the Westchester hills. His head was grizzled and his garb was rusty, Like Joseph, his coat was of many colors and it had as many patches as the boiler of a Staten Island ferryboat. The old gray mare appeared to be near-sighted and a trifle deaf, for she paid no particular attention when the kaleidoscopic rig of the piebald man came jingling up astern, Nor did she start and turn pale when the leopard-skin driver gave a resounding crack of his whip just behind her. She simply jogged along as if accustomed to being left behind. But when the ill assorted pair were side by side the old producer of pump juice gave his reins a fillip and said "Glang!" The gray mare smiled softly to herself and let out a length of leg. The piebald man straightened out his reins and his animal shot ahead as if impelled by powder, but the old mare's legs seemed to be telescopic, for without apparently hurrying herself she kept her nose on a line with that of the clipped racer from Fifth Avenue. Then the piebald man saw two ladies laughing at him and got mad. Down came his whip and up went his horse in the air. The gray mare looked as if she wanted to snicker right out in meeting, but she never turned a hair or lost her serenity for a moment and tranquilly continued on her deceptively speedy way, and when the fashionable but vanquished steed had found his feet again she was climbing the Fordham hill, half a mile away, at a 2:36 gait. Great is the Westchester oat, and gray hairs in Westchester are sometimes to be respected even when they cover sedate old mares who do not show all their capabilities on the outside.

The most serious, and at the same time laughable, of yesterday's mishaps happened to a young couple who were blind to everything but their own pleasure. The animal they drove moved at a jog and picked his own way which led him into a culvert, and here he disappeared in a big snowdrift. When he next appears he had the harness and reins round his legs. This, coupled with the shouting, made him frantic, and he started off helter skelter down an embankment almost breaking his legs. Then he got on the road again and caused much consternation, and a policeman made preparations to shoot the runaway, but before he could get his field piece unlimbered the skirmishers had captured the refractory animal.

The crack trotters were all out and took considerable exercise. Among them were Majolica, Lady Majolica, Fides, Standard, Gabe Case's brown colt and Mr. Flail's brown horse Bookbinder. Harry Hill came over the snow with Freehman. Ed Kearney, Jr., was drawn by the trotter St. Charles. William Ridabock drove Dan Smith, and Natban Straus was behind Fanny Temple, the granddaughter of Flora Temple. John J. Quin trotted his black gelding Harry. Samuel F. Sniffen drove the team Nellie and Sadie H. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt had a companion in his son George. They were behind Aldine and Early Rose. Sheppard Knapp had out his trotter Sweetness, Hugh J. Grant drove Kenilworth, George Dishrow was out with the team Zedie Knox and Katie Baker, George Johnson drove the bay mare Peggy and A. D. Cordova the bay mare Julia D. Isidore Cohnfeld had out his bay mare Minnie Warren and Ed. Stokes sat behind Lyman. Rube Compton piloted Ethel C.; William Turnbull, Manfred; Nathan Strauss, of California, drove Blandina, and G. J. McElmeel, the owner of General Monroe, drove Orphan Boy.

It must be rare fun to jam your hat down over the nape of the neck and go sleigh riding on a cold day, or such a host of New Yorkers would not invest in the soul-chilliug sport. Some folks, it is true, are so unreasonably thick headed that they cannot understand the wild hilarity of a two hours' grind behind a slow horse, with the keen air fairly parboiling the face and causing untold agony to the finger tips, but they are strangers to true joy and would probably object to spending an hour packed in salted ice, such people would, and being pounded with the business end of an icepick. Such people would have laughed real rudely yesterday had they seen the newly married couple trying to get warm in the bask of each other's glances as they scurried along behind a lively nag with a coat like a corn-cob, a mane like the hair on a prize fighter's head and a wiry tail that stuck out over the dashboard like a bit of tarred rope. Such people would probably have shown their ill-mannered look of appreciation by actually grinning when the conpe went grinding slowly by, a cold and solemn darky sitting in state upon the box, a cold and solemn lady of uncertain age occupying the interior. Such people would have shivered and turned pale to see Ed Stokes go flying by behind Lyman at a pace which would have done credit to a wildcat engine. They could not imagine the glorious sense of exhilaretion felt by John Murphy as Majolica whirled him up past Gabe Case's at a pace which brought the loungers to the window, and they would not admit that Mr. Cross was happy when he let out a few links and tried the wind of Honest Harry and Charley Knox on a bit of level track.

Colt Trotting in 1869.

A friend handed us a couple of slips cut from a San Francisco newspaper of September, 1869, on which are printed accounts of the trotting by three-year-olds colts on the Bay View track. It was the biggest stake for trotting colts up to that date, and though the performers were far behind those of the present day it is not a bad showing, and the winner of the first class, California Maid, was entitled to all the praise awarded:

TROTTING FOR POSITION.

The first field of five colts was then called to trot for position. These colts were: Conway, a ch f, by Kentucky Hunter, dam Lady Wallace; California Maid, by Hambletonian Chief, dam Dolly McNeil; Sam Patch, by Tecumseh, dam Morgan and Messenger mare; Lady Clare, by David Hill, dam half sister to Seward; W. Ashley, by David Hill, dam Messenger mare.

Second Field: Geo. Hunter, by Kentucky Hunter, dam unknown; Onward, by Chieftain, out of Mary Hill; Separator, by Monte Diablo, dam unknown; Fanny, by Niagara, dam the supposed Morrow mare.

Third field: Teddy Magee, by Gen. Taylor, dam Peggy Magee; Bonner, by Whipple & Teackle's Hambletonian, out of dam of Algerine; Purissima Damsel, by Whipple & Teackle's Hambletonian, dam Cornplanter.

The other colts to the number of five were drawn. Each class was called up separately and started, a timer being supplied in the stand for each colt in the field, each being timed without regard to the starting or coming in of the rest. Then after the usual rest they were again timed, and the average time of the two heats taken as the standard for classification in the race for money on Friday.

The following is the timing of each colt in each heat and the average time:

FIRST FIELD.

	1st Heat.	2d Heat.	Av'ge.
Ch f Conway	3:26½	3:23¾	6:50
R f California Maid	2:54	3:02	5:56
Ch c Sam Patch	3:15	3:11	6:26
S f Lady Clara	2:54½	3:01½	6:00¾
S c William Ashley	3:26½	3:16½	6:42¾

SECOND FIELD.

	1st Heat.	2d Heat.	Av'ge.
B c George Hunter	3:29¾	3:29	6:58¾
S g Onward	3:00¾	3:22½	6:29¼
G c Separator	3:24	3:23¾	6:47½
B f Fanny	3:11½	3:13¾	6:25¼

THIRD FIELD.

	Av'ge.
Ch c Teddy Magee	6:59½
Br c Bonner	6:47¾
S f Purissima Damsel	7:04½

The three colts making the fastest time will trot in the first class on Friday; the three next fastest in the second; and the next three in the third class—the others and slowest lot not trotting at all, as there are no purses for them.

The following is the classification: First class—California Maid, Lady Clara, Fanny; second class—Sam Patch, Onward, Teddy Magee; third class—William Ashley, Separator, Bonner.

The long talked of colt race for 1869 is at last ended. This and that Dexter-heater, who has trotted down in the thirties at midnight on some unfrequented road, have at last been put down at their true worth. The watch has cut down their time from thirty to slower than three minutes. Of all the seventeen colts entered at $200 apiece, and fondled and trained for the past two years, but one has shown herself a wonder. We mean Yank Session's filly California Maid, by Hamilton Chief, and out of old Dolly McNeil, trotting in the first class against the Sacramento filly, Fanny, and Lady Clara, of San Francisco, and distancing them both in the first heat, though they ran from the head of the stretch to prevent it, and trotting with only one skip in 2:46, winning all three purses, amounting to $1,650.

Second-class colts were then called. They were Sam Patch, Onward and Teddy McGee, Onward being the favorite in the pools at $100, Teddy, $22.50, and Sam Patch, $14.

First Heat—Onward had the pole, Teddy second and Sam Patch outside; Teddy, from choice, got off last. Onward and Patch went even around the turn, then Onward broke, but was soon at his work, both coming down the stretch in splendid style and abreast. Patch broke and lost a length, came up again, but broke before reaching the score, giving the heat to Onward in 3:02½, Patch second and Teddy just inside the distance. Onward now sold for $200; Patch, $74, and Teddy, $15.

Second Heat—Sam Patch led and kept his advantage to the homestretch, Onward breaking once in trying to head, Teddy away behind. Round the turn and down the homestretch, Onward came like a rocket, challenged Patch and forced the gait so that Patch went off his feet at his old place near the score and Onward took the heat and race by a length in the same time as the previous heat, Teddy just getting in by a scratch; Onward thus winning $400; Sam Patch, $250, and Teddy McGee, $150. Onward is a sorrel colt, by Chieftain, out of Mary Hill, and is the property of H. W. Sealee, of Mansfield.

Third-class colts then came up for the word. They were Wm. Ashley, Separator and Bonner, selling in the pools in the order above named. Ashley took the first heat with ease in 3:09. He was then an immense favorite in the pools. The next heat Separator took the lead, and won with plenty to spare in 3:15. In the third and last heat Separator took a decided lead and kept it throughout; Ashley, by running, second, and Bonner third. Time, 3:20; Separator taking first money of the third class, $300; Ashley, $150, and Bonner, $100.

Athletics.

Owing to the pressure of matter in this number, some interesting athletic notes are crowded out. They will appear next week.

Winter Evening Subjects.

M. T. Grattan sends to ths *Breeder's Gazette* soms notes svidently evolvsd dnring snowy days and long svsnings in Minnesota. Soms of them hsve an applicatiou on this Coast and some do not, hnt M. T. G. is elways ssnsible and nsver radical or revolntionery and we give his scresd entire:

It is e fect thet whers thsre is fourth money in a race it is stupid to require four entries, hecause it is just as hroed as it is long; if there are not four entries fourth money is saved. The more entries asked the less will hs got, becouse horsemen do uot liks to ship unless there is e prospect that thsir racss will fill, and so, other things hsing equal, evoid the place whers more than rulahls entries are required.

It heiug certaiu then that not one dollar is made by asking four sutries, end that the prospect of obtaiuiug good fislds is diminished hy the exaction, there cen hs no further dispute as to ths stupidity and folly of such a course.

Associations end horsemen should unite in an effort to ohtain from ths rsilroads cheaper trensportation for racehorses, which the railroeds should grant, becauss:

A good race meeting means mouey for them in increased travel.

With low rates mors owners would taks the risk of gstting beat, which they would fear to do with high rates of transportation.

Low rates wonld incresse sntries, maks lergs end intersstiug fields which would drew incrsassd crowds, thns giving the railroads more trotters and runnsrs to trensport snd more neopls to see them. It is just ss good a schems for the railroads to promote travsl by making concessions to racshorsss as it is to maks rates for theatricsl troupes.

It is mnch more landahls for them to do so, hscause thereby they stimnlate the great industry of hrsediug good horses, which thsy snd all of us may soms day sorely need when good cavalry mounts ars looksd for aud not fonnd.

Ths owner of a racehorse can count ths cost and go or not as hs pleases. A bushsl of whest must go forward at soms tims. Thonsands of entries have heen lost to essociations in the past by this countiug of cost, end in ths same manner have the railroads lostforever the money they might have had for transportation. The races have heen run and trotted, they are at an end. It is not like the hushel of wheat, the shipment has not heen deferred for a day, it has been lost forever.

Many a railroad man might ,to-day he driving a hetter horse hut for high rates of transportation. Why?

Most good railroad men love a horse and go to the racss to pick one out. A heaten trotter is cheaper than a wiuuer, the more starters the more there are beateu, for hut one cau win, and the hetter chance to pick a roadster that some day might turn the tebles on the winnsr.

Every racehorse has a groom or rubber who should he entitled to free transportation with his horse. He must stay with his horse, therefore he does not obtain the luxnrious quarters for which first-class fare is paid, and yet time after time this is reqnired of him, adding to the discouragement and loss of an owner who is helped thereby to a determination not to ship again, losing his business to both railroads and associations.

There are probably a thousand more good reasons why trotters aud runners shonld be transported cheaper with their attendant grooms. Let every owner of a racehorse and member of an association seek out his best friend among railroad men and rscite the first few hundred. Rest assured that the list would not he completed ere onr most reasonable request wonld he granted.

This is the season of the year to attend to such busiuess. Now atteud to it!

It is simple robbery for an association to tax horsemeu a stall fee at settlement when no such coudition has been pnblished. When such au exaction is required in the advertisement solicitiug entries an owner has fair warning aud can stay away if he desires, as in most instauces he will. The first stall fee ever asked of me was at Prairie du Chien last Fall. I mildly remonstrated that there was nothing of it in the hond. Said the Secretary: "No we did not put it in, hnt the directors instructed me to charge you with it."

"Well I was never at a place where it was asked me before."

"Very likely, you have never been at many places."

Was not that a crusher? To follow up musty hay, no heddiug save for a favored few, and unwarrantable postpone. ment of the free-to-all for less than a half hour's rain because a horse not favored by the mauagement was liable to win it on a slippery track.

A few such facts as these will spoil the prospects of any association, no matter what its wealth or social standing may he.

An admirable scheme practiced hy the Prairie du Chien people, which resulted in their getting a long entry list, is to require hut five per cent. penalty from non-startsrs. Let every association in the land adopt thie beneficent mcasure, procure a special tariff on raceshorses, and what an uprising there would he among the prudent or timid owners! Entry lists that would burden the papers to publish wonld result thereby. Every owner and horse has friends who would follow to the races, giving up money at the getee aud on the railroade. Besides, an immensely increased interest would hs aroused among the general public iu breeding and racing. Both would hecome more profitable aud popular.

Now for a little advice to breedere, owners and drivers:

Engage your yonugsters liberally, but never where more than three entries are reqnired to fill, or where euspension or forfeit will amouut to more than five per cent. That is enough, all you can afford, and more is eimply the game of Shylock whose pound of flesh destroys the victim.

Never consent that a horse shall lose so long as there ia a heat to be trotted or run.

Do not hesitate, wheu an association violates law to your detriment, to invoke the aid of a competent lawyer; that course has saved huudreds of dollars to me the past year. The courts take cognizance of the contracts entered into hy associations with horsemen through puhlished or verbal propositions where the latter can be proved. These contracts cau he snforced where violeted much chsaper and quicker by au appeal to the local courts, where evidence and parties are all at hand, than to hother the National Association with them. There will hs work enough for that body after it is relieved of some of its troublesome minor cases.

The *Commercial Journal*, Nsw Haven, of June 19th, 1806, says:

"Trotting.—Yesterday afternoou tho Harlem race courae of one mile distence was trotted arouud iu two minutee and fifty-nine eeconds (2:59), hy a horse called "Yankee," from New Haven; a rate of spesd, it ie believed, never hefore excelled in this country, and fully equal to auything recorded in the English sporting calenders."

From this it seems that it has takon seventy-eight years to d .ce the record 49¾ seconds.

THE RIFLE.

OUR BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Mr. Rahwyler, of the California Scheutzen Club.

Among those whose lives ws have sketchsd iu connection with ths progress of rifle shooting in this State, none have given us more pleasure or pride in writing than ths preseut, becauss iu his skill with the rifle he may be propsrly considered a California product. Like many of ths hsst shots in our local rifle clubs, the Californie Scheutzen, the Scheutzen Versin, the Turners, the Swiss eud the Eintrachts, Mr. Rahwyler wes horn in Europs, claiming Berne, in Switzsrlaud, es his native place. He wss boru in 1842, so that he is still in the prime of menhood with a good prospect before him, from his physical conformation, of winning double ths number of valuable trophies at ths hutts he has won already, numerous as the lettsr ere. In 1862 he left home, when 20 years old, and came straight to Californie, selecting Sau Francisco for his futurs residencs, hut so far as the rifls is concerued he brought with him little or no experisnce in its use, iu fect, nothiug but the uational love of rifle shooting which is so cuspicuous e fseture in the composition of his countrymen. Beiug a skillsd mechenic in his occupetion, jewellsr and watchmaker, hs worksd in one or two leading, estahlishments of the kind iu the city for a few yesrs, and then commenced husiness for himself; finelly in 1878, selecting Keerny street for e location, whers, ws helieve, hs has remained ever sincs. In ths intervening years Mr. Rahwyler has gained a high reputation as a tradesman and citizen.

On getting settled in San Fraucisco he soon developed his fondness for and ability with the rifle, and as far back as 1864 joined ths Swiss Rifle Club, thsn, as we ststed in its history, the leadiug organization of the kiud among us. In 1878 he lsft ths Swiss Club for the sake of more active shooting and associated himself with the California Scheutzen Cluh, which was formed in 1876, and of which he was a charter member. The trophies he has gathered together as a crack rifleman are nnmerous, elegant and costly and are always on exhihition at his store. Most of these were won in connection with the Schnetzsn Cluh, in the medal and annual meetings of which he took an active part, aud at which he mostly captured his share of the leading prizes. As far back as 1864, at Hayes Park, he had what may he termed the first match that gave him reputation as an expert rifleman. This was with Joseph Hug, one of the celehrities in our State history an l one of the fathers of rifleism among us. The shooting was at 150 yards, the longest distance then, 10 shots each, with a 10-ring target and a possible of 50. Each man made 49; in the ehoot-off for final settlement Hug won by one point, the score heing 49 to 48. In 1872 and 1873, in matches open to everyhody, given hy Mr. Hermann, of Harbor View House and range, he took first prize, $25, each year. His scores then, 42 and 43, out of a possible 50, would only bs considered second-rate now, but they were good for the day. In 1874, during the annual meeting of the National Rifle Clnb, which expired soon after, he took first prize for most bull's-eyes during the meeting, scoring 194, with Mr. Strecker, another prominent member of the California Schuetzen following close after him with 190. Iu the same year he had another severe contest at Harbor View, in which Major A. F. Klose, so well-known in our rifle annals, was victorions for first prize, making 24 out of a possible 25, at 200 yards, 5 shots, off-hand, aga nst Rahwyler 23. The target used in this match we have inspected during the week; one shot is almost in the centre of the bull's-eye; two jnst heyond that and two just outside the bull's-eye, harely missiug the edge. Our friend, Mejor Klose, mnst have shot uncommouly close that day to win, and we doubt if he could have doue better if Celery, Beef and Iron had then heen iu vogue. In 1867, several years previous to the time we are now speaking of, Mr. Rahwyler shot at Sacramento with the local rifle club of the dey, when he took first prize, $25, the amount beiug donated hy the Swiss Clnh of this city. The next event in the history of Rahwyler as a rifleman is, perhaps, the most houorahle to him. In 1876 the Califoruia Schuetzen Club sent a team to Philadelphia to contend in the Centennial shooting. On this occasion, it will he recollected, the best rifle shots *of the nation* were gathered together to do honor to the occasion. Any one taking a prize in the contest, therefore, necessarily distinguished himself. Among the honored few we again find the name of Mr. Rahwyler, who, dnring the whole contest, made *one-third* more bull's-eyes than any other contestant. Pretty good for a man still quite young, and who alone of all his colleagues hed learnt his rifle shooting in California. His prizes were a silver cup, a gold medal and $216 in cash. On the breaking up of the Philadelphia meeting, being that fer on the way, he resolved to visit his old home, and went straight on to Switzerlaud to visit his people, and participate in the Federal shooting of that year. This meeting in Switzerlaud, our readers must remember, is pnrely a national one, composed of the very best sharpshooters in the Confederation. It is evideut for this reason it was even more difficult to win honor there thau at the Centennial meetiug in Philadelphia, for the Swiss riflemen unquestionahly stand at the head of the world. Yet even here our California riflemen was equal to the occesiou. The contest had goue on for three days when he appeared at the butts, certainly a great disadvantage to him, but nothing daunted he went boldly in and soon attracted attention hy his wonderful accuracy of shooting. For a hundred bull's-eyes in one day's shooting he wou a handsome silver cup, and in different matches on the honorary target he captnred 550 francs. On looking over hia official record we find he kept up his reputation on returning home, for at the next medal meeting of his own Cluh at Alameda in 1877, he won the champion medal, with 230 out of a possible 300, a score at the riug target, which, it is said, had never heen heaten at that time or since. Besides this prize he won many others with varying scores of high merit, but too similar to be iutsresting in detail. In 1878 and 1879 we fiud his record about the same, a variety of triumphs at differeut ranges, hut too similar in principle to hear recapitulation. In these years his scorcs were repeatedly 88, 90, 91, and twice 92 out of a possihle 100. Most of these matches, giving him, of conrse the head prizes, frequently $20 in cash, were shot with his owu club, some with the Schuetzeu Verein, the parent association, and some with the Turners when the competition was open to all. In 1881 he distinguished himself even more hy his geueral aud particular scoree. Iu this yeer especially hy winning the champion medal of the California Scheutzen Club with a score of 2,914, out of a possihle 3,500, the couditione heing 140 shots and 25 ring target, which stands to-day wo helieve the heet record extant. It ia certainly graud shooting for it meaus a fraction of 21 for ths whols 140 shots out of a possible 25. In 1882, besides meny other trophies of greeter or less value, he won the champion medal of the Goldeu Gate Rifle Clnh, an association sincs dead, which theu frequentsd the Harbor View rauge. On this occasion his score was 2,068, which though far below his great record is still good, and his shooting for ths ysar was equally msritorious. Early in 1883 his household was visitsd by death in a sed form, the deeth of his wife eud daughtsr, end under this heevy affliction his rifls was laid aside. Dnring the lsst yser, 1884, on several occssions hs exhihited his old form. At the enuual meeting of ths California Schuetzen last Summer, he heet all his eble fellow members by meking 175 hull's-eyes in *one day*, the most certainly sver mads in California and prohahly in the world. To this grand performance iu one day Jecoby, Ehrenpfort, Streck er, Streuber, and all the other cracks had to bow their proud heads, whsn a wesk after at the distrihution of prizes at Eiutracht Hell, he wss enthusiastically crowned "Shooting King of ths Club," a title hs is likely to keep.

Mr. Rahwyler, is deservedly popular with all who know him. Quiet and unobtrusive in manner, he shows the trus man on all occssions wheu the opportnuity offers. Iu his clnh hs is highly estcemed. We know we have hut poorly presented his cleims as a rifleman, hut for all that with his host of friends aud admirers, we feel very proud of the man who at home end abroed hes doue so much to honor the rifle record of our State.

At Shell Mound.

Sunday was an off-day, cold and disagreeable for riflsmeu, yst the atteudance of those who, to their credit he it said, do our best shooting whatever the weather may be, wes large and embraced many of our leading crecks. Thers were uo regular matches, but there was soms unquestionably fins shooting done by several wsll-known meu at the butts, who will all be in the leading events of ths approaching season. The best score of the day aud the highest at the donbls-distances, 200 and 500 yards, first made in California, was that of C. F. Waltham, a member of Compauy A, Oakland Guards, Fifth Battelion Infantry, and an attoche of the *Daily Call*. During the week we have heard some exceptions takeu to this score, yet es it was unquestionably made, we think the exceptions not well taken. In shootiug for places on regimental teams, the scores to stand must he made consecutively it is true; but on these off-day practices, it is the custom to take the best of any series made, and put them together to the credit of the man making them, and it seems to ns the custom is legitimate. Iu this case Mr. Waltham made comparatively small scores for him both before aud after his two big scores, but as he certainly made the latter, there is nothing wrong in crediting him with them. Besides the fact of ench scores made on "practice days" being published by the Press keeps up the spirit and ambition of our riflemen and does good in many ways. The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has always made a point of publishiug snch scores, and in a spirit of justice it will continne to do ao. This score of Mr. Waltham was never heaten in California, and is deserving, therefore, of special notice. B. C. Morris once made 96 at the seme distance, and it is held some one of the Neveda cracks once heat even 97. We have hunted diligeutly for that score duriug the week, hut failed to get it, though we have an iudistinct recollection of some one in Nevada making 98 or 99. Mr. Waltham also made 92 in the late Inter-State match. at Carson, which was the highest individual score. On Suuday the figures were:

Waltham.....	200 yards—	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—49
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—48—97

Sixteen hnll's-eyes out of twenty shots is pretty good work on a had day anyhow.

The next member of the Fifth Bettalion going to the front on Sunday was Lieutenant Kellogg, with eight consecutive hull's-eyee out of ten shots, reaching 47 altogether, his first shot being an unlucky oue. On New Year's Day he beat 47 in a practice. Take them from January to December, we have no riflemen among us who can bsat Lieutenants Kuhnle and Kellogg in their average scores. On Sunday the latter made as follows:

Kellogg.....	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—47

Colonel Renlett and Messrs. Diers aud B. C. Moore had a contest at the 500-yard range, ten shots eech, with a possible 150. For the day the result was good. In Diers' second string it will he seen he made nine consecntive hull's-eyes. The score:

Diers.....	500 yards—	5	3	5	3	5	5	5	4	5	5—45
		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3—48
		5	5	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	4—41—134
Moore.....	500 yards—	4	4	4	2	5	5	5	5	4	5—43
		4	5	5	3	5	5	4	4	5	5—45
		5	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	5	5—43—131
Ranlett.....	500 yards—	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	5	5—41
		3	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	5—44
		5	4	5	3	5	4	2	5	5	3—41—126

Lieut-Colonel Ranlstt, with his usual consideration for the press, kindly furnished us with the following score of a match at Petaluma between Lieut. Kuhule aud Mr. Houx, hoth of the Fifth Battelion, on the 28th ult., 50 shots each at 200 yards. Kuhule's score of 229, out of a possihle 250, is another good record to the champion's credit:

Kuhnle.....	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5—45
		5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—48
		5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—46
		5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4—46
		5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—44—229
Houx.....	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—43
		4	4	4	5	3	5	5	4	4	5—43
		5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—44
		5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—46
		4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—43—219

An agreeable feature of Sunday last, at Shell Mound, wae the preseuce of two geutlemen from Nevada who iu thsir time have done much to advance rifle-shoottug on Coast, Mr. Crawford, Supt. of the Carson Mint and Mr. Cowing, a member of the celebrated Nevada team, which beat the Californians in the last two matches for the Brouze Horse Trophy so handsomely. Mr. Crawford was formerly Captain of the Carson Guard, and had much to do with forming the Nevada Team, which afterwards gained such high reputatiou ae sharpshooters. Mr. Cowing tried his hand with Meesre. Hovey and Waltham, of the Fifth Infautry, in a ten shot match at 200 yards and beat them neatly. It will he seen iu hull's-eyes, which riflemen always like to make, he heat both, scoring five to Hovey's four and Waltham's three:

Cowing.....	200 yards—	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—45
Hovey.....	2.0 yards—	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4..44
Waltham.....	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—43

Company C. Third Infantry, had a delegation out practicing. The best score was made by Magiunis, a young marksman of much promise. The score was:

Magiunis.....200 yards—4 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 5—41
500 yards—4 3 4 4 5 4 5 5 3 4—41—82

For the first time since his marriage Lieut. Mangels, of the San Francisco Fusileers, was at the butts, in accordance with a promise he made to us a fortuight ago. He fired three strings of teu sbots at 200 yards, reaching the creditable scores of 41, 43 and 44.

At Scheutzen Park, Alameda.

On Suuday last the California Scheutzen Cluh held their first monthly prize shoot for 1885. This distiuguished body of riflemen opeued the year well and made some good ecores. We may remark that Leo Klotz belongs also to the Eintrachts, and with them, ouly a comparatively short time ago, commeuced rifle shooting. His score on Sunday, 404 rings, taken with others made with the Eintrachts, shows his wonderful promise and makes him, as we before said, one of the coming meu of California. The score:

A. Strecker, with a score of 422 riugs in 20 shots, won the champion prize; C. C. Rholffs, with 402 rings, the first class prize; Leo. Klotz, with 404 rings, the second; J. W. Browning, with 372 rings, the third; Decker, with 321 rings, the fourth Three prizes of jewelry were also contested for and wou by William Ehrenpfort, with 71, J. Utschig, with 65, aud A. Strecker, with 64 rings (in three shots) each.

Strecker, who heads the list, is an old memher, hut Utschig, like Klotz, is another new aud promisiug rifleman.

The Eintrachts were also out in Alameda for their first prize shoot for the year, when as usual Fred Kuhls captured the champiou and last hest medals, though his scores were scarely up to his usual figures. The score:

	Rings.		Rings.
Kuhls	373	Shubert	318
Kauffung	356	Shuck	276
Stamer	372	Hagerup	310
Koltz	365	Klare	264
Ropke	346	Young	329
Streuber	313	Broadenwager	156
Gumbel	318	Faller	248

The winners: Champiou medal, Fred Kuhls, 373. First class, Ropke, 346. Second-class, Shuhert, 318. Third-clase Young, 329.

To-morrow should he the opening match for the Fifth Battalion teams, but during the early part of the week uodefinite arrangements had been made owing to the difficulty of getting the men and officers together. The trophy last year was won hy the Field and Staff Team, hut not wanting it they put it up again for competition in the corps this year. Only two companies, A of Oakland, and C of Petaluma, are expected to compete with the Field and Staff. When the members get togcther Captain Thompson, of Co. A, and Captain Fairchilds, of Co. C, will do the drawing. The teams will uot he less than four and may be seven each. Up to going to press, Compauy A had uot signified the commauding officer of its iutentiou to compete, au actiou that looks strange in the face of the regulation orders officially puhlished. Still, we hope there will be nothing to delay the openiug match at Shell Mound to-morrow. The ehooting will he at 200, 500 and 600 yards.

During the week we called twice on Captain Douglas for information we desire on certain points, hut uufortunately did not see him. The Police team will he put now into steady practice to prepare for au anticipated match in which it will reqnire its hest men to secure victory. The captain and his meu are confident and enthusiastic as to the result, and no doubt good scores will be made on hoth sides. We hope to interview the captain before our next issue.

A few weeks ago we referred to onr Eastern brothers douhting the accuracy of our California scores, and advised them to send us a team over this Summer to test their accuracy. The *Pittsburg Sportsman* has siuce copied our paragraph in full, so probahly it may stir up the Eastern riflemen to seud over a team, a thing we should very much like to see. We are quite sure the project would be well received here. What a team of ten we could select to meet them!

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*										*

Much depression prevails among our amateurs ahout the ducks, but no one this week seeme really to know anything ahout them. Very few of our hest ehots have heen to the Tnle preserves this week, and those who did go report birde extremely scarce. We heaid of some fine mallards heing killed ou the Alviso ranges, hut no canvashacks. Our own opinion is that the shooting will be good enough again in a few weeks, only ths hirds will then have falleu off in condition; they have done so already, and there comes the pinch, for there is certainly little fun in shooting poor ducke. Many hnnters have gone to the mountaine and to country rauges. One gentleman told us the regiou of Butte Creek, always more or less a good sectiou for wild game, are literally full of ducks and geese. By a letter from Petaluma we learn that at Sear's Point and other adjacent places there are plenty of teal, eome mallard, and geese hy the thousand. We must keep cool. The sun is out again, shiniug with its usual brilliancy, and when the snu ehines Califoruia is full of life and fun. There will yet he good dnck ehooting. We heard a day or two since that Doctor Toland ie about to abandon his ark for the season. He had hetter wait awhile.

Disappearance of Our Game.

The following taken from the letter of a correspondent to the *Turf, Field and Farm*, tells its own tale. Unfortunately the fact disclosed is not confined to Long Island. Almost to the same extent the same lament comee from every section of the Uuion. It is no use dodging the questiou any longer. We must either have State or County Game Wardene to enforce the law or give up hunting aud close our gun factories and stores. The letter shows painfully what Long Island was and what *it is* as a resort for game. We only give the salient points of the letter:

"I recollect to have read when a lad Gerad's Birds of Long Island, with descriptious not only of their habits, etc., but of localities where they were found so he in special abundance.

"Although this hook was printed thirty years before that period, I failed to realize the fact that many hirds described therein have since iu some localities been almost exterminatsd.

"These descriptions so carried me away, that I imaginsd Long Island to he a sportsman's Utopia, and that it was only necessary to go some ten or twelve miles into the interior, to find oneself in the midst of a game country, where rabbits, quail and partidges could be seeu in satisfactory numbers. This vivid imagination laid the foundation for my love for the dog and gun, which repeated disappointmeuts after fruitless expeditions have not entirely ohliterated. Since maturity I have fully proved to my own satisfaction, if uot sorrow, the fallaciousness of this juvenile speculation.

"The ahove narration of our ill success ehows how barren one section of the island is, and I have not the least hesitatiou in stating that many other portions will show a like dearth of gams.

"This last excursion has so disgusted me with the game resources of Long Island that I have determined in future gunning seasons to shake its dust off my feet, and seek other and better localities.

"To the novice contemptlating a gunning visit to the eastern end of tbe island let me give him *Punch's* advice to parties contemptlating matrimony,—and 'dou't' go."

The officers of the State Sportsmen's Association have this week had to deal with two important cases of having dead deer exposed for sale at public restaurants in the close season. One is the case of John Menrhead, of Hayes Valley, who claims the carcass was seut to him from Astoria or eomewhere else. Suppose it was so sent, what has that to do with offering it for sale in violation of the law? The other is the case of the restaurant keeper opposite the Poodle Dog, wbo claims he raised the animals, a buck and doe, and had therefore the right to kill them the same as any other domestic auimals. Suppose he had the right to kill them, doee that justify their sale in violation of law? The first case was set for trial on Wednesday in Judge Lawlor's Court. The other was to be tried this week and the defendant intends to 6ght it to the hitter end. So do the officers of the association, and wo guess they will give him all the fighting he wants. The cases were unsettled when this division of our paper went to press. Particulars next week.

Indians are reported eelling mountain quail large and plump, in the streets of Virginia City, Nev., for a bit a piece. One thing is sure, those Indians did not hny powder and shot to kill the quail. It is time the hunting privileges of our nohle red brothers were curtailed a little.

Two very large pelicans are reported thie week as being killed. One was eight feet four inches from tip to tip of the wings, aud five feet from the point of the hill to the end of tail. The otber was a little less. These are large pelicans.

The *North Pacific Rural Spirit* states that John McClellan shot a red and white deer near Black Lake, W. T., a short time ago.

The Greatest Bear Fight Known.

The following is going the ronnde of the Press, and we adapt it hecanse the narrator is the first man we ever knew who didn't lie in telling his adventure. It is deligbtful to think there is one truthful man in the world:

"It was in 1879, in a little canyon that opens out into Clear Creek," said Mr. Perrin. "I wandered off into the mountains in search of herhs to spice up some new stomach hitters I was dispensing to the boys. The day was warm and I had just thrown off my coat and was walking along just above the walls of the little canyou a mile or so from Clear Creek. I was startled hy a crash among the brush just hehind me, when upon looking quickly around I saw a grizzly coming for me, his jaws wide open, his long red tongue protruding from his mouth, his sharp teeth gleaming and his hot breath almost hurning my face, he was so close. I was struck with dumb snrpriee for a second, but regaining my presence of mind, I threw my coat over hie head and made a break for the railroad.

"He eoon disentangled himeelf and joined in the race. It was no walk-away for me, I can tell you. I had heard that a hear couldn't run well ou a side hill, so I canght on to a brush and swung down the wall of the canyon, which was not very steep at that point, and ruehed on. But he was too cute for my tactics. He ran along above to head me off. Finally he ventured too near the canyon, and loeing his balance, rolled over. To my horror he tumbled down upon me; and then we rolled down to the bed of that creek together. Right there was fought the hardest bear-fight that ever occurred in Colorado. We fought for three-quarters of an hour."

"How did the fight come out?" came in a chorus of hoarse whispers from the party that had been listeuing eagerly to the recital.

"The hear killed me," said Perrin cooly, as be led the way to the sidehoard.

From time to time recipes for cleaning guns are given from the expericnce of hunters. By and by we may get the real preventive to spots of rust in the barrels. All are useful. Here is another:

A correspondent of the *American Field* says: "I shoot a very line hammerless gun, and the metbod I nee in keeping it clean ie very simple. It ie this: Cut Canton flannel into pieces three inches equare, and, after eaturating one of them with turpentine, put it on the cleauing-rod, and run it through the barrele thoroughly until they are perfectly clean, after which use a clean, dry piece to dry the harrels and polieh them. Finally, oil them well with pure sperm oil, and they will remain absolutely free from rust; at leaet such has been my experience."

Light Versus Heavy Guns.

This is the time, from a dearth, of more interesting local matters to discuss the merits of the best guns, especially for trap-ehooting, the season for which will soon be on us again. The controversy as to the superiority of light and heavy gune on principle for geueral ehooting has increased mnch of late on hoth sides the ocean, and we have already declared strongly in favor of light gune. We are mnch pleased to fiud Dr. Carver, the champion shot of America, is also an advocate of the light gun. Passing over one or two little mattere relating to what he has done in the past and inteuds to do in the fnture, the testimony he gives in the following letter in favor of light gnue will he fonnd worthy a careful perusal by those who prefer the heavy gun of the period. The teetimony is quite disinterested and ou that account all the more valuahle.

EDITOR *American Field*:—Your paper and I are the eame good friends; and the houre I spend reading its colnms afford me much pleasure. As I watch ite steady progress and see its assured euccess I often wonder why such a paper does not come out and advocate the placing of all shooters on an equal footing. Then in the future, shooters, one and all, would say, "The *American Field* equalized us all on the principle of right and common sense and put us in a position to he acknowledged ae shooters hy all foreign sportsmen."

We shonld hring foreignere here to our country and have big tournaments like Frauce has at Monica; we ehould do like Englaud and as the world does, elevate shooting. Do not listen to the silly trash of men who write simply to see their names in print and whose knowledge of a ehotgun ie still back in the dark ages; let us be shooters aud gentlemeu; organize one hody and adopt the rules of shooting which make a small man as good as a large one, and how simple this is. Admit all guns weighing not more than eight ponnds, and not larger than twelve-bore, then yon have adopted the rules of the world, and when one wishes to go to a foreign land, although he caunot speak their language, he knowe their rules, and if he is as good an American as he ebould be he will win. Let us adopt the London Gun Club rules which call for four drams of powder and one aud one-fourth ounces of shot and 12-hore guns weighing eight pounds, distance thirty yards; handicap the shooters, and use five ground traps, and if clay pigeone are shot nse five traps, five yards apart and thirty yards rise, and handicap the shooters starting from twenty yards. One emall tournament will put all the shooters on equal terms, and it is a pleasant way to ehoot for their is no growling hecanse Mr. A.'s gun weighe twelve ponnds while Mr. B. shot a seven and three-fourths pound gnn. I suppose a howl will be raised when some small-l ea led advocate of a 12-pound gun reads this, hut let me whisper in his ear a few wordo: Once there lived in California a man by name Carver, who shot under the name of Fegenson and used a 12-pound gun, used seven drams of powder and thonght himself a regular "dude." But he bad hie arms so badly bruised with his big gun that he was compelled to give up shooting or use a pad on his arm, eo he nsed fifteen pounds of mustard seed shot fastened on his arm and ehot only twenty-one yards. Blood was in hie eye and he conld not sleep nights, his only thonght being how to kill the poor little dove which would be thrown into the air. The result was he became a maniac on dove elaying. It was a harmless mania, however, for he no longer wished to slay the little dove, hut had so mnch sympathy for the little squeaking sqnahs which so often find their way into the plnnge trap, and it become eo revolting to his natnre that he tnrned his attention to smashing glass halls with a rifle. This proved a very pleasant pastime until bis travels landed him in a foreign clime, and there he was persuaded to visit a pigeon shoot when he saw the shooter stand thirty yards away from the 6ve traps, set at five different angles, and at the word "pull," saw only the motion of the falling trap and a blne streak going across the field, when there was a "hang, bang," and a "By Jove" uttered by the shooter. Then the California ehooter saw something mauly and sportemanlike ahout pigeon ehooting; no squabs and badly nsed pigeons wonld do for that kind of eport, they must be good live onee and just what sportsmen want.

In England they shoot in the Winter when birde are in fnll plnmage and they do everything to have fast birde; no owle will do. I soon learned there that a No. 10 gun, weighing twelve pounds, was not allowed, and in its place all used 12-bores. I took a hand and the result was I saw my hirds go over the fence quite often, bnt I etuck to tbe little 12-bore and the result was I finally beat every man that thought himself a shooter, and fnrthermore, I made the highest score ever made in England hy ten birds, killing ninety-three out of one hundred; eighty-three birds had been killed hy Captain Bogardns, nsing a ten-pound gun and shooting in the Summer time. Tho great trouble with men who think they can shoot is that they use a 10-bore gun and from five drams of powder up and small shot, and as a resnlt 6ll the air full of shot, and if they hold in the same neighborhood of a pigeon they will hit something, while with a 12-bore they cannot shoot hecause they mnst point it in the same direction the pigeon is going and as a result they finally throw dowu the little gun which shoots an excelleutly close pattern, often hetter than a 10-hore, and go back to the scattering guu. These men call themeelves marksmen.

When I shot in my matchee with Captaiu Bogardus he was alwaye wishing for his hig gun, and when he got it ehot much better than he did with his 12-bore, hut etill he could not win; and let me eay right here, his 12-bore gun was one of the best shooting gune I ever eaw, hut he did not like it hecause it made a close pattern. A persou who will load hie 12-bore with No. 6 shot and point it in the right direction can heat a 10-hore at clay pigeons or live hirds either.

Some time ago I saw an article in the *American Field* in which Mr. Meaders was given credit for heating my score. Let me dispute this most emphatically and call attention to the fact that I hroke one hundred straight in Des Moinee and ninety-nine in Peoria, missing the last one, and in four days' shooting I hroke fonr hundred and ninety-seveu out of five hundred. In this ehooting I ussd a 12-bore; what did Meaders uee? I want what ie right, and, as I have said, I want all to be honest with scores, and not try to dcceive the puhlic as did the man who claimed to have killed fifty pair of pigsous and now cannot he found. I have a recollection of one or two more would-be shooters who have made big ecores and got them in print by the greatest fraud, and some day it will do me much good to call the attention of gentlemanly shooters to these poor specimeue of the ehooting fraternity.

I hope the editor will forgive me for I really did not intend to take up the whole paper, hut etill I do not writo often. Now I will tell you what I am going to do. First: I ehall go to New Orleans and kill teu thousand hats in one thousand minutes. Second: Shoot eixty thousand glaee balle in one week—eix days and uights—ueing a rifle. Third: Beat the Englieliman Fowler, and emile at the would-be shootere. My ecalp is dangling to the breeze; take it, some one.

DR. W. F. CARVER,
Champion shot of the World.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Jan. 10, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson. 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Manbrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Agent, Stockton.

"Krik" on the Santa Anita Stable.

A very interesting article from the pen of H. G. Crickmore, summarizing the doings for the past season of the Santa Anita string will be found elsewhere. It will be read here with a great deal of interest as there is not a genuine Californian in the State who does not feel a justifiable pride in the performance of "our horses" in the East. Mr. Crickmore, however, is in error when stating that the engagements in the Spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association were "missed" in order to better their chances in the East, as the real cause was the unusual rainfall which not only put a stop to training, but actually prevented the horses from taking any kind of exercise for more than two weeks. The water surrounded the stables so that they could not cross the threshold of the stalls, and this so near the date of the meeting that it was impossible to have them in any kind of order for the races. We have not a particle of doubt that this enforced idleness had a great deal to do with subsequent defeats. In the first place the long railway journey is more trying to horses which are fat and short of work. The soft muscles are far more apt to become sore from the jerking and jolting of a car than when hardened by exercise, and a much longer time is required to recover.

Then again, the work had to be hurried and though the ill effects were not so apparent at first, a few hard races knocked them to pieces. That this view is correct is shown by the return trip, and the running of the horses at the Fall meeting of P. C. B. H. A. In place of being a severe strain the home journey was a relief, giving on opportunity for recuperation, while a few gallops restored the speed, the lapse of active training not being long enough to curtail the endurance.

The running of Freda in the Fame Stake was especially good, though Lucky B. is entitled to a deal of praise for his running in the Baldwin Stake, and in the 2¼ miles in which he defeated Patsy Duffy and Garfield there was further corroboration that the long journey was no drawback when the condition was proper to sustain the fatigue without injury. There are many advantages to be gained from running at home in the early Spring, before starting on the Eastern tour. The journey is made with less risk, a true line can be obtained from public performances which private trials will not afford, and this gives an opportunity for selection, without the heavy expenditure attending the transportation of a number of useless colts. Although Beaconsfield was engaged in the name of E. J. Baldwin the ownership was in Captain Hutchinson, until sold by him to Garland & Goldsmith. Subtracting the $1,050 won by him the handsome sum of $31,355 is left, $3,873 of which was realized at the Fall meeting here.

The Dame Winnie Colt.

It is rather surprising that the Eastern papers have ignored the performance of the Electioneer—Dame Winnie colt made on the Bay District Course so long ago as December 13th. Not one of them that failed to give proper credit to the feat of Sallie Benton on the same day, while not a line, that we have seen, has appeared in relation to what is generally conceded to be the highest mark of the two. In estimating the value of the performances there was the same data. The same formalities were observed in both cases the only difference being that Sallie Benton trotted for a consideration—a set of fine track harness given by John A. McKerron—while the colt was going for the honor of California. It may be that owing to the two-year-old record being 2¾ seconds faster that the merit is overlooked, but with a majority of track scribes there is such a violent prejudice against thoroughbred blood in trotters that they are prone to conceal what they cannot answer, and as in the case of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See give the breeding as by Harold and Dictator, dam by Pilot, Jr., and there stop. The next dam being thoroughbred is a bitter pill for them to swallow, and it is ten to one when this, the greatest trotting colt that has yet appeared, compels recognition, the refrain will be by Electioneer, his dam said to be Dame Winnie, by Planet. It seems impossible for them to overcome the narrow-minded prejudices they have cherished so long and in place of giving even a share of credit, will haggle and carp and make false statements, anything in fact, to carry their point. The advocates of using the blood-horse to improve trotting strains are ready to concede the value of other blood, and not one of them, so far as we know, denies the good there is in all the prominent families of trotters. We urged Mr. Lathrop to permit the Dame Winnie colt to make a record. A two dollar whip, a brass medal with a suitable device, any "valuable consideration" would have stamped 2:23¾ with the seal of commendation. What a humbug! When a performance is made under all the conditions the rules require one is just as good as another, and the mere fact that there was a moneyed consideration does not change the features a particle. We would like to see the code remodeled in this respect, granting "technical records" only in actual contests with other horses, rating everything else as "public trials" not worthy of the high rank gained by hard-fought battles. Trials, which are performed publicly, and without a suspicion of unfairness, are valuable aids in arriving at well-grounded conclusions regarding the merit of the horse or colt which essays the task, and to the breeder of trotters afford valuable information. The watch, very properly, is a valuable adjunct in measuring capacity, and with trotters especially cannot be dispensed while the present system prevails. There are oftentimes instances when an advantage is gained in a race which could not be had in a trial or match against time, though generally there are drawbacks which entitle a higher classification to the winner of races. But to return to the Dame Winnie colt, it is certain that neither the day or track could be regarded as entirely suitable for a great performance, and had it not been that Sallie Benton trotted so well a majority of those present would have estimated that there were one or two seconds difference between existing circumstances and when "day and track" were both in the best condition. Marvin, the driver, was seventeen pounds overweight, and as there was a good deal of loose soil on the surface the extra weight was more serious than if the track had been hard and smooth. The first quarter was slow, 37¼ seconds, making the next three-quarters in 1:46½, or a 2:22 gait, and the last half-mile in 1:10¾. He trotted steadily and when Marvin called upon him, about the seven-furlong mark, to the eye he appeared to be trotting faster from there home than any other portion of the route. The time is 6½ seconds faster than the record of any two-year-old stallion, 2 seconds faster than ever accomplished by a three-year-old stallion, and is second to Wildflower for any sex. Bonita, at the same age, was half a second slower, so that it is a fair inference that he will excell the 2:18¾ when a four-year-old. It is surprising that with this showing the Eastern papers should have been silent. It was very different when Maud S. trotted her famous trial when a four-year-old.

President P. C. B. H. A.

We were much pleased to see that the popular President of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, Jas. V. Coleman, received the unanimous vote of his party for Speaker of the Assembly. That it was a well-deserved honor is beyond question, and that the recipient would make a good chairman for any body of men, however august, is just as true. We sincerely hope that before Mr. Coleman leaves the political arena his party will be in the majority, if there were no other reason than that of gratification to his many friends.

The Hoof of the Horse.

So far as our knowledge extends the hoof of the horse has escaped the minute attention that has been given to the other parts of equine anatomy, and in all the books on veterinary science which have come under our observation the composition of this important part of the animal is not thoroughly treated. There may be works which embody this knowledge that we suppose is wanting and in the more elaborate writings of authors, which we are not acquainted with, contain the desired information. Should this be the case it is rather singular that other books in common use should be silent on the subject as when attention is drawn to the importance of knowing exactly what the horn is, that every writer on the treatment of diseases of the pedal extremities would describe it fully and in detail.

It is manifest that rational treatment, or it would be better to say the best manner of keeping the horns in proper condition, will greatly depend upon an intimate knowledge of its structure, and when this information is obtained, in place of groping in the dark, we will have the benefit of the bright light which the science of the present day will throw upon it. The difficulty heretofore has been that the *box* within which the pedal machinery is contained has been regarded as having only a slight bearing on the question, and while the closest attention has been given to the interior this outer portion has been dismissed with a cursory examination. Supposition in place of research, so that among the great numbers of *horsemen* there is nearly total ignorance of what the hoof is, and what its functions are. We must acknowledge that we are in the same category, and although many hours and we can safely say, months and years, have been given to the study of the foot, there was lacking a proper starting point, an absence of correct data on which to build opinions that were justified by proper understanding. While we have a great deal of confidence, that what we have found in practice to be the best system in our experience will be sustained by a more intimate acquaintance it is supposition only and there may be disconfiture in place of corroborative testimony.

In order to obtain evidence which cannot be controverted, we have made arrangements with an eminent member of the Microscopial Society to make the necessary examinations of all parts of the hoof from which Wyttenbach will make correct drawings that will be published in the *Breeder and Sportsman* in connection with articles on the subject. The examination will include every part of the hoof, sections from the wall, sole, bars, frog, enamel, etc., and the illustrations will be faithful transcripts of the microscopical figures.

If we are not greatly in error this will be of immense value to owners of horses, and give trainers an understanding which none of them possess at present. It may be premature to anticipate the revelations of the microscope though we are convinced, from what can be seen with a glass of low power, that the composition of the horn is different from the accepted opinion, and that when fairly understood the present method of treatment of the foot of the horse will be replaced by a far better system.

Kriks' Guide to the Turf.

Of all the publications in connection with the turf of America we rate the work by H. G. Crickmore the most valuable. It has a wider scope than a history of the American turf, for the years it has been published, for as an auxillary to the Stud Book it is nearly indispensible to every breeder of thoroughbreds in the country. Without it the task of comparing the qualities of the different families would be so laborious that no person could possibly give the necessary time to accomplish it. More than that there are few men in the United States that could perform the work satisfactorily, not a single individual, so far as we know, that could emulate the exactness, correctness and admirable arrangement which characterize the work of Mr. Crickmore. The labor is immense, but labor is not the only quality needed. There has to be constant training and a clear head to keep the work up to the standard, and then such constant attention as to give one a headache to think of it. Last week we published a circular which showed that without better support than heretofore awarded it could not be sustained, and a day or two ago the intelligence came over the wires that the publication had been suspended. We sincerely hope that the suspension will prove temporary. We feel confident that when the breeders and turfmen of the United States realize that aid is necessary there will be a hearty response. In order to give it all the publicity in our power we republish the circular on this page and earnestly solicit every person who is the least interested in the sports of the turf to respond at once. Those who cannot afford to subscribe for all the editions

can at least send $2.00 for the "record of races," though by far the greatest proportion of California turfmen can become "full subscribers" without thinking of the cost.

Krik's Guide to the Turf.

1884, FOR USE IN 1885.

To Racing Associations, Owners, Breeders, and others interested in the Turf of the United States and Canada:

In soliciting subscription to the above named Racing Guide for 1885, the undersigned is compelled to appeal for a more substantial support than has been given heretofore.

The printing bill for the editions of 1884 was $4,965, which with other expenses actually paid ont swelled the total cost to nearly $5,700. As in previous years this amount could not have been paid but for the liberality of the American Jockey Club, Coney Island Jockey Club and the Monmouth Park Association, each of which made special and large contributions in addition to their regular subscriptions.

The prospect of 1885 is that there will be a continued increase in expenses, and as the maximum in the amount of subscription has been reached, the compiler can only ask that breeders and associations, (in view of the value the statistics given are to the general good of racing), will increase the number of their subscriptions.

The terms are as follows:

For Part I., Part II., and all editions during the racing season, from May 1st to October 1st, (Parts I. and II. bound in Russian leather, as in previous years), $15; for Parts I. or II., bound in cloth, separately, $4; the two volumes, $7; Record of Races only, flexible covers, $2.

Part I. will contain a record of all the races run in the United States and Canada, and by American-bred horses abroad in 1884, with index, and the stallion and other tables which have hitherto been regular features of the book.

Part II. will contain the entries for all the stakes to be run in the United States in 1884 and in 1885, which will have closed up to, and including April 1st, with index; also the usual winning tables and other information which has made the book so valuable.

The monthly or semi-monthly parts issued during the season will contain all the races run to within two days of the date of publication

Stallion "Ads."

Now that the "season" is so close at hand is is time for those who contemplate "standing" their horses to advertise. People who intend breeding mares are anxious to see what horses are in the field for public service, and there is not another paper in the State which offers equal advantages, in the way of disseminating intelligence to this class, as the *Breeder and Sportsman*. There are few postoffices in the State where it is not received, while a very large majority of those who are interested in horses are subscribers. In order that every one may avail themselves of the benefits of early advertising, the charge will be no greater for advertisements inserted now, and running until the first of July, than those which are received a couple of months later, and our rates are certainly as low as any reasonable person could desire. In this connection we can also state that our facilities for getting out bills—posters—are superior to any other establishment on the Coast. Any assistance needed in relation to pedigrees, etc., will be rendered and every care taken that there shall be no mistakes. Timely notices of horses intended for stud purposes cannot fail of being remunerative. Their breeding, location, terms and other information is sure to attract attention when published in this paper, and the earlier the publication the better, while people are selecting the stallions to breed to. There is wide field for selection at the present time in California, and owners are not alive to their interests when they fail to present their claims.

Grand Prospects.

The weather has been somewhat gloomy of late, if cloudy sky and at times a gentle rain can be called gloomy, when the air is warm, and the rain falls as tenderly as snowflakes, when there is not a breath of wind to waft the feathery particles from a vertical position. There are grand prospects for the coming crops, however, and in most sections of the State there could not be a better outlook for a big return. There has not been undue warmth to stimulate a premature growth of fruit-buds and now that the season is so far advanced there is little danger from frosts to cut short the hopes of the orchardist. It will appear singular to our Eastern readers, who are unacquainted with the climate of California, to claim that the Winter season is well advanced by the 10th of January, though as a rule after that time it is rare to have frosts that do much harm, at least in this section. With good crops, and a prospect of fair prices, there will be lively times the coming year at the race meetings and fairs, and from present indications there will be a large addition to horses in training over any previous year.

The Record of the Stallion Clay.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* is in error in not according the brown stallion Clay, a record of 2:25, as there was a "valuable consideration" in the shape of a track-harness, given by Captain N. T. Smith, contingent on his beating 2:30. This was stated in the description, and also in an editorial, and proper stress laid on the performance, as it gave his dam, Maid of Clay, four in "the list" to her credit. It also places another Electioneer well down in the twenties. Captain Smith has always been a staunch friend of Clay, nominating him in the first Stanford Stake, and in which he won second money.

The attention of farmers and others interested in draft horses is directed to the advertisement of Thos. Brookless in another column. The stallions offered for sale are all pedigreed stock, bred from prize winners, and will be sold at a bargain.

The nominations in the Occident Stakes, of the State Agricultural Society, came to hand too late for notice this week. They are published in full in another column, and show for themselves.

The Spring Race Meeting.

At the meeting held in this office last Saturday, a committee was appointed to arrange a programme for the Spring race meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association. There will be a meeting of the Trustees this afternoon, Saturday the 10th, at 1 P. M., at this office, to perfect the matter, and the programme will be published next week. The indications could not be more favorable for a capital meeting, in all probability as good, or better, than any heretofore held under the auspices of the Association, and should this be the case there will be no room for dissatisfaction. The programme will provide for a large number of contestants, and it is likely that there will be so many races as to require more than the usual number of days to decide them.

State Fair Colt Stakes.

The three-year-old trotting stakes of the State Agricultural Society closed on the 1st inst., with the following nominations:

OCCIDENT STAKE, 1886—FOALS OF 1883.

1. Morris Toomey's b c Transit, by Prompter, dam Venus, by California Dexter.
2. L. J. Rose's b c, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.
3. L. J. Rose's g f, by Sultan, dam Belleview Maid, by Peck's Idol.
4. J. A. Goldsmith's b f Coral, by Silver Chief, dam the dam of Little Brown Jug.
5. A. C. Dietz's b f Daphne, by Buccaneer, dam by Alma.
6. David Grum's br c Calipb, by Sultan, dam by The Moor.
7. Palo Alto's b f, by Piedmont, dam Lady Morgan, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
8. Palo Alto's b c Daly, by Gen. Benton, dam Dolly, by Electioneer.
9. Palo Alto's b c, by Electioneer, dam Rebecca, by Gen. Benton.
10. Palo Alto's b c Ivanhoe, by Electioneer, dam Isma, by Gen. Benton.
11. D. E. Knight's b f Balance All, by Brigadier, dam Nelly, by Billy McCracken.
18. A. Waldstein's ch c Bonanze, by Arthurton, dam by John Nelson.
13. Cook Stock Farm's b c H. R. Covey, by Steinway, dam by Electioneer.
14. Cook Stock Farm'e r f Steinola, by Steinway, dam Phaceola, by Silverthreads.
15. W. W. Mendeball's b c Grover C., by Electioneer, dam Maggie, by Norfolk.
16. Geo. Hearst's b f Lena H., by Alaska, dam Drew Girl, by Winthrop.

OCCIDENT STAKE, 1887—FOALS OF 1884.

1. M. W. Hick's ch c Patrician, by Sterling, dam Lillian, by Romulus.
2. M. W. Hick'e b f Valley Belle, by Privateer, dam Mahaska Belle, by Flaxtail.
3. M. W. Hick's b c Sparkle, by Prompter, dam Starlight, by Weyland Forrest.
4. Geo. Cropsy's ch f Alice C., by Steinway, dam by Nanbne.
5. L. J. Rose's b c, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.
6. L. J. Rose's blk c, by Sultan, dam Lady Babcock, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
7. L. J. Rose's b f, by Sultan, dam Kitty Barlnne.
8. L. J. Rose's b f, by Sultan, dam Cecilia Clark, by Clark Chief.
9. L. J. Rose'e b c, by Sultan, dam Madame Day.
10. J. C. Simpson's b c Antecedo, by Anteeo, dam Punissima Damsel, by Wbipple's Hambletonian.
11. J. C. Simpson's b f Anteeo-Viva, by Anteeo, dam Lady Viva, by Three Cheers.
12. J. A. Goldsmith's g c Leonatus, by Romero, dam Sweetness, by Volunteer.
13. Palo Alto's br f Ella, by Electioneer, dam Lady Ellen, by Carr's Mambrino.
14. Palo Alto's b f, by Electioneer, dam Lady Lowell, by Capt. Schultze's St. Clair colt.
15. Palo Alto's br c, by General Benton, dam Fairest, by Kentucky Prince.
16. Palo Alto's b c Nemo, by Clay, dam Nettie Benton, by General Benton.
17. D. E. Knigbt's b c Alcatraz, by Brigadier, dam Fanny Lucy.
18. A. Waldstein's ch c Albert, by Albert W., dam by Roach's American Star.
19. Rancbo del Paso's cb c, by Algona, dam by Wbipple's Hambletonian.
20. Rancho del Paso's b f, by Algona, dam Flora, by Gen Benton.
21. Rancho del Paso's ch f, by Algona, dam by Nutwood.
22. Rancho del Paso'e b f, by Algona, dam Drew Girl, by Wintbrop.
23. Rancho del Paso's b c, by Ecbo, dam Dido, by Wbipple's Hambletonian.
24. Rancho del Paso'e b f, by Echo, dam Mabel, by The Moor.
25. Rancbo del Paso's b c, by Echo, dam by Elmo.
26. Rancbo del Paso's b f, by Echo, dam by Whipple'e Hambletonian.
27. San Mateo Stock Farm'e blk c, by Guy Wilkes, dam Sable, by The Moor.
28. San Mateo Stock Farm'e b f, by Guy Wilkes, dam Huntress, by Arthurton.
29. San Mateo Stock Farm'e b c, by Guy Wilkes, dam Molly Drew, by Wintbrop.
30. San Mateo Stock Farm's b f, by Guy Wilkes, dam Woodford Queen, by Almont.
31. San Mateo Stock Farm'e ch f, by Guy Wilkes, dam Flora Langford, by Langford.
32. San Mateo Stock Farm's b c, by Guy Wilkee, dam Gracie, by Arthnrton.
33. San Mateo Stock Farm's b c, by Guy Wilkes, dam Napa Maid, by Arthurton.
34. San Mateo Stock Farm'e blk f, by Guy Wilkee, dam Carrie T., by Signal.
35. San Mateo Stock Farm's b c, by Guy Wilkee, dam Fanny Wickham, by Arthnrton.
36. San Mateo Stock Farm's b f, by Guy Wilkee, dam Blanche, by Artbnrton.

OCCIDENT STAKE, 1884.

Second payments have been made on the following nominations.

1. L. J. Rose's b c Kismet, by Sultan, dam Sencebox, by Sempson.
2. L. J. Roee'e b c Stambonl, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.
3. Palo Alto's b c Norval, by Electioneer, dam Norme, by Alexander'e Normen.
4. Palo Alto's b f Ethel, by Gen. Benton, dam Electa, by Electioneer.
5. Rancbo del Paso'e blk c El Monte, by Echo, dam Lightfoot, by Hubbard.
6. Rancbo del Paso'e b c Lohengrin, by Ecbo, dam Vixen, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

Winthrop Star.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Red Bluff, is highly pleased with the appearance of the colts sired by his young stallion Winthrop Star. The horse is bred well and should stamp his colts with quality. He is by Winthrop, his dam by Seeley's American Star. Winthrop, by the Drew Horse, dam by the Eaton Horse; second dam by Stone's Messenger, son of Winthrop Messenger. Wintbrop Star is a fine horse both in appearance and breeding.

"I saw the strangest sight just now, Cholly," langbed a slim who was riding in Central Park. "It was a cad on horseback, and he didn't know how to wide at all, bah Jove. Instead of holding his hands clawsped in front, don't y' know, like a fellow ought, and sitting bolt upright and bobbing three times to the horse's once, y' know, which is all the go, he just lolled in the saddle and held the reins in one hand like a doosid countryman. Bah Jove, I langbed right out." "How long ago did you see him?" asked Cholly." "Not two minutes ago. I just passed him." "Oh, yes; I saw him, too. That was Archer, the English jockey.

In the last free-for-all Texas race Harry Wilkes beat Phyllis in 2:20, 2:21½, 2:20.

A Good Book.

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN. By Elisha J. Lewis, M. D. Edited by Arnold Burges. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. Fourth edition, 1885. For sale by Joseph A. Hoffman, 208 Montgomery St., San Francisco. Price $2.50.

The growth of interest in field sports is evidenced in many ways, but in none more clearly than in the publications put forth by booksellers, which treat of topics particularly interesting to the sportsman. Until about the year 1835 there were no well written books on guns, dogs and cognate subjects. Since that time so many have been made that if one had them all he would have a library numbering hundreds of volumes. Many of the books are trashy, written simply to sell, and valueless. Among the good ones stands the book now under review, "Lewis' American Sportsman." Written by a persistent follower of sport, who was a close observer and a good writer, the book, when it first appeared in 1853, was better than any then extant, and it reached a wide sale. Since then it has passed through several editions, each being better than the preceding. There is so much of valuable experience and good sense in the book that it will long be a valued work for reference. The last edition, published in 1885, by the Messrs. Lippincott, under the editorial supervision of Mr. Arnold Burges, of Hillsdale, Michigan, has in it more that is amenable to criticism than any of the earlier editions. As an epitome of old time shooting the book was valuable. As an authority upon modern methods it was comparatively worthless. The whole art of the gunmaker has made such strides within twenty years as to make a discussion of muzzle loaders and muzzle loading appliances, profitless, except to him who desires to know the history of sport, yet Mr. Burgee retains the effete matter of his author, merely adding a few pages of desultory writing about the breechloader of little value. Naturally Mr. Burgee gives much space to doggy matters with the effect of increasing the value of the book. The editor's personal preferences are perhaps given undue prominence, one of his hobbies particularly, viz.: a peculiar application of force in breaking dogs to retrieve. It is the editor's habit to twist severely the noses of dogs, which after leaving what is desired, refuse to retrieve. The pain to the dog is intense, and submission is soon attained, but the practice is one to be deprecated. The nose is the most highly organized part of the animal, its blood and nerve supplier being extraordinary, and when the twisting is resorted to, acute inflammatory action results, with great distortion, and complete destruction of scenting power, sometimes temporary and sometimes permanent. Very recently the evil of the system was demonstrated. A young bitch recently brought from the East, of perfect lineage and great natural capacity, was taught to retrieve by Mr. Burges' system. Before the nose twisting she had shown wonderful pointing ability. After it she quite disappointed her owner by the uncertainty of her nose, and some instances might be multiplied. The portion added by Mr. Burges relative to the common dog is nevertheless well written and useful. The book is profusely and well illustrated, well printed and bound, and is worth the price asked for it.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

H. R. S., Knights Ferry.

I have recently come into possession of a stallion known as Don Juan, bred and raised by S. M. Whipple, San Mateo. Would you be so kind as to give me all the information you may have (1) as to his age, (2) pedigree, (3) record as a trotter, etc. (4) Did he carry off the prize as a two, three and four-year-old at Bay District Fair?

Answer—(1) We cannot determine his age, but he is either seventeen or eighteen. (2) Sired by Speculator, (he by Ryedyk's Hambletonian), dam Kate Leslie, by Great West, son of Logan's Ingomar. (3) He has no record and we understand was never trained. (4) He took first premium as an all-work stallion at the Bay District Fair of 1872.

J. T. C., Sacramento.

Give pedigree of Aileen Allannab, the dam of Beaconefield, by Hock Hocking.

Answer—Aileen Allanneh, bay mare, foaled 1875, by Norfolk.

First dam, Eva Coombs, by Billy Cheatham.
Second dam, Ruby, by Winnebago.
Third dam, Ellen Jordan, by imp. Jordan.
Fourth dam, Ellen Tree, by Henry, etc.
Eva Coombs is the dam of St. David.

The Baneful Influence.

The four-year-old colt Kioha, by Long Bow, ont of Lida Lewis, bas been a perfect gold mine to Johnnie Campbell eince he purchased him at tbe Chicago Driving Park's Mid-summer meeting, for the sum of $1,500, and as a repeater at mile heats he has proved himself to be a perfect terror to tbe hoys. John alweys backs him when he is rigbt to make a killing, and, generally speaking the quarterstretch is strewn witb dead men after a race. Last Fall at Louisville he was entered in a race of mile heats to be run on Monday, and in John'e absence he brought but a mere song in the pools. Sunday night John "showed up" and the first tbing he did after eating hie supper was to make a break for the track in order to bave a look at hie animal. The next morning all the pools sold on Kioha were quietly gohbled up, and keen observers might have noticed that they were all knocked dowu to John Thayer, the jockey, and that "blamed Chicago newspaper reporter" and his friends. When the horses were called up the next day Lizzie S., Sovereign Pat, John Sullivan and Kioba came to the post, the mare being a red hot favorite. The first heat she placed to her credit with ease, Kioha being a poor fonrth and finishing just in inside the flag. The bookmakers then laid thirty-five to one against him, and Johnnie Camphell might have hcen seen quietly mozying around among them. The second heat Thayer sent Kioba elong for all he was worth, and he won hy a length after a driving finish. John now peeled off his coat and superintended the cooling out of Kioha himself, and when the horses went to the post for the final heat John went likewise. A little group had gathered near the starters' stand, and among them were Jim Murphy, the trainer of Binnette, Vanguard, Retinue, and others equally well known to the turf; Sam Bryant, owner of Gen. Harding, Lady of the Lake, and others; and Henry Simons, the well known trotting horse driver. As the drum tapped and the horses darted away, Murphy, who didn't know Johnnie Campbell from a side of sole leather, eaid:

"Sbe'll win in a gallop."

"Who'll win?" queried Camphell.

"Why Lizzie S. of course."

"Bet you a hnndred," wae the reply.

"I'll take it."

John dove down into his vest pocket but the only tbing he had was a $50 hill, and turning to Simons he said, "Give me a hundred quick.' The amount was handed to him in a single hill, and throwing it down at Murphy's feet he said:

"Put your feet on it and hold the stakes."

Murphy complied with the request and kneeling down he began to count out his hundreds iu 5's, he putting the last one under bis foot as Kioha passed under the string three lengths ahead in a hig gallop. Passing the buudle over to John witbont eaying a word he strolled quietly away. A little while afterwards he walked up to Sam Bryant and taking him by the arm he asked.

"Sam, who the devil was that that got my money?"

"Johnnie Camphell, the owner of Kioba," was the answer.

"Is he the chap that drives Richball, the pacer?" queried Murphy.

"The very same," was the reply.

"Well, I'm d——d," was Murphy's rejoinder. "I never touched anything ahout a side wheeler that I didn't get the worst of it," and the langh was on Campbell.

Value of Long Distances.

[Melbourne Leader.]

It is often a disputed point amongst those who profess to he up in turf lore and to understand the pointe and breeding of the thoroughbred, whether the horses of the past were so good as those rendered famous in late years by their victories at Flemington. The past can boast its Barb, its Fishhook, its Fireworks, its Tim Whiffler, its Angler, its My Dream, and, such like; whilst during the last decade we have seen a First King, a Richmond, a Grand Flaneur, a Navigator, a Commotion, a Chester, a Martini-Henry, a Le Grand, a Malna and a Sir Modred winning tbeir laurels in the great classic races of their respective years. This is a subject we are hardly called to offer an opinion on or to discuss. On one point, however, we can, we tbink, assert without dispute that by the system the V. R. C. have adopted at Flemingtou of having so many long distance races on their programmes they have done very much to improve the stamina of our racehorses. In the colonies races over a distance of grouud are the rule, and not, as in Great Britian, the exception. The Melhourne Cup is over a two-mile course, the Champion Race over a three-mile one, and our handicaps are not what the Yankees term "three-quarter dashes," hut veritable races to win, in which stamina as well as speed is necessary. And as the primary object of racing is to improve the breed of horses, or is supposed to be so, Flemington, both in the past and the preeent, has, we think, fulfilled its mission. The Anstralian horse is noted for its stamina, and, if we are to helieve mauy good judges, is in this respect superior to the home production, where the system of running short races has tended to encourage the breeding of weeds tbat cannot carry a monkey, and are unfit for any other purposes than getting in light to a handicap and winning a good stake therehy.

The trotter, Joe Bunker, 2:19¼, is still at the home of his owner in Cincinnati, and it is not considered likely that he will be trained again, a weak leg being his trouble. Joe Bunker is one of the best-bred, as well as one of the fastest horses in the land, being hy George Wilkes, and out of a mare hy Seely'e American Star. His dam also produced a filly hy Mambrino Patchen that is the dam of Guy Wilkes

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Distemper.

This ie a convenient term used by horsemen, and which is applied to a variety of different diseases. In its application ae to disease, it is meant to cover influenza, epidemic catarrh, pink-eye, ecarlatina, etrangles, catarrhal fever, and a host of other diseases, and in fact any of the contagione types of disease that tho equine race ie liable to. Tho technical term for this malady (febra pyogenica) ie to our minds the most appropriate, which means fever aesociated with the formation of pus. It is a disease peculiar to young horses from colthood and teething time up to the sixth year, after which it is raro. It is common in tho country among newly-weaned colts, who are taken from their mothers, and from ranging in the fresh air to be shut up in olose stables, or dirty cow, farm or stable yards, where they inhale a very impure atmosphere, which irritates their throats, eyes and nose. The disease is characterized by a general febrile disturbence, a catarrhal inflammation of the membranes lining tbe upper air passages, witb swelling and suppuratiou of certain lymphatic glands, and a tendency to the formation of pue in different parts of the body. Causes: Tbe age of the boree, as has been remarked, bas a predisposing influence in the production of the disease; animals from one to six years of ege heing most likely to be affected. It may, however, atteck foals or old horses, but in these it does not present all its most characteristic features, and it does not give immunity to the former, as they may again suffer from this form of trouhle at the critical age, while in adults it scarcely differs from an ordinary cold in the head. The predisposition is supposed to be owing to the blood of young horsee containing a larger quantity of wbite globules than that of adults, in which tbe red globules predominate, and that it is by the suppuration and catarrhel condition which characterize this disease tbat the excess of those white globules can be got rid of and the economy depurated. Change of season and atmospheric vicissitudes have likewise a large share in developing the malady. For this reason it is that it is more common in Fall and Spring than in Summer, or even Winter. It has also heen observed that if horses remain in the same condition of hygiene feeding, and labor in which they have heen reared, they are often exempt from this diseese, or are affected with such a mild form that they are scarcely observed to be sick; hut if these conditions are reversed, and during the critical age horses are transported suddenly from the region in which they are reared, and particularly if they ere suhmitted to a change of temperature, food and management, the disease ie almost certain to appear: Symptome: The diseese does not always offer the seme symptoms in every case, and has been classified under two heads, as benignant, or mild; and malignant, or severe form. Of the mild form the symptoms are more or less marked by acute paiu in the region of glandular structures (as under the jews and extending from the hase of the ears to the turn of the lower jawhone, and between the forelegs, at their junction with the hody), accompanied by a variable fever, accelerated and irregular breathing, and cough. Generally there is nasal discharge, which is at first watery, then thicker, grayish in color, and flaky; and there is swelling and hardening of the glands under the jaws and around the throat. This hardening sometimes subsides spontaneously, but most frequently it increases and terminates by suppuration, abscesses invading the snrrounding tissues and contaiuing pus. This is the typical form of the benign disease, in which the acute stages last for four or five days. When the pus has escaped from the abscess or abscesses, the pain in the region of the glands gradually disappears, the animal suffers less, regains its appetite and liveliness, the cough diminishes, as does the discharge, and in some cases the horse has recovered his health in about fifteen days, and iu others towards a month. External circumstances—such as temperature, atmospherical conditions, good food and stahling—as well as attention, influence the progress of the disease, while unfavorahle circumstances readily bring ahout relapses and the reappearance of sore throat, with more abscesses. There are cases in which this formation of abscesses continue for months, notwithstanding every care. Sometimes, after several weeks have elapsed, and when the health has apparently been completely re-established, the animal again falls sick, and abscesses form in the most varied parts of the hody. This tendency to the formation of abscesses is characteristic of this disease, and distinguishes it from simple angina (swelling of the glands without a breaking down of the same by the formation of abscesses). It is geuerally considered a critical phenomenon of the disease, for unless the discharge is very great, and compensates for purulence by its ahundance, this form of trouhle without an abscess always runs its course slowly and less favorably, and readily becomes complicated with disorders of the lungs and pleura, not unfrequently due to the influence of this variety of inflammation, which is transmitted hy continuity to the mucus membranes of the upper air passages. Purulent collections are formed in the beginning of the throat and sinuses of the head, this being the cause of nasal gleet or ozena. Malignant form is that form which presents irregularities in its course, and diversity in its manifestations; these being so serious as to endanger life. The disease nearly always assumes this form when it appears in auimals placed in unfavorahle hygienic conditione, badly fed and lodged, and debilitated by misery and fatigue. Their condition is incompatible with the free development of the inflammation, tbe formation of laudable pus, and the normal course of the malady. The nasal discharge is of a bad character, scanty, and often fetid, and the membraues of the nose are pale or yellow in hue. The abscesses under the jaws do not matterate, hut remain indolent; the animal loses condition and is "tucked up," the coat becomes unhealthy and etaring, aud altogether there is a non-thriving appearance. This condition may continue for months. The complications that may set in in this form of trouble, and most to be dreaded, ie inflammation of the lungs (pneumonia), or pleurisy, with or without effusions. In some instances the animals are affected with intestinal catarrh. At time there is a mild form of inflammation of the bowels, while in others there is more or less serious swellings found under the belly, the legs, and around the face, and muzzle. As to the termination of this disease of the mild form, it is, as a rule, regular, and seldom exceeds ten days unless there is intense pain in the region of the glandular structures, and abcesses, when it may last from twenty to thirty daye, its terminatiou is geuerally favorable, unless there are complications. The most frequent sequel, and one that occurs more particularly when the glands of the neck have been involved, ie "roaring." The course and terminations of the malignant form depends on the gravity of the complications. When the lungs and pleura, when the abcessee are numerous and of a bad character, and especially when they form internally, aud when the swellings are general, an unfavorable termination may be anticipated. Tbe same results may follow when the upper air-passages and head are involved in the swellings, and the breathing becomes labored. Death may theu ensue from asphyxia. In some cases the animals succumb to blood-poisoning, accompanied hy the formation of ahcessee in the lungs, while in others consumption, peritonitis, and intestinal perforation, etc., end their career. The disease is both contagious and infectious. Infection usnally takes place in hot, crowded stables, and through the association of healthy with diseased horses. It is uot improhable that the contagiou may be conveyed hy forage and water, and dwellings in which affected animals have been kept may also transmit it. Inoculation, as has been already mentioned, will also produce it. Treatment: In view of the fact that we have a contagious type of disease to deal with, diseased horses should be isolated from those that are healthy, and stables and stalle and the mangers ought to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by sprinkling carbolic acid solution around the stable. Proper hygienic management is essential. A moderate temperature, a substantial, easily digested diet, plenty of hran and oatmeal gruel, and saline, such as nitrate potass or sulphate of soda, in ounce doses, may be given in thie gruel. The disease having a debilitating tendency, the strength must be kept up from the start by stimulants, such es whisky, wine, or tbe acetate of ammonia. The abscessee should be poulticed end tbe head steamed by vapors of boiling water from the nose hag, wbich bas a soothing influence upon the inflamed membranes, and tends to promote the discharge from the head.—*Dr. R. A. Finlay, in N. Y. Sportsman.*

Liquid Food for Sick Horses.

In many instances the throat of a horse is eo inflamed from some cause tbat it ie exceedingly difficult for him to swallow food even in a liquid state. At sucb time there is another grave difficulty with horses that have never been accustomed to liquid food, or to water that has flour mingled with it. In cases where the animal is possessed of an unusual fastidious taste, let the eye be blindfolded eo that the brute cannot see the liquid that ie offered. Then allow him to taste of water as the pail is held up to his nose, and have another pail containing hay-tea, which shonld be of the same temperature as the water. A horse can often be deceived hy this etratagem, and thus he induced to drink a gallon or more of the liquid.

In many instances a borse can be induced to swallow thick gruel, when he will not drink hay-tea, or tea of linseed meal. Wheat flour can sometimee be mingled with watcr, eo that a horse will swallow all that it may be desirable for him to take. Tea made of linseed meel, or oil meal, or even cotton seed meal, may he employed to make an excellent liquid for a horse that cannot swallow food.

Let a quart of the meal be put into a tin pail, with abou t two gallons or more of hot water, and let it be stirred rapidly ae the meal is put in. Then allow the mass to stand for half an honr in the pail, covered closely. Dilute with cold water, and hold the pail up to the animal'e nose. If a horse even refusee to drink the liquid, let his eyes he hlindfolded. If horses have been accnstomed to eat linseed meal they will usually drink such liquid with avidity.

When a horse is suffering from distemper or sore throat from any cause, so that the organs of deglutition are eo much inflamed as to incapacitate the beast from swallowing solid food, the strength may be maintained entirely by prepering liquid food. For a change hay-tea may be prepared quite strong and given in lieu of water. When a horse refuses a certsin kind of liquid food, let another he prepared.

Beets, carrots or other roots, may be reduced to a pulp in extreme cases for animals that cannot masticate and swallow rough food. Let the roots be boiled, worked through a colander, some wheat flour or oat mesl he mingled witb the mass, and water added to render it of a proper consistency for the animal to drink. A little fresh grass may also he cut fine with sheep-shears, and mingled with tbe drink. A horse that has never tasted liquid food, hy judicious management, may he induced to drink all the nourishment he may require.

Mule Raising.

Once iu a while some writer for the agricultural papers arouses to the greatness and multiplicity of the virtnes of the mule and writes a paragraph on the subject. Then the matter drops and the excellences of the long-eared mnsician are forgotten or are remembered faintly by those who believe that the great worth of the hybrid is tempered by a yet greater cnssedness pure and undefiled. Perhaps this is the reaeou that so few farmers in the North have seen their profit in raising these long-eared embodiments of energy and melody. The popular notion seems to he that mules are of all created beings (except, perhabs, the mule's father) the most contrary, and have the nimhlest and most untrustworthy of heels. But there are those who, knowing the mule well from long acquintance, declare that no better beast of burden lives; that if properly treated and well trained in the earlier decades of their existence they are good-tempered, quiet and reasonably obedient; that to raise a mule requires lese outlay of care and cash than will be required in raising a colt of like age; that when raised the mule will bring a better price than can be got for the average colt of the same size and age; and that the mule is tougher, will live far longer, do more work, and some time or other will die harder than will the hest horse ever known.

Even when horses were almost unsalahle in tbe hard timee following the last panic the demand for mules was steady and strong at prices higher than could he obtained at the time for horses of corresponding age and weight. The extension of mining operations, the opening of new farms, and the increased number of animals required for working a yearly-increasing area of plowed land will douhtless sustain and increase the demand for mules, as it has in the past. They have never fallen in price below a paying figure, and seem less likely now than ever to do so, as the more general the acquaintance with them becomes, the more rapidly they seem to grow in favor with those who have heavy work for terme to do. Is it not possihle that the farmers who find the growing of wheat and corn unprofitable might find the raising of mules a pleasant and paying branch of husiness?—*Chicago Tribune.*

The recipe for the Government harness dressing is as follows: One gallon Neatsfoot oil, two pounds bay-berry tallow, two pounds beeswax, two pounds of tallow. Put the above in a pan over a moderate fire. When thoroughly dissolved add two quarts of castor oil, then while on the fire stir in one ounce of lamp-black. Mix well and strain through a fine cloth to remove sediment, let cool, and you have as fine a dressing for harness or leather or auy kind as can be had.

Mr. H. M. La Rne, of Sacramento, received last week a car load of ten jacks for his stock farm near Davisvillo. They are from the blue grass region af Kentucky, and said to he as fine hred as any to be obtained in the West. They are all good-sized, large-boned, young, and in fine condition. One, a three-year-old, stands fifteen and a half hands high. Mr. La Rue evidently finds mules a paying crop.

Grooming may be done right and it may be done wrong. It is an ohnoxious practice to raise a dust in the stall, especially when the animal is eating. If tbere is much hair and dust to fly, let the work be performed outside. The animal ehould not be irritated or tormeuted with the comh; if the skin is tender, the ruhbing should he gentle until it toughone.

By nailing a strip of sheep-skiu about eight inches in width the entire length of the crib, selecting a skin covered with long wool and sprinkling it freely with cayenne pepper, renewing it occasionally, tho worst cribher can he persnaded to desist from hie habit.

Do not accuston your horses to the blanket unless you cover them under all circumstances after being driven in cold weather. The blanket ie of great benefit if properly ueed.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Stock for Poor Farmers.

In the great majority of cases hogs are the most profitable animals for farmers of small means to raise. They can get returns from them quicker than from horses, cattle and sheep; and this is a most important consideration. Pigs dropped early in the Spring can be made to weigh two hundred pounds each by midwinter when pork is in the greatest demand. Horses cannot be sold to persons who desire them for work till they are about four years old. Few farmers of small means can wait the length of time for pay for their farm products. Calves of the best beef breeds that have excellent shelter, pastures of tame grass and clover, and plenty of grain, may be put in good condition for the butcher when they are 30 months old. Farmers of small means, however, and especially those who live in a section of the country that is newly settled, have not the facilities for fitting cattle for the market at so early an age. They generally have poor shelter for their stock or none at all. They have nothing but wild grass to furnish pasturage or hay. They cannot easily obtain animals of improved breeds to keep. They may keep sheep to better advantage, as they can obtain money from the sales of their fleeces when the lambs are one year old. They can also sell some early lambs in the Fall. It requires considerable capital, however, to get a good start with sheep. The purchase of fifty ewes and one buck calls for more money than a poor man who is paying for his place and supporting a family can raise. He can, however, obtain half a dozen sows with pigs, and from them raise sufficient pork to meet his financial wants. Pigs multiply so quickly that the expense of getting a large number is slight. The breed can be improved in a short time and at a small cost.

It costs less to provide suitable shelter for hogs than for any other animals kept on farms. During the season of quite cold weather they require to be kept dry and warm, but shelter may be built for them of very cheap materials. It is not necessary to employ mechanics to put up buildings to protect hogs. The walls may be built of logs, stone, or very cheap lumber. The roof may be covered with straw laid on poles. If the drainage is good no floor is needed. A larger number of farm products may be utilized by feeding them to hogs than to other animals. They will gain during the Summer if they have plenty of clover or tender grass. They will eat and derive benefit from all kinds of grain, vegetables, fruit and milk from which no use can be made. They will eat nuts and wild plants, and will devour vermin. Less labor is required to harvest and prepare food for hogs than for any other animals. They will dig artichokes as they require them for food. They will shell corn from the cob and eat the heads of all the small grains. They are less particular than other animals about the way their feed is prepared. The hog is not a dainty animal.

No very expensive machinery is required on a farm that is chiefly devoted to the raising of hogs. There is no occasion for spending money for thrashing. In sections where corn does well it will be likely to be the leading crop raised for fattening hogs. Only a plow and cultivator are required for raising this crop. It can be harvested by the use of hand tools and fed without being shelled. The same tools are all that are required for raising artichokes or potatoes. The special machinery required on a farm chiefly devoted to the production of wheat will cost more than all the tools needed on a farm of the same size that is devoted to the raising of hogs, and the animals necessary to stock it.

There is little trouble about marketing hogs in any part of the west. There are buyers in every town that has a railway station or a steamboat landing. A farmer can change hogs into money quicker than he can wool. Hogs can be slaughtered, packed, and held for a rise in the market much easier than beef or mutton. Beef and mutton bring the highest price when they are in the fresh state, but pork brings more after it is cured. Nearly every farmer who desires and has the means to do so can sell his hog product at home directly to consumers some time during the year. The practice of selling nearly all the hogs in the neighborhood alive as soon as they are fattened and of taking them to some large city to be slaughtered and packed, has become so common that there is rarely pork enough left in a hog-raising district to supply the inhabitants. Every Spring and Summer large quantities not only of lard, hams and bacon, but pickled pork are sent from this city to the districts from which the hogs that produced them came. Many farmers who have the means to wait six months will in many cases be large gainers by slaughtering their hogs, curing the meat, and trying out the lard and keeping them to supply the local demand, which will be brisk in the course of a few months after the time hogs are ordinarily sold.—*Chicago Times.*

Stock is taught to jump by carelessness in keeping poor fences, and in not laying down bars and gaps sufficiently low to allow animals to step over, and they are made to jump over to save some lazy fellow a little work. Keep good fences and do not give them lessons by not properly opening gaps. But the better way is to never have a pair of bars or any gaps that require laying down. Put in gates wherever an opening is required. Poor fences, gaps and bars are signs of a shiftless farmer.

An Illinois farmer gives his hogs red pepper tea on their showing symptoms of cholera, and claims that this has always proved an effectual cure, and that he has never lost a porker so treated, while his neighbors have suffered severely. This is also an excellent remedy for chickens similarly affected. If the whole pods are given them the chickens will eat them greedily.

The importance of having cows to calve in the Fall, so as to have the heaviest flow of milk in Winter, when milk and butter are high, cannot be too well understood. Some farmers value Fall calves as highly as Spring calves, for the reason that they are ready to turn on grass as soon as it comes, and so get the full benefit of pasture.

"Wheat! wheat, everywhere, and nothing to remunerate labor!" is the lamentation of the farmer. The chicken, the turkey and the pig will now claim their attention. There are "millions in them."

Make a practice of raising the heifer calves of the best milkers to replenish the dairy stock as needed. It is the only way first-class milkers can be secured.

The practice of condensing and canning milk, instead of manufacturing it into butter, is stated to be spreading extensively in Ireland.

It is said that the milk of cows that is salted regularly churns much more easily than the milk of cows not salted.

When you get a good cow keep her and raise her heifer calves.

Working Better.

The almost unanimous testimony of dairy authorities is that the old process of "working over" butter is now far better accomplished by the brine process of washing. The *Herald* was not over bold enough to say that the brine process of washing butter was in reality the greatest modern improvement in butter making. If the process of churning be carried to a point where the butter will be gathered in a large lump it will have all through the lump more or less buttermilk, in which buttermilk there will of course be membranous or cheesy and other solid matter. Not only will the grain of the butter be injured by the kneading required to remove this buttermilk, but the kneading will remove little else than the liquid of the buttermilk, leaving much of its solid matter incorporated with the butter. The kneading of the butter tends only to press and solidify all the solid matter of the mass, squeezing out only liquid, leaving the real elements of detracting influences. This is the only process by which any defects of bitterness or taint in the cream can be remedied and the grain of the butter saved. The bitter tastes that often attack cream is not a change in the composition of the butter globule, but the elements that exist in cream like cheese, sugar and other matters; and when these exist the butter fats may not for a time be seriously affected, and if churned and washed clear with week, cold brine these destroying influences will be absorbed and carried out, leaving a good butter as the result. When it is attempted to take out this buttermilk by working, only the moisture can be removed, leaving the solids that contain the real cause behind, and the loss that follows will be from this cause. The remedy is in churning more frequently and brine washing the partially gathered mass.—*Cleveland Herald.*

When a man milks a cow he should not attempt to smoke a cigar at the same time. A young man out in the country tried it, and got along well enough until he lowered his head and touched the cow's flank with the lighted end of his weed. The next instant himself and cigar were dreadfully "put out." The cow introduced about two tons weight into one of her hind-legs, and then passed it under the milker's jaw. When he ceased whirling around, and the myriads of stars he saw had disappeared, he said farming was the hardest work a man could put his hands to.

The Federal law, forbidding railroads to keep cattle on the cars twenty-eight hours without feeding and watering them, has at last got before the courts. The circuit court in Massachusetts has affirmed the act as constitutional, and decided that a road which has itself had the cattle on its hands only for the tail end of the twenty-eight hours is responsible for the entire time and liable to a fine of $100 to $500. The court, however, holds that the statute inflicts the fine only for each act of confinement and not for each separate head of cattle.

The doors for pigpens should be swung on stout hinges from the top, so they will close as the pigs go in and out. The door should always swing itself shut. The place above the trough should be occupied by a closely-fitting gate swinging on hinges from above, so as to swing over the trough while the swill is being poured in. It can then be swung back again and securely fastened. This arrangement, besides its convenience, will save its cost in a very short time in the swill that would otherwise be spilled over the pigs' heads.

A Holstein and Short-horn cross is said to produce an excellent dairy cow, and one good for many pounds of good beef when ready to turn off. This cross is being tested in some of the dairy counties of Iowa.

YACHTING.

Fast Models.

In the informal discussion of the present situation regarding the America's Cup that took place at the meeting of the New York Yacht Club Friday evening, Dec. 26th, Mr. J. Fred Tams, the well known racing yachtsman, read a paper in which the past, present and future phases of yachts and yachting in American waters were presented in a masterly manner. The members of the club were highly pleased with Mr. Tams' views, that were so succinctly set forth; and from the fact that he is one of the most skillful Corinthian yachtsmen on this side of the Atlantic, and besides in this matter of defending the cup that he has no "axe to grind," Mr. Tams' views become of the highest value. It was with some reluctance that he allowed the *Herald* to make extracts from so instructive and interesting an effort of a practical yachtsman, for it was not intended that his presentment of the case should go beyond the privacy of the club.

In his comparative analysis and discussion of the various types of American yachts Mr. Tams said: "One type to be considered is the deep, sharp centreboard cutter, the so-called 'compromise.' This type, in my opinion, is destined to become the national type of vessel, and combines, without claiming more for it, the qualities of safety and seagoing ability and a moderate rig, which the other two types mentioned do not possess, and an adaptability to the peculiarities of our coasts and harbors which the deep keel does not possess. In schooners this type stands pre-eminent, as illustrated in the Idler and Palmer and in the smaller Magic, once already a winner in a contest for the America's Cup.

"Another type is the 'large displacement taunt rig' type which might be called half way between the last mentioned and the 'beamy-shallow boats' and which has sprung up within the last few years, and is distinguished by the very high rig and great spread of canvass it is compelled to carry, and it has shown great speed in average weather and particularly in light winds.

"We finally come to the regular, acceptedly national type of 'beamy-shallow' centreboard vessels, our long time friend. It is needless to describe them. From the Sylvie, Maria, Eva and Scud, among the large ones, down to the Fanniee, Gracies, Mischiefs, Madcaps, and Vixens, we know them well and what they have done, but what each type can do no man knows; for no vessel of this type has yet been constructed exclusively for racing, as is done in Great Britain. And this is also true of the other types mentioned. This type ('beamy-shallow') also carries a large rig, but not so large as the previously mentioned one, not having to force as much boat through the water on account of her smaller displacement.

"In my opinion one of the boats to meet the English challengers should undoubtedly be of this type, and the other of one or the other of the two previously mentioned types.

"There will not be the slightest difficulty in rigging or constructing such a vessel of the requisite size. We talk about our sloops of the present day being too large; our predecessors of twenty years back and thereabouts would have considered them moderate in size, and in those days the appliances and material entering into rig and construction were comparatively primitive; but notwithstanding, we find the Sylvie crossing the Atlantic and cruising along the coasts of Norway and other European countries and returning safely, and, I am informed, comparatively comfortable, and under one big jib at that."

Regarding the great strains on the hull and rig that so large and powerful a craft would generate, and which have never been provided for in American yachting practice and also in summation, Mr. Tams says:

"Given the strains and science can always provide the required strength, and if it were deemed necessary to build at all, I would build a vessel of the Vixen, Mischief, Grecie, Fanny type, say 80 to 85 feet in length, with a flush deck, no house, and, when being designed and constructed, provision could be made for her ultimate conversion into a schooner. This type could be constructed of wood, with light frames and double planking, so as to combine lightness with strength, as her stability is principally due to her form, and there is not the same necessity for having the ballast at the lowest possible point; but she should be constructed of the lightest material, whether of wood or metal. Perhaps a steel frame and centreboard trunk, with wooden planking, would be preferable (the so-called 'composite' construction), or she might be built of all steel or iron, which ever proved the lightest and strongest (simple calculations by an expert would decide these questions), or she could be built of steel with light sheathing of wood over the steel plating, so that in all cases she could be coppered if necessary."

These conditions apply to all the variations in this type or in the "large displacement taunt rig type," but the "compromise" type must be built with steel or iron frame, as it is of paramount importance that ballast should be placed as low as possible.

All three of these vessels should have a double head rig to consist of No. 1 and No. 2 jibs, the former full size and of lighter stuff, the latter smaller and of heavier stuff, and also an ordinary staysail and balloon staysail and a gaff storm trysail.

TO SECURE PREMIER RIGHT OF CHALLENGE.

The secretary of the New York Yacht Club gives for the first time to the public Mr. J. Beavor Webb's letter containing his challenge, or rather what was intended to secure the premier right of challenge for the America's Cup. The formal challenge is expected in this city in about two weeks. Mr. Webb's letter reads as follows:

LONDON, Dec. 6th, 1884.

To CHARLES MINTON, Esq., Secretary New York Yacht Club:

SIR—I am instructed by Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., and Lieutenant W. Henn, R. N., as owners of the yachts Genesta and Galatea, respectively, to challenge the New York Yacht Club for the possession of the America's Cup.

Club nominations for both vessels, as well as the other certificates specified in the conditions for the said cup, will be forwarded in due course.

This letter is written for the purpose of securing the premier right of challenge to the two vessels as above named.

I am, sir, yours respectfully, J. BEAVOR WEBB.

P. S.—The Galatea is a new yacht building for the purpose named above. J. B. W.

POULTRY.

The losses from cholera range from a few hundred dollars to two hundred thousand dollars in single counties annually. The loss to the whole country may not be over ten millions annually. The germs of the disease enter the system by the digestive organs, and are generally taken with the food. The contagion is spread by means of the excrement of the sick fowls, or the flesh or other parts of dead ones. It may be carried by small birds, which are also subject to it. If the feeding places and runs are kept free from these germs, there is no danger of the fowls ever becoming affected. When cholera is known to be in a neighborhood, poultry keepers should watch their stock closely, and remove sick birds when first discovered. The feeding grounds and houses should then be sprinkled with a disinfectant, made by putting eight ounces of sulphuric acid to eight gallons of water. In old infected houses the liquid must be used so as to saturate all the wood work, and the ground where the fowls run. The remedy is comparatively inexpensive,

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says that the occasional use of onions, mixed with the food, is a safeguard against disease, and adds: "They are not a cure-all, after disease has once begun, but a preventative of the first approaches. Fowls will readily partake of onions if they are sliced and mixed with other food, and a small portion of pepper is added. If scalded with other food, they will be found to answer a much better purpose. Fowls are much tenderer and delicate when laying than at other times. They are not only more liable to constant colds, but frequently suffer from a bad or irregular system of feeding. The tone and strength must be kept up, or the working organs are injured.

Why not give the hens a test—you people who have no wonderful Jersey cow? See if you can find out which breed is the most profitable, all things considered, for you to raise. Pen up a given number and see which will gain the most flesh, or feed different kinds of food to different lots and see which food is most valuable. Try the same experiments for egg production. See at what age hens lay the best, which breed is most prolific, or what kind of food and care acts as the best stimulant. All this will take but little time, but it will bring you some practical information that will be valuable.

Put a pinch of sulphur and half a teaspoonful of carbolic acid in a pint of kerosene oil. If your fowls have scaly legs take them from the perch at night, anoint the legs with oil, and set them back to roost. One application will usually suffice to exterminate the parasite pest which makes the trouble.

If the fowls refuse to wallow in the ashbox heap the ashes up in a nice cone shape and they will take pleasure in tearing it down.

It does not require much time to attend to poultry, but the work requires to be done with great regularity.

Feed the poultry just before it goes to roost, and again as soon it is light enough to see.

Sell all products of the poultry yard as soon [illegible] are ready for market.

THE KENNEL.

Coursing Chat from England.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Sometime ago I saw in the newspapers that coursing wes on the down grade, hut if any of your nnmerous readere will look at the sportiug papers from this side of the hriny they will see at once thet the boot is on the other leg. The seeson now half goue has been most eujoyehle since the lovers of the leash put on their armor in September last. Tbe weather has heen heautiful. The firet "check" took plece at Haydock Park when the first day was postponed ou account of the fog that was so thick that dogs could no be seen twenty yards away. The Patlanders were the first to set the hall in motion and I am pleased to say that the nohle-hearted and stanuch Irish courser, Cept. Archdale, carried off the Puppy Stakes with Alsop, a son of Master Sem, out of Aunt Kitty, and the Kilmorey Cup, with Anticipation, who beat the well-known English greyhounds, Factory Girl, Match Girl and Phœbus. Eugland started in with Gosforth Park which brought out a lot of promising pnppies. Then ceme the Border Union which never fails to draw out a large crowd from the four quarters of the Kingdom. Aud no wonder, for it is the finest open meeting in this country. There I met Mr. Davidson, the late Secretary of the Californie Pioneer Coursing Club. Our meeting wae a pleesant one and he made many kind inquiries abont the hoys in Frisco. He looks well and is as fond of the long tails as ever. On the whole the trials were good with a few pipe openers. The most notahle was thet hetween Brocklehank's Busaco and Carruther's Steel Bow, which pnt me in mind of the demons at Merced. Towards the finish neither dogs nor hare could raise a gellop and finally they fell on puss and held her down until picked up. Busaco got the judgment bnt her chances for any part of the stake were spoiled, for the next day, she was so stiff and sore that she was wisely withdrewn in favor of the chempion, winner of the hlue ribhon, Mineral Water. Cocklaw Dean and the champion run up bnt it was a miserahle triat. They were slipped to a had hare and on reaching pnss Mineral Water picked her up instanter. He is the best all-aged dog I have seen run; very fast and a grand killer. I shall keep my eye on him for the Waterloo. The Border Union Stakes for 64 puppies ended in e division with Hyslop's Harpoon, same owner'e Haytime, Patterson's Ani and Croese'e Clemor, eacb taking £120. Haytime was sold for £400. Who wonldn't be a coursing men! There'e money in the biz if you have only the legs to carry you for a chenge. I have hed a peep at horse racing, Liverpool Cup included, hut I had better say no more ahout horses as I don't know the ins and onts, aud moreover the game is too large. Suffice to say the Cnp day drawe an immense number of people of all classes and colors. Fred Archer sailed for Americe a week or two ago. His intention is to visit San Francisco, and no doubt he will bring up in the sanctum of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. I was much pleased with Haydock Park coursing. I am sure it is not as widely known as it shonld be as there was only a slim attendance. I trust the company will yet reap the reward of their enterprise. They own a large trect of land with every field enclosed with wire netting six feet high. The running park is about twelve acres from inlet to escape. The escape is a series of three berred hurdles set zig zag, hehind them a close board fence ten feet high with a few holes at the hottom just large enough for the hare to get through. Then she is safe and lives to run another day. The trials are fairly good and generally loug enough to test the dog, but I noticed greyhonuds thet had run a few times in inclosures ran with a good deal of generalship. In turning them they seldom came directly round as they knew where pnss was making for. I have seen dogs use the seme tactics in the open field and get badly heaten. Nevertheless, with a few feults I am satisfied with park coursing. In the first place 2s. 6d. with coursing card admits you. If you choose there are grand stands, 2s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.; bnt go where you will you cen see every point made. Moreover it is a pleasnre to those devotees of the sport who prefer it when shorn of those disagreeable fellows that muster at the close of the fiat racing seeson. They comprise the dregs of the course and the lowest class of hookmakers, and by their vile language and coarse vulgarities meke the conrsing 'gronnd anything bnt pleasant. But the admittence, emall though it he, keeps these broken down would-be-sports at a respectable distance. Rahhit coursing with fox terriers is now quite fashionable. Some years ago it was introduced by the hetter class of sportemen hut it finally got into the hands of a lot of roughs that no respectable man wonld patronize. Latterly there hes been a revival. Two weeks ago there wae a meeting at Southport. All the dogs had to be of feshionable hlood, that is to have taken a prize or commend at a bench show. There was one of these meetinge at Ormskirk, Dec. 6th, and I must admit I enjoyed it thoroughly, as did the celebreted greyhonnd slipper Tom Wilkinson, as an on-looker. The running is according to greyhonnd points. There were two 16 dog stakes, one for dogs 18 pounde and under, and one for dogs 20 pounds and nnder, all doge being weighed hefore going to slips. They rnn with red and white colors on. The slipper kneels down and holde the dogs by the necks, the owners holding hy the hind quartere to keep them in a straight line. When all is ready a man comee in front of the dogs with the rabhit. He rune thirty yerds and off goes bunny. The dogs are slipped and it ie laughable to see how eager and determined the little fellowe rnn. Before I cloee this scrihhle I will mention that Captain McAllieter, of the ship Borrowdale, has on hoard a pair of a rare hreed of Scotch terriers; jet black, short legs, long hack, and I am eure as game as can be, althongh hut puppies. He has aleo a fine retriever. Whether any of them are for eele or not I can't eay, hnt some of your dog men should have a look at them. The Captain also took out two beagles for some gentleman in Frisco. Now I must let dog talk rest nntil my next, and ask if John Muller of the Californie Market is still in the land of the living? The last I heard of him wae through the columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. He had been duck hunting in the mud flat not far from Sam Browne, and got stnck, and was surrounded hy some monsters of the deep, whether crocodiles, alligators, or sardines, the narrativo did uot etate. The fight muet have heen terrific, for reading the account made my skin creep and my hlood run cold. John has had many narrow escapes from death, and I am pleased that he got in town safe, but only to raise volnnteers from the W. F. Cluh to return and renew the conflict. I hope such was not the case, and that he may live and enjoy many more excureions. Happy New Year.

Sheke. WALTONIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15th, 1884.

Dandie Dinmont.

A gentleman having a thoroughbred imported Dandie Dinmont dog would like to correspond with some oue owuing e bitch of the same breed. Address J. Thomas, Wilkins House, Santa Cruz.

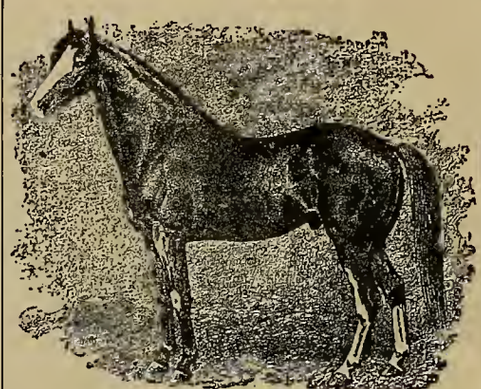
At a meeting of the Californie Coureing Club held Wednesday evening, C. H. Warren, Fletcher Sims, D. A McDonald, Henry White and James Burns were elected to membership. At the next regular meetiug, the first Wednesday in February, the club will arrange details of the Spring Coursiug Meeting.

DEAR SIR: The Perfection Driving Bit cennot be described in such a manner as to do it justice. It is so far ahead of all others in points for general uee thet one cannot help, after trial, to order more, as I heve done. I have a pereistent puller, and tried a number of petent devicee unsuccessfully. I hought one of your bits, with which I can drive him with pleasure. Yours reepectfully,

A. S. VAN MATER, Holmdel, N. J.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that bas been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

Notice to Breeders.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS, DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF will make the coming season in California, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Fees for 1885 will be: Director, $150; Monroe Chief, $75. Particulars as to location and dates, will be announced in due time. **JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.**

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by Imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Mares not proving in foal can he returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely he hettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high harefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,.00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

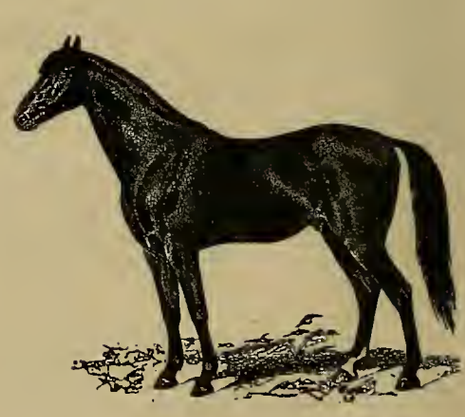
His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todbunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todbunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at the Drew Stables, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

BICYCLING.

The Racu Meeting.

This evening (Satnrday) the race meeting under the auspices of the Bay City Wheelmen, will take place at the Mechanics' Pavilion. For the first time in many years the public are called npon to patronize an indoor meeting of amateur events. The programme presented is so arranged that it will show the riders in their best specialties, so as to afford the utmost interest and pleasure to the spectators. Closely contested bicycle races are capable of creating an intense excitement which snrpasses all other form of sport, and as amateure always ride to win, the public will have an opportunity this evening of witnessing genuine contests, which should certainly he appreciated after the "fake" entertainments that have heen so prolific in this city for the past twelve months or more. Smoking will he strictly prohibited and the first event will he called at 8 o'clock sharp. The admission to all parts of the house is fifty cents. The following is the complete programme, in regular order, with the various handicaps:

1. Bay City Drill Corps.
2. Seventy-five-Yard Slow Race—H. Tenney, W. H. Day, W. H. Gibbons and W. M. Meeker.
3. Half-Mile Scratch Bicycle Race—H. Tenney, Ed. Mohrig, H. W. Meleudy, Clement J. Schuster.
4. One Mile Handicap Bicycle Race for Boye—W. Berolzhime, scratch; George Dixon, 75 yds.; J. Muir, 100 yds., and Jos. Bley, 300 yds.
5. One Mile Maiden Bicycle Race—W. M. Meeker, Thos. L. Hill, H. W. Melendy, Clement J. Schuster and H. S. Blood.
6. One Mile Handicap Walk—J. B. Benjamin, scratch; Chas. B. Hill, 35 yds.; J. J. Theobald, 40 yds.; W. A. Scott, 45 yds.; J. W. Flynn, 90 yds.; G. W. Hnpers, 100 yds., and F. J. Spencer, 100 yds.
7. Exhibition of all varieties of hicycles and tricycles.
8. Two Mile Scratch Bicycle Race—S. F. Booth, Jr., W. M. Meeker, F. E. Johnston, H. M. Melendy.
9. Exhibition of Faucy Riding by Ernest Rideout and Clement J. Schuster.
10. Five Mile Scratch Bicycle Race—Ed. Mohrig, Thos. J. Hill and F. B. Cook.
11. One Mile Time Race—Ed. Mohrig, H. Tenney, W. H. Day, G. R. Butler, W. F. Fisher, S. F. Booth, F. R. Cook, H. W. Melendy, W. M. Meeker, Albert Cook, D. O'Callaghan, W. J. Munro, Thos. J. Hill, F. E. Johnston, A. K. Gambitz, J. W. Nash, R. A. Smythe.
12. Ten Mile Handicap Bicycle Race—F. R. Cook, scratch; F. E. Johnston, 15 secs.; H. S. Blood, 30 secs.; W. J. Munro, 45 secs.
13. Two Mile Grasshopper Race—H. Tenney and M. Berolzhime.

The *Sporting Life* contains a column and a half account from their Memphis correspondent, (Sontherner), concerning the wonderful performances of the professional hicyclists W. J. Morgan, H. W. Higham, W. W. Woodside, John S. Prince, Mlle. Armaindo and T. W. Eck. We wonder if the Memphie correspondent is W. J. Morgan!

A hicycle cluh has heen formed in Salem, Oregon, with the following officers: W. W. Martin, President; H. L. Hatch, Captain; Geo. Herren, Secretary; Mark Skiff, Bugler.

On Nov. let, at the exhibition huilding, Sydney, Australia, J. Rolfe, professional hicyclist, was credited with riding 100 miles in 6 honrs 8¾ minntes.

The mile record of R. James is 2m. 39 2-5s. and not 2m. 39s. (the fastest time in the world), ae etated hy a contemporary.

After an exciting match the Englishmen defeated an eleven of New Sonth Wales hy four wickets. The Englishmen, 1st innings 110, Scotton 13, Flowers 19, Batee 32, Attewell 17, Peel not ont 21; second innings 6 wickets for 121, Shrewshnry 25, Scotton 19, Flowers 15, Bates 33. Garret and Downes shared the howling honore. N. S. W. first innings 184, S. Jones 72, H. Moses 49, C. Bannerman 25 and Allen 24. In their second attempt the whole team were got rid of for the insignificant total of 43, of which Jones made 22. Barnes and Attewell bowled in wonderful form.

Mr. Walter C. Weadon, *Live Stock Exchange*, Kansas City, has had consigned to his care two very choice Cleveland Bay stallions, Duke of Wenlock and Duke of Chatsworth, from the Messrs. Stericker Bros., of Springfield, Illinois. Tnese horsee were selected hy Mr. F. H. Stericker, of Cleveland, Yorkshire, England, the home and original hirthplace of these stylish and popnlar coach horses, and forwarded hy him to the Messrs. Stericker Bros., of Springfield, Illinois, of which firm he is the English representative and huyer, and the animals are coneigned to Mr. Weedon's care for reshipment for the west. The Duke of Wenlock to go forward to the Seth Cook, Stnd and Stock farm in California, and Duke of Chatsworth, to Mt. Jas. Wiley, Quenorno, Kansas, where he will he made nee of to improve the etock of that part of the country. These are two very 6ne and promising animals and are hoth a credit to the importers and their present owners.

Many good horses devour large quantities of grain or hay, says a horseman of experience, and still continne thin and poor; food eaten is not properly assimilated. If the nsual feed has been nnground grain and hay, nothing hut a chance will effect any desirable alteration in the appearance of the animal. In case oil meal cannot he ohtained readily, mingle a hushel of flax seed with a hushel of barley, one of oats, and another bushel of Indian corn, and let it he ground into fine meal. This will be a fair proportion for all his feed. Or the meal, or the barley, oats and corn, in equal quantities, may first he procured, and one-fourth part of oil cake mingled with it, when the meal is sprinkled on cut feed. Feed two or three qnarts of the mixture three times daily, mingled with a peck of cut hay or straw. If the horse will eat that greedily, let the qnantity he gradnally increased until he will eat four or six qnarts at every feeding three times a day. So long as the animal will eat this allowance, the quantity may he increased a little every day. Bnt avoid the practice of allowing a horse to stand at a rack well filled with hay. In order to fatten a horse that has run down in flesh, the groom shonld he very particular to feed the animal no more than he will eat up clean and lick his manger for more.

Forty-eight finely-hred horses were recently crowded into two cars at Bozeman, M. T., for shipment to St. Paul. Twenty-two were suffocated and the others prostrated before they had traveled twenty miles.

GRAND BICYCLE TOURNAMENT

OF THE

BAY CITY WHEELMEN,

THIS EVENING

—AT THE—

MECHANICS' PAVILION.

—o—

Thirteen Interesting Events.

—o—

SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
(Twenty-four Pieces.)

—o—

FIRST RACE AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP.

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ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

PURE BRED CLYSDESDALE STALLIONS For Sale.

IMPORTED FROM AUSTRALIA.

SIRE AND DAM PRIZE-WINNERS.

For Pedigree and full particnlars enquire of

Thos. Brookless, Bay District Track.

—OR OF—

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers

116 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

By Jos. Cairn Simpson, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might he made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and he without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenions and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the Breeder and Sportsman. The anthor in his introduction presents "his little volnme with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. Tho opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion whicb the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the hook till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has heen prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, hut as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in hook form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown hy instantaneous photography, and gives the suhject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the Breeder and Sportsman, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book hy above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everyhody knows they are hurtful. He is a heliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the hook and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the hook was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29½, last half in 1:13½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the Breeder and Sportsman will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will he incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the Breeder and Sportsman. Fnlly convinced hy practical resnlts, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valnable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope. Jos. Cairn Simpson.

—o—

PRICE RETAIL: In Paper Covers, $1.00. In Cloth, $1.50.

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Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco.

The above treatise will be eent free to yearly subscribere, who eend orders direct to the office.

FOR SALE 

TROTTING STALLION FIVE YEARS OLD THIS Spring, 16 hands high, dark bay, kind and well-hroken, a pure gaited and promising trotter. Bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. Sired by Chieftain, Jr., dam hy Henry Clay, son of McCracken's David Hill; second dam by McCracken's Black Hawk Chieftain, Jr, by Chieftain, he by Hiatoga. The present owner having no use for this colt, he will be sold at a bar gain. Apply to

STERN'S STABLE.
West Mission St., near 12th, San Francisco

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENTIOF 50 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 728 Montgomery street.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, hred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
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FOR SALE,



The High Bred Trotting Stallion,

ARTHURTON.

Bay horse with black points, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Abdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder; fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28½. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion his opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of the produce are Arab, :20½ and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, either of which could have beaten 2:20; although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to beat 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arsh and Joe Arthurton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the broodmares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

WM. CORBITT, San Mateo, Cal.,
or 218 California St., San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

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Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

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Wellington's Improved

Now is the time that this Egg Food to their useful every other day to keep them free from them lay through the otherwise they would

EGG FOOD.

using the Improved Egg hens are not laying now, own light by delaying to 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 cents per week to feed grocers and druggists having it should write for trade terms and supply themselves. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

425 Washington St., San Francisco.

Every one should feed poultry, one tablespoonful each dozen hens. It will every disease and make Fall and Winter, when stop. NOTE.—If no Food you know your so do not stand in your try it. 1 lb boxes 40 cts. lb, $5,—Costing only 50 100 hens. Kept by all everywhere. Any not

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton,

Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

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PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

MENLO PARK.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to MILES & ANDREWS, MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for lugging, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

The Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Announce the following additional Stakes, to name and close Jan. 15th, 1885, and to be run at their second meeting, beginning the last week in June, and ending the second Saturday in July, 1885.

The Washington Park Cup.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upwards; $100 each; $25 forfeit, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $2,000 added; the second to receive $300 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights, 5 lbs. below the scale. Winner of any race in 1885 of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Two miles and a quarter.

The Columbia Stakes.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each h f, or $10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights, 5 lbs. below the scale. Winner of any race in 1885 of the value of $1,500 to carry 5 lbs extra. One mile and three-quarters.

The Oakwood Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages; $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $800 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1885. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a furlong.

The Great Western Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages; $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1885. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

The Boulevard Stakes.

A sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $750 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner in 1885 of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs., of three or more races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

The Quickstep Stakes.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883); $25 each; $10 forfeit; $750 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Half a mile.

To be run under the American Racing Rules, which require ALL ENTRIES TO BE NAMED.

A Programme will be arranged for ten or more days' racing, and five or more races will be given each day. A Programme will also be arranged for a Fall Meeting to begin Aug. 29th and end Sept. 5th, for which Stakes will be advertised to close, in March, 1885.

Please observe that in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeits.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain them by applying to the Secretary.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary. **P. H. SHERIDAN,** Lieut. Gen. U. S. A., President.

Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

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Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

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NEW MAPS.

—OF—

San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on fine map paper. Size, 4½ by 5½ feet. Price—Mounted on ash rollers, $10; book form, with muslin back, $8; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.

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AT REDUCED RATES.

One AlxAl Chas Rodgers. Fine Damascus steel barrels. Horn heel plate. Pistol grip. Auson & Deely lock. Deely & Edge fore end. 30-inch 12 gauge; 8 lbs 2 oz. List price, $175. Price now, $125.

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These guns are choke-bore, new and in perfect order. On receipt of $5 will be sent C. O. D. for the balance of selling price.

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Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

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CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year. Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address

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ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

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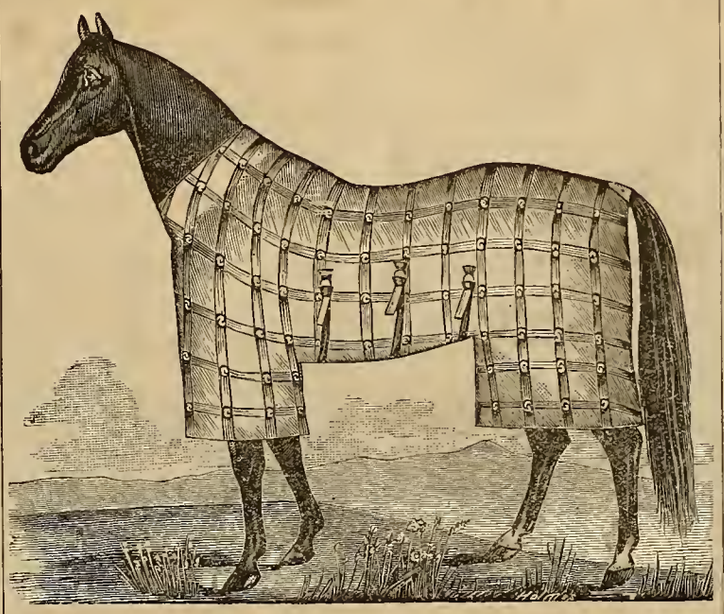
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IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent

ISSUED MAY 27, 1879
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

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FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

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130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2.15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

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Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.	Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2.15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.
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The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2,30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

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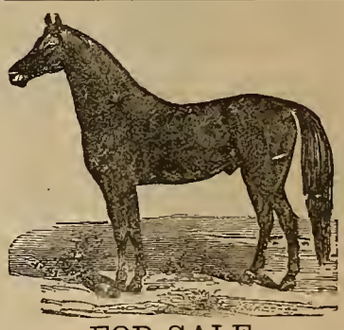
W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable, J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable, O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Rohl. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

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A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

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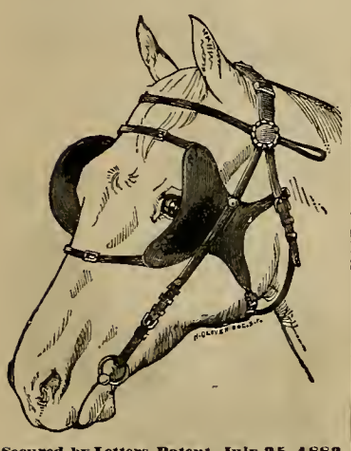
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Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thns described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secnre my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.
2. In a bridle, in combinstion with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as berein described.
3. In a bridle, and in combinetion with the extenaions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.
4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as sbown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle ao as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adustable, substantially as herein described.

The above ere the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the correspondlng letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with nniversal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
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Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

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NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M 8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:30 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M 3:36 P M *5:02 P M 6:08 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:30 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M 3:36 P M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitole) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Meyfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schednle.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

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TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, NOV. 23d, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express and East, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	" " "	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
‡8:00 A M	Martinez	6:40 P M
*2:30 P M	"	*8:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave and East, Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	" " " Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
*2:30 P M	" East, Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*3:30 P M	Tulare, Fresno,	*3:40 P M
*9:30 A M	Madera and Merced	10:40 A M
3:30 P M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	"	*3:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction, and Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Pinole.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:16—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—8:15—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Pacific Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., 101 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager,
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 3.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



GUY WILKES.

The above cut will be instantly recognized by all who have seen him as a striking portrait of Mr. Corbitt's great young stallion. Guy Wilkes was bred by Wm. Dunn, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and foaled August 2d, 1879. He was sired by George Wilkes, his dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam Lady Dunn (the dam of Joe Bunker, 2:19½), by Seeley's American Star; third dam the noted Capt. Roberts' mare. The breeding of the Robert's mare is yet involved in obscurity, but she was mistress of the roads in New York for many years, and had almost a national reputation as a trotter of phenomenal speed, weight-pulling power and invincible courage. Capt. Roberts was a contractor, who weighed 250 pounds. He was a merciless driver and would brook nobody's dust and after years of service with such a master the mare went to the farm in Orange county sound in wind and limb without a faculty impaired. After the Captain's death his son drove the mare in many races on the roads (they had no tracks) and never saw her beaten although she was pitted against every antagonist that offered and trotted all distances from one to ten miles. She was generally believed to be an inbred Messenger. From this foundation Mr. Corbitt's horse evidently draws much of his quality as many of the characteristics of this ancestor exist in him. Wilkes is a bright bay, fifteen hands and three inches high and weighs 1130 pounds. He has plenty of substance and a tremendous development of muscle, his conformation showing power in every line. He is of the "brainy" kind, intelligent, tractable, with a disposition as pleasant as could be desired, and a capacity for speed that has never yet been fully tested. Mr. Goldsmith who trained and drove him last season, never keyed him up to the highest point as it was never necessary, but had the error in his age been discovered in time, an effort would have been made to beat the five-year-old record. But the data did not come to hand until the season had closed and the opportunity was lost. As it was the stallion came out of the circuit without a puff or blemish, and in all respects a better horse than he went in.

From the foregoing it will he seeu that the picture does not "flatter" the hero of this story, and good as it is as a work of art, it is eqnally as worthy of commendation as a faithful representation of the renowned young stallion. There is another feature which requires explanation. When Mr. Corbitt purchased Guy Wilkes of Mr. Dunn, the hill of sale gave the date of his birth as July 29, 1878, whereas it is now recorded August 2, 1879. The change has heen made on conclusive testimony. The first intimation that there was rather more than a year added to the age of the horse was a letter from Mr. Cromwell, and Mr. Corbitt determining not to accept the change of date without absolote proof, wrote to B. J. Treacy, Ashland Park Stock Farm, Lexington, Kentucky, to make an exhaustive examination which would place the qnestion heyond douht. Awaiting the replies the publication was delayed until the receipt of the following telegram wbich was received last Friday:

LEXINGTON, Kentucky, January 8, 1885.

To William Corbitt, San Francisco:

Guy Wilkes, foaled August second, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine. Saw Cromwell's book to-day, will write you.

B. J. TREACY.

This was in response to Mr. Corbitt's letter requesting Mr. Treacy to answer hy telegraph as the "block" was already for publication, and we were anxions to present it as soon as possible. The intention was to have it appear in the first nnmber of this volume, but as Mr. Cromwell's letter containing the information had only come to hand a few days hefore, there was not time to receive the proof. This letter was received by Mr. Treacy as Mr. Corbitt had requested him to correspond with the parties as Mr. C. was nnaqnainted with the parties. The following is a copy:

MR. B. J. TRACY, Lexington, Ky.,—*Dear Sir:* In reply to yours of the 18th, as to Mr. Corbett's horse, Guy Wilkes, he was foaled August 2d, 1879; heing a late colt was not weaned until ahont March 1st of the following year, when he was weaned and fed what shelled oats (with corn) that he liked twice per day, running with several other colts on an extra piece of small grain (wheat.) This was kept up until the middle of May, when he was turned out on blue grass, and not fed any grain until Fall. During the Fall he was fed extra, *i. e.*, what oats, corn and hay he would eat. This was kept np until the following Spring, when hy this time he had grown nicely, and was a fair-sized two-year-old, always up to this time heing a remarkably strong and healthy colt. During the month of May he was quite sick with pneumonia, and Dr. Herr thought very douhtful as to his recovery. At this time he walked up the steps on the porch into the dining room, and that day was the sickest horse I ever saw standing. He was sick I presume about forty days, and when tboroughly over his illness I hroke him to harness, and he was tbe hest disposed colt I ever saw, went off straight for me the first time, and was never any trouble. I drove him ahont three weeks, and although I did not try to get him to speed, he showed qnite fast at times; don't snppose I ever drove him over two miles in a single day. After this he was turned out and only taken np when shipped to Mr. Dunn, ahont the 1st of Octoher, then being ahont 2 years and 2 months of age. You will see hy this that he had hut very little handling up to that time as no one ever pulled a line over him to that date except myself. After this Mr. Dunn had him at his place and can give you an account of same.

Yours respectfnlly, VINCENT C. CROMWELL.

LEXINGTON, KY., Dec. 18th, 1884.

Mr. Treacy's letter, enclosing the former, is dated Lexington, Dec. 20th, 1884, and he writes: "I enclose you a history of your horse Guy Wilkes, as written by Mr. Cromwell, who raised him; it tells all that is to be said on the snhject." It would be a super-critical "cnss" who would quibhle over the absolnte proof contained in the above letter and telegram and though it makes little difference in the stud whether Guy Wilkea was foaled in 1878 or 1879, it has an important bearing on the trotting part of his history. Especially is this the case when the "handling" has heeu restricted to sbort periods, as it is heyond dispnte that altogether a few months will comprise what may he termed his fast trotting edncation, until he started in his first race. Thus we learn from Mr. Cromwell's letter how little was done with him when he left his hands, and when purchased hy Mr. Corbitt, in Octoher, 1882, the mile he was "shown" was in 2:53. This was done on Chester Park, Cincinnati, and cannot he considered as exemplifying mnch work, especially when the rapid improvement of his snhsequent training is taken into the calculation.

From the time of his arrival at San Mateo nntil the commencement of the season, the end of Jannary, 1883, he was jogged on the road and exercised in the same way during the period of stud service. Twenty mares were hred to him, with a retarn of seventeen living foals, which is certainly a good showing as from records kept for many years at Woodhnrn there was an average of twenty-three per cent. of harren mares, and this ratio is only fifteen per cent. Dnring the Winter of 1883–1884 he was sent to the Bay District Conrse, and put under the charge of John A. Goldsmith, and with a few weeks' handliug, trotted a mile in 2:28½. A slight attack of pinkeye put an end to his training, when he was taken home and in his stud duties covered forty-two mares.

On the first of July he was sent to Goldsmith again, and he was trained on the Oakland Trotting Park. He was quite gross when first put to work, and this necessitated careful usage, and it appeared presnmptuons to think of trotting him ao aoon as the 2d of August, the date of his first engagemeat. But his progress was remarkable and some time before the day of trottiug Goldsmith drove him a mile in 2:24, and he did it so easily, and with so little distress, fat as he was, that shrewd observers marked him as the coming horse of the year. In order to show how fully this estimate was snstained hy the Fall, campaign summaries of all his races will he given with fuller descriptions of the most notable of his contests. There will he his first race, which was trotted on the Bay District Course, the race in Sacramento, in which Adair heat time a heat, and the match between him and Adair which was a fitting culmination to the victories of the season. The heat which Adair won is, in reality, the only oue which was lost, unless on sufferance, as the first heat of his opening race he did not make a move for it, his driver thinking it wonld he more judicious to allow him to go easily in his first actual contest. The followingare all the races he ever trotted:

On Wednesday the 2:40 class came on, and a great race resulted. It was an occasion of interest, for the reason tbat four green horses were to appear and the regnlar hahitues of the track were filled with pleasnrable expectation. The general pnblic did not seem to care mnch ahout it and staid away, a mistake that the general public made more than once during the meeting. Gny Wilkes, James H., Blanche, Menlo and Col. Hawkins were starters for the purse, the first four new to tbe busiaess of contesting for money in a raec. Col. Hawkins is the property of Captain Young, of Sacramento, and has heen seen hefore on the track in slow races. Wilkes had tbe call in the hetting.

First heat—Pools: Wilkes, $100; James H., $40; field, $35. Blanche had the pole and a great deal of speed, that sent her around the turn with a lead that no other horse cared to dispute, and she won the heat by a sort of unanimous consent .James H. finishiug second, Wilkes third, Col. Hawkins, fourth, Menlo, fifth. Time, quarter, 36½; half, 1:12½; mile, 2:25½. Although the heat proved nothing as to the merits of the horses, it was one poini scored in favor of the field, and that division took a step npward in the hetting.

Second heat—Pools: Wilkes, $100; James H., $30; field, $50. The field was well in a line when the signal sounded, but Wilkes and Blanche each intent upon the other soon shook off the other three. The mare had a head and neck the best of it at first hut at the quarter pole the hay stallion was even with her: time, 36½. Down the back quarter they went with scarcely a hair's breadth variation in position and at the half the watches showed 1:09¾. This second qnarter of 33½ gave the on-lookers an inkling of how hot the fight was over there. Blanche held her own bravely to the half mile hut the pace told on her and within three lengths past the mark she broke up and made no further attempt to win the race. Wilkes jogged home with Hawkins second, Blanche third, James H. fourth, and Merlo fifth. Time: qnarter, :36½, half 1:09¾, three-quarter 1:45, mile 2:24½.

Third heat—Pools: Wilkes, $80; James H., $11; Field, $9. They got away well, Wilkes leading off with Hawkins close up, Blanche in a pocket, the other two well hack. The favorite had an easy time beating Hawkins, and until three-qnarters had been gone made the pace as he liked, hut in the stretch James H. came at him and carried him to the draw gate at a clipping gait, the gelding hreaking tbere and dropping hack. Wilkes, on the whole, had an easy heat of it, James H. finishing second, Hawkins third, Blancbe fonrth and Menlo as usual. Time: quarter, 36½; balf, 1:11¾, three-quarters, 1:46¾, mile, 2:24¾.

Fonrth heat—Pools: Wilkes, $40; field, $6. Wilkes was first away, Hawkins closing in before the first turn was reached and securely pocketing James H. for the time. Hawkins couldn't stay there, however, and falling back in a hreak, left the coast clear for James H. to move up. This he did at once and at the quarter was at Wilkes' wheel. He settled in that place and Wilkes went to a hreak in his efforts to sbake his adversary off. The stallion is what the stable calls a "dandy in a hreak," never losing an inch of ground and taking up his trot again with no appreciable loss of motion. On the turn Wilkes made a second break, hut positions were unchanged until the straight road home was fairly entered, and then James H. began to move up. Every nerve was strained by hoth and twenty-five yards from the wire the favorite looked a heaten horse, hnt James H. loosed his hold when victory was in sight and Wilkes finished the race. Time, quarter, :36½; half, 1:11; mile, 2:21½. It was a great performance for hotb horses. James H., taking into consideration tbis bad start, trotted quitc as good a mile as Wilkes and showed himself game to the last.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, August 6th—Purse, $500; 2:40 class.

Guy Wilkes, b s, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen—Wm. Corbitt	Goldsmith	3	1	1
Blanche, b m, by Gray McClellan, dam by John Nelson—Wm. Bibler	Crandall	1	3	4
James H., b g, pedigree not traced	Bayliss	2	4	2
Col. Hawkins, b g, pedigree unknown—Capt. J. D. Young	P. Williams	4	2	3
Menlo, b s, by Nutwood, dam by Hercules—R. T. Carroll	Farrell	5	5	5

Time, 2:25½, 2:24¾, 2:24¾, 2:21½.

SANTA ROSA, August 23d—Special purse, $500; for 2:35 class.

Guy Wilkes, b s—J. A. Goldsmith	1	1	1
James H., b g—George Bayliss	2	2	2

Time, 2:39¾, 2:39½, 2:30.

PETALUMA, Aug. 26th.—Purse $800 for the 2:40 class, of which $400 to the first, $200 to the second, $120 to the third, and $80 to the fourth horse.

Guy Wilkes, b h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen—San Mateo Stock Farm	1	1	1
Colonel Hawkins, br b, pedigree unknown—J. D. Young	2	3	2
James H., b g, pedigree unknown—George W. Bayliss	3	2	dis
Kitty Almont, blk m, by Tilton Almont	4	dis	
Blanche, b m, by Gray McClellan, dam by John Nelson—W. Bibler	dis		

Time, 2:26½, 2:22, 2:33½.

OAKLAND, Sept. 5th.—Trotting; purse $800; 2:35 class.

Guy Wilkes, b s, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker—Wm. Corbitt	Goldsmith	1	1
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. C. Dietz	Johnson	2	2
Col. Hawkins, b g, pedigree unknown—Capt. J. D. Young	P. Williams	3	3

Time, 2:24, 2:25¾, 2:26¾.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 16th.—Purse $1,200; 3:00 class.

Guy Wilkes, b s, by Geo. Wilkes—William Corbitt	Goldsmith	1	1	1
Le Grange, blk g, by Sultan—L. J. Rose	Mayburn	4	2	3
Blanche, b m, by Grey McClellan—Wm. Bibler	Crandall	2	4	5
Col. Hawkins, br g, pedigree unknown—J. D. Young	P. Williams	5	5	2
Menlo, b s, by Nutwood—R. T. Carroll	Farrell	3	3	4

Time, 2:23, 2:23¾, 2:24.

One of the most attractive races in the meeting was the 2:30 class. There were fonrteen entries, but owing to casualties a majority of them were unable to participate; and besides accidents and a lack of condition, there was a terror to owners in the form of Gny Wilkes, who had shown great speed, endnrance and reliability in an eminent degree. This aarrowed tbe field of starters to five, drawing the following positions: Olivette first, Gny Wilkes second, Adair third, Colonel Hawkins fourth, and Adrian on the outside. Owing to his conceeded superiority Gny Wilkes was left out of tbe pools, the second or hetter place in the race governing the winner. The rates were Adair $50, Olivette $16, the field $5.

First heat—It is seldom that a better heat is seen than the first heat proved. Tbe horses were nnached as they got off, Olivette and Col. Hawkias leading, with Wilkes partly pocketed, and Adair a short distance in tbe rear. Passing the quarter, Olivette, Gny Wilkea and Adair were close together, and for part of the way down the hackstretch it was as pretty a race hetween the trio as conld he desired. Finally Olivette broke and Guy Wilkes and Adair went hy the half-mile post head and head in 1:11½. Ronnding the turn Guy Wilkes drew away from Adair and came into the homestretch with a lead of two lengtha. He seemed to have the heat safe at the seven-furlong pole, hut Adair was coming fast, and one of the most exciting trotting finishes of the meeting was witnessed. Goldsmith found it necessary to use every art to increase his speed, and Smith, hehind Adair, was not idle. Forty yards from the winning score Adair's head was on the hip of Guy Wilkes; at twenty yards his nose was at the girth of the leader, and under the wire a short neck was all that the stallion led him. Olivette was third, Col. Hawkins fourth, Adrian distanced. Time, 2:23.

Second heat—As no one anticipated that Guy Wiikes could he brought to a drive to win, the second heat was looked for with more anxiety and a few were snfficiently sanguine to predict that Adair would win one game in the long ruhher, and the resnlt showed that these were not very far wide in their calculations. At the third score a very good send off was had, Adair slightly leading when the hell sounded. Guy Wilkes led him by a neck at the quarter-pole in 36¾ seconds and increased his lead at the half in 1:10 to a length. Going around the turn he gained still more, and at the head of the homestretch looked all over a winner, hnt again Adair came up. Wilkes made a slight hohhle when half way home, and after that there was a repetition of the finish in the former heat, excepting that Adair got his nose in front as the goal was reached. Both broke when within a length of home, and Olivette came in a good third in the fast time of 2:21.

Third heat—Speculation was laggard after the first heat' and when a few pools were sold the only wagering was in the mutnel box. At tbe start in the third heat Guy Wilkes rushed off at a very rapid pace, taking the lead on the first turn and never losing it to the finish. Adair made a bad break after passing the half-mile post, destroying all his chances for the heat. Wilkes was at the qnarter in 36½, at the half in 1:10½ and the mile in 2:24½; Adair second, Olivette third and Colonel Hawkins last.

The fourth heat pnt an end to the controversy, as Wilkes again went to the front and kept it from start to finish, passing tbe quarter in 37 seconds, the half in 1:11, and the mile in 2:23, Adair second, Olivette third, and Colonel Hawkins fourth.

Sept. 20th—Purse, $1,200; 2:30 class.

Guy Wilkes, b b, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker—Wm. Corbitt	Goldsmith	1	2	1
Adair, b g, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee—E. H. Miller, Jr.	Smith	2	1	2
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Bell—A. C. Dietz	Johnson	3	3	3
Col. Hawkins, br g, by Echo, dam unknown—J. D. Young	P. Williams	4	4	4
Adrian, b s, by Reliance, dam Adrianna—J. M. Learned	Learned	dis		

Time, 2:23, 2:21, 2:24½, 2:23.

STOCKTON, Sept. 23d—Trotting; purse, $1,000; 2:36 class.

Guy Wilkes, b h, by Geo. Wilkes—Wm. Corbitt	1	1	1
Le Grange, blk g, by Sultan—L. J. Rose	2	2	3
Col. Hawkins, b g, by Echo—J. D. Young	3	3	2
Blanche, b m, by Grey McClellan—Wm. Bibler	4	4	4
Menlo, b s, by Nutwood—R. T. Carroll	5	5	5
James H., b g	dis.		

Time, 2:25, 2:24½, 2:26.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 2d—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse, $500.

San Mateo Stock Farm's b s Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen	1	1	1
Pat Farrell's b s Menlo, by Nutwood	2	2	2
G. W. Baylis' b g James H.	3	3	3

Time, 2:29, 2:27¾, 2:29¾.

THE MATCH WITH ADAIR.

This race was trotted at the Bay District Conrse, and drew a large attendance of turf hahitues, bnt did not seem to stir the blood of the outside world to any appreciable degree. The day was superh for the race, and the course was in capital order, the homestretch aa perfect as the most exacting could desire, although the drivers reported that it was somewhat heavy on the first turn, and a part of the distance on the backstretch. In the pools Guy Wilkes was largely the favorite, hringing $100 to $50 on Adair. From the capital race that Adair trotted in Stockton it seemed that the hackers of the stallion were rather too sanguine in their estimate, thongh the race proved that on that day, at least, still longer odds would have heen justified. So far, Guy Wilkes has won every race that he has started in, and in his initial effort, made on the Bay District Conrse in August, he gained a record of 2:21½. Since then he has heen a winner all through the circnit and proved himself a first-class campaigner, as well as a horse of spirit and endurance. He is fashionably hred, beiag by George Wilkes, his dam hy Mambrino Patchen, and his granddam by Seeley's American Star. He is of fine shape and immense substance, and is likely to be of great value in the stud. He was foaled in 1879, bred in Kentucky, and was purchased Octoher, 1882, hy William Corhitt of San Mateo. His competitor, Adair, is also a very fine looking animal, tbe same age as Wilkes, and was bred hy his present owner, E. H. Miller, Jr. He is by Electioneer, his dam, Addie Lee, hy a Blackhawk horse. He is a "rangy" hig gelding, with a very easy way of going, action that is nearly perfect and of the improving kind. At 3 years old he won the first Stanford Stake, and last Fall he won at Stockton and San Jose. At Sacrameato he beat Wilkes a a second beat in 2:21, and from the display made then and his good races of four heats each when he heat Sister and others, influenced the making of the match. It was for $1,500 a side, heats of a mile, best three in five. Not mnch time was lost in scoring, as at the second attempt a very good start was effected for the first heat. Adair had the pole and the pace was only moderate on the first turn, their heing scarcely any difference at the quarter pole in 36½ seconds. All tbe way along the hackstretch the horses were so even that it was out of the questson to tell whicb reached tho half-mile in 1:10½. Soon after passing that point, Guy Wilkes took the lead and opened a gap of three lengths at the "head" of tbe homestretch. Adair seemed to he gaining grounil, when he broke at the two-mile trotting distance, Gny Wilkes jogging in an easy winner in 2:20½. After the heat. pools ranged from four and five to one in favor of Guy Wilkes, aud he won the second heat so easily that in the language of the stable boys, it was "a tanyard to a sboestring" that he would gain the victory. He had the advantage of tbe inside, which be improved hy opening a gap of two lengths in a hundred yards, aad was still fnrtber in the lead at the quarter in 37½ seconds. The half was made in 1:11½, when Guy Wilkes had a lead of several lengths, aud Adair breaking in his efforts to close tbe gap, all that was required of the favorite was to come in at his leisnre in 2:21½. The third heat proved much the best of the series, and for a short time the hopes of the hackers of Adair did not appear so gloomy. Wilkes led agaia from tbe start, and at the quarter, in 36¾ seconds, he was two lengtha in advance. He went very fast down the backstretch, reaching the half in 1:10, Adair being six lengths in the rear. From that point

both trotted well, Goldsmitb keeping his horse moving, and the driver of Adair doing everything in his power to enbance the speed of his horse. He was gaining on the semi-circle, closing the gap rapidly as he came dowu the stretch. He could not reach the leader, however, Guy Wilkes winning by a good length, in 2:19½.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, Oct. 11th, 1884—Match for $3,000.

Guy Wilkes, b h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen—Wm. Corbitt.....Goldsmith	1	1	1
Adair, b g, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee, by Culver's Black Hawk—E. H. Miller, Jr.....Smith	2	2	2

Time, 2:20¾, 2:21¾, 2:19¼.

An Open Letter.

To the President and Members of the National Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, in convention at the Everett House, New York City, December, 1884:

It was with interest I noticed the resolutious passed by that body of gentlemen so assembled. Will the gentlemeu pardon me if I am unable to conceal my gratification at the decided advancement intelligent interest in borse-breeding is making towards the ideas I have heen advocating and battling for these many years; and may I congratulate them npon the loug strides made through proceedings at tbeir recent convention, towards a solution of the problem of blood with hreeeing, as against the "Time-staudard" in present use. To me, as an individual, it is quite a mystery where "a law making it a criminal offense to give a horse a false pedigree" could begin! No man has fought, through public print, these multiplied deceptions so strongly as I bave, and I am compelled to confess that so doing has been to my serious financial injury through retaliating slanderous attacks by vicious, unprincipled men, who felt the truth of my exposures. Thousands readiug the attacks npon me who did not and could not know me, believed or accepted as truth the shameful and unwarrauted imputations. As a student of animal life relating to domestic animals, for over forty years, also an experimental breeder of and practical dealer iu horses, in New York city, 1 am knowing to unlimited deceptions in the breedings of horses and mares, sold there for coach or road uses, liable to subsequent registry in stud books and sporting papers as truth. Once so published in the iuterest of wealthy ownerships, the rules of jouruaIism are to sustain them as published. Indeed, to correct these recorded errors is almost an impossibility in a majority of cases, if the animal be a mare, and has been put to breeding, and her produce scattered. If the animal had speed to warrant it she has heen recorded as "staudard bred," and the more fashiouable tbe pedigree has been made to read, the stronger will prejudiced ownership (if wealthy) contend against any change. The result of these deceptions is, that our country is now being flooded with horses unfit for work or for coach purposes, are seldom comfortable road horses, with rarely a family horse; and yet, all over the land they are increasing under the one head of "standard-bred!" These deceptions are invited, Scarce a month but what I know of cases going from this vicinity, or city, which will encourage false pedigrees. Recently, a dealer here sold a mare East, for $2,500 to another dealer. I had known her for two years as able at a moment's notice (untraiued except by ordiuary road work) to draw two men on our track in 2:35. When this mare had gone, I asked her late owner how she was bred, as I had repeatedly done the past two years. He could not tell, nor could he tell where she was bred—worse yet, he did not care. Avarice, however, did its work. It made this man take my advice, and follow back to where he got this mare to see if there was not a sister or brother worth buying. It took him two weeks, costing bim $50, but he came hack with an owu sister, better than the first. As to the breeding, he could only tell me the name and color of the horses, but it proved to be Heury Clay blood through Andy Johnson. Is there any horse dealer liviug that would write this for public priut? Hundreds of instauces like this have come under my observation, but who follows them up? The mare has gone with an Eastern dealer who knows nothing of her breeding, never will tell where or of whom he got her, nor will the dealer here tell anything about her. It is to his financial interest to kuow nothing but the money he paid out and that which he took in; and, worse yet, she can be registered as "standard-bred" by any pedigree made for her, and who is to dispute it, and where is "the law" to take effect? Were we to have another war like that of 1861 to 1865, and our army to be provided with snch horses as we have to-day, it would not be able to successfnlly follow up a great battle won, or make a safe retreat when beaten. Few gentlemen breeders of this time have any conception of what our horses were from 1840 to 1861. That war consumed our best animals, and comparisons cannot be made. I speak with practical knowledge of the horses *then* and *now*; and could expl in the difference through blood aud breeding theu, as against "Time Standard Breeding" of to-day. Morgan and Messenger blood predominated in New England. Western New York was famous for its superior horses—Messenger, Morgan, Clay and tbe Canada Kanuck, all strongly sustaiued hy the one same cause of Arabian blood. All were fit for work, coach, road or saddle uses. Our farmers cheerfully gave the best they had, and no army was ever supplied with better horses. They hau short, strong backs to carry the cavalry; bone, cord and muscle, with the best of feet, with strength over the loin to pull the artillery trains up to, or away from position; or to get away with the valuable army trains in defeat, saving millions in money, Many and many were the farm horses sold from this country at $130 to $140 for the army which, untrained for speed, could beat 2:40, as many an officer or private can testify; and yet none of them had been bred to a "time standard!"

As I have said, New England with New York State farmers contributed the best they had in sympathy with the Government cause, until, except for supplies from Canada, they would in many instances have been unable to cultivate the land. Even our young stallions were taken, leaving us unprepared for recuperation. The best going first, second quality went second, prices advanced and then distinctions were made. Soft-jointed, soft-boned, and coustitutionally lazy brutes were discarded by Government buyers, mules being preferred if they could get them. Our mares were, to a good extent, retained, in which was the yeast or leaven to lift the heretofore disreputable sires of Abdallah blood into prominence.

Up to 1865 Abdallah blood had been excluded from this western New York as worthless. The coldest bloods we had were from Baker's, Roger's aud Weddle's improved horses, Sampson, Alfred, with Turk, the English coach horse, or Cleveland Bay; but either of these three horses were so very superior to Abdallah blood, for producing grades as workers, coachers and roadsters, that no man would listen a momeu. to the introduction of an Abdallah stallion. One under the cloak of New York Rattler, did get into Seneca county, where Biggart's Rattler blood was known as good, but the long, coarse-eared, soft-jointed lazy colts were eye openers; and New York Rattler was quickly run out of the country. However, following the war, anything in the shape of a stallion was in demand; and Orange county, N. Y., which had been breeding horses almost exclusively of Abdallah blood, under the assumed name of Hambletonian, rapidly spread that seed over the entire land, to which splendid mares of blood with breeding were prostituted. It bas taken nearly twenty years for our farmers to learn from bitter experience this fearful deception, until now a Percheron or Clydesdale is preferable. The time standard fallacy will not remedy the evil of this surplus mougrel breeding, for the wealth of the country cannot carry the burden, aud certainly the farmers will not. If the breeders of thoroughbred race or running horses had to invest a small fortune in stables, harnesses, blankets, whips, boots aud toe-weights, to which must be added a boarding house for a small army of men as trainers, rubbers and stable boys, then be obliged to develop, train and show speed to a time standard mark before they could sell at a price to pay first cost, they would soon shoot their horses, and turn their grass lands into wbeat fields. We are breeding too many horses, mongrels from the start; hence multiplying uncertainties, mostly failures. What we need is an entirely new standard, based exclusively upon blood with breeding; with fewer and better bred stallions, fewer mares, of better, purer blood; fewer colts and fewer breeders. Through such a change all the horses in the country will be improved. We should, and can have a national thoroughbred trotting horse, bred by, owned by, and controlled by the wealthy class of gentlemen who are at present interested in breeding, but who are now wasting their time, money and patience over a mongrelized fancy piece of horseflesh, placing themselves at the mercy of unprincipled pool-box speculators; even degrading their standing as educated aud refined gentlemen to a level of illiterate and often unprincipled trainers and drivers, thus debasing themselves, their horses, and a sport which could be ennobling. Laws to suppress pool-boxes and false pedigrees can be enacted, but neither law will amount to anything by way of suppressing the evils. So long as horses run or trot races there will be pool-boxes; but as an institution they can be excluded from the grounds. In the matter of false pedigrees, so long as the money value of a horse is regulated by a time standard, false pedigrees will be recorded. We have got to have a thoroughbred national horse before these evils are remedied, or before our horses get back to their standing of before the war, which was blood first and all the time. No country presents the vast and cheap grass lands this contineut does. Cattle, sheep and hogs can be quickly raised in unlimited numbers, and as quickly converted into money without serious loss, but horses cannot be; hence it is of vital importance that the breeder of horses should be thoroughly informed in his business. He needs more education than any other class of breeders, and should from contact, have more refinement—by no means reflecting upon breeders of cattle, sheep, or even hogs. The breeder of horses should study to have produced every time au animal of profitable value for some purpose, which we are not doing to-day. The least we can say is, that we are robbing our grass lands by breeding too many horses, unfit for general purposes, and of no value to other countries. Moses understood that business when he told the children of Israel they should not go down into Egypt for horses. The National Horse Breeders' Association can put a stop to all these troubles in one short year, benefit themselves and bless the farmers of the entire land. They should remember that prejudice and fashion are contagious, and as a few prominent men in our large cities set the example, so the multitude in rural districts try the experiment. These people have now tried the Hambletonian craze, also the Standard-bred craze, and are longing for the good old times of blood and breeding, when Arabian influences are felt through its blood in Morgan, Messenger and Clay. These gentlemen of the National Breeders' Association are known to be largely men of intelligence, refinement, principle and wealth. It comes within their possibilities to do a grand thing for our country and people. Our country is drunk enough. Restrict the breeding of horses through abolishment of the time standard code, for one of blood with breeding; after which, the breeding of horses will take on a healtby aspect which it does not now have. The sudden move might produce a panic among those heavily interested in the name representing mongrels; but the quicker the time standard spigot is cut off, the more speedily a healthy recuperation will follow. While the so-called breeding world is recovering from the shock, these gentlemen of the National Horse Breeders' Association will have created a strictly thoroughbred trotting horse, to become a national horse, to be proud of as a body of gentlemen, as a people, and as a nation; also a horse the English nobility will willingly recognise as a thoroughbred. You bave asked me for a Christmas story, but resolutions at the recent meeting in New York City, of the National Horse Breeders' Association, seem to call for recognition and applause from even my feeble pen. With a merry Christmas to all.

RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1884.

A Sketch of Eole.

[R. J. Hancock, in N. Y. Sportsman.]

I am often told that I am the luckiest breeder in the world, that no other man ever bought a single stallion aud mare and bred three such racehorses as Eole, St. Saviour, and Knight of Ellerslie.

I do not consider it luck altogether, but a well-laid plan which worked no to expectatiou. I believed that the dam had much to do with the offspring, that Reel and Sarah Washington were two of the best broodmares of America, and that Fanny Washington was the race mare *par excellence* of all others.

I desired to owu two near descendants of Reel and Sarah Washington, and selected War Dance and Fanny Washington as the channels through which to procure them, but as the descendants of Lexington were not up to the mark as sires, I concluded to reverse the order. I was particularly struck with Eolus the first time I ever saw him, which was at Pimlico, Fall of 1871.

I could uot buy him, as be had beateu the fleet Frogtowu and others at that meeting, and Major Doswell said he would not sell at ten thousand dollars.

He, however, owned Scathelock, another son of Fanny Washington, and I bought him as a *dernier resort*. I then wrote to Mr. A. Keeue Richards, of Kentucky for a catalogue of his horses, and asked him to mark the price of auy War Dance mares he had for sale. The catalogue came in due time, and War Soug was priced at $700. I wrote back for particulars as to size and soundness, and receiving a favorable reply, I sent a check for the mare.

I selected War Song, uot only because she was a daughter of War Dance aud granddaughter of Reel, but she was out of Eliza Davis, a full sister of Melbourne, Jr., Mr. Richards' other stallion and the pedigree beyond was of the atoutest aud best blood to be fonud.

War Song was with foal by Enquirer at the time, and the produce was bay colt Farmington.

I theu bred her to Scathelock, and the next issue was Lizzie Hazlewood, dam of Knight of Ellerslie; then came Mab, McGee, Blenheim and Meylocke in the order named. I could never get over my fancy for Eolus, however, which was intensified by Mr. Turner Doswell (brother of the Major) telling me that he regarded Eolus as the best racehorse he ever trained, except Planet. Therefore, as soon as I could do so I exchanged Scathelock for him, and bred War Song and ber filly, Lizzie Hazlewood, to him in Spring of 1877. The filly from Lizzie Hazlewood came dead, and came near killing its dam. About half an hour to daylight, on the morning of April 15, 1878, my colored groom, who had been sleeping in the stable with and watching War Song, knocked at my door, and said: "War Soug is in trouble, and I must come quick." I arose, and dressed, and went to the stable at once. Arriving about daybreak, and seeing that everything was right, I waited a half-hour or more, and finding the foal was an immense one, I took one of its feet, the groom the other, and helped the mare rid herself of it.

He was not long getting on bis feet, but War Song, who always complains much on such occasions, was slow to rise, and the colt becoming impatient, either jumped or fell over her, when she arose and in a few minutes "Eole" was his name, and he was sucking aud everything was all right. He grew rapidly, bis dam being well fed and a great milker. He was weaned at six months old, by which time he had learned to eat, and was then fed upon a mixture of oats and shipstuff, equal parts, and a gallon three times a day, morning, noon and night, with an abundance of hay. As soon as the grass came next Spring the shipstuff was left off, and he had a gallon of oats twice a day—morning and evening.

He left Ellerslie, Oct. 3d, 1879, for Bullfield, to go into training. On the day before his departure he was put under the standard aud measured 15½ hands high; around the girth, 67½ inches; aronud the arm, 20½ inches; around tbe knee 12½ inches; below the knee, 8 inches; around the thigh; 17 inches; around tbe pastern, 7½ inches; and weighed after traveling to Charlottesville, eight miles distant, 944 lbs.

He was shipped by Chesapeake and Ohio Railway to Hanover Junction, and next morning Major Doswell telegraphed, "Colt landed safe." He was put to work at once, and after four weeks' training he had a little brush with Catalpa and Constantina, but they beat him away off. In this race Catalpa ran three-eighths of a mile in precisely Sensation's and Spendrift's time at the same age. Major Doswell naturally thought he had a world-beater.

But next Spring Eole had worked off his big belly, and was nearer to them at the finish of a half-mile. In the Fall he was about on even terms at three-quarters of a mile. In the Spring—he was three years old—he could turn the tables on either of them, and was sent to Baltimore to run in the Preakness Stakes. He was, however, cast in his stall at Pimlico, and Major Doswell thought it not advisable to start him, aud he was sent to Jerome Park, where he made his debut in the Belmont Stakes, where he was beaten by Saunterer by bad riding, and, perhaps, he may not have had work enough. He may not have been the best three year-old of his year. But he afterwards beat every good racehorse in America at their owu weights and distances, except Hindoo, aud forced him into rather an early retirement, and to-day be is in England, seeking new worlds to conquer. It will always be a matter of regret that Eole did not meet Hindoo in one of his Autumn Cup races at heavy weights and over a distauce of ground. He no doubt would have made a show of him, as he did of Thora and Lida Stanhope, and others.

It is a singular coincidence that Eole, Eolist, and St. Saviour, all full brothers, should have been foaled on the 15th of April, about the same time in the morning, and within a few feet of the same spot.

War Song then followed these brothers, with three full sisters—Eola, Eolee, and Eoline—all chestnuts, which no amount of money could buy, as they are intended for matrons at Ellerslie after they leave the turf. She is now heavy in foal to Eolus, and, if a male, it will be christened Eolo, the Spanish god of winds, and will be kept for a stallion at Ellerslie to succeed his sire.

At the meeting of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders in New York last week, the report of the board of censors contained the following allusion to stallion records: "The pressure that is brought to bear all over the country to get 2:30 records on stallions, and thus bring them within the standard, is so strong and so persistent that we must bring it to the attention of the association, that it may determine whether further legislation is necessary. In a single State in the last two or three months three different stallions seemed to have scored a record of 2:30 in a single heat against other horses and have been so announced to the world and published in the newspapers. It is claimed that all of these cases are fraudulent and they are all under investigation, one of them already having been demonstrated as a fraud. It is probable that the action of the executive committee last January covers this class of cases, but in a way so general that more specific provision should be made. Experience seems to require that when any animal depends upon a single heat or a single race, whether against other horses or against time, he should not be admitted to the standard rank till the evidence of the accuracy of the time be made full and complete and every particular is furnished. There seems to be a general impression abroad, especially among the frequenters of the smaller and outside tracks, that if a summary, however false, showing a record of 2:30 can be got into the newspapers, the standard rank of the animal is then settled."

The following is the *Bee's* account of New Year's day at the Sacramento track: There was but a small attendance at Agricultural Park yesterday, owing doubtless to the unpropitious weather for racing. The track was exceedingly heavy being about an inch in mud. The only race which came off was the half-mile and repeat contest between If I do, owned by Phil. Nichols, of Dutch Flat, and Plow Boy, owned by M. McCrimmon, of Lincoln. The race was for $250 a side, each horse to carry 115 pounds. George Martin, Dr. Hicks and Pete Williams were chosen as judges, and James Brown as starter. But few pools were sold, If I Do being favorite by more than two to one, he being in best condition and the most powerful horse. He won the first heat easily by nearly a length, in 54½ seconds. The next heat was run in quite a hard rain, and was won by Plow Boy by barely a neck, time 56 seconds. Plow Boy then became favorite in the pools, selling for $6 to $5 for If I Do. The Dutch Flat horse proved to be the best stayer, however, and threw mud on the rider of Plow Boy nearly the entire last mile, winning the third heat and race by about three lengths in 57 seconds. The race between Lizzie Dunbar and [illegible] was declared off on account of the bad condition of

Nominations in the St. Louis Fair Stakes.

The stakes of the horse department of the St. Louis Fair closed on January 1st, with a large list of nominations. The following are the Pacific Coast horses engaged:

CARRIAGE BUILDERS' STAKES.

For two-year-old fillies, of $50 each; half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before April 15th, 1885; with $750 added; of which $150 to second, and third to save her stakes. Winner of any stake of the value of $1,000 to carry three pounds extra; of two or more such stakes to carry five pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile. To he run on Saturday, June 6th, 1885. Sixty-one nominations.

E. J. Baldwin, b f Bonita, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, br f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Linda, by Rutherford—Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Estrella, by Rutherford—Sister Anne.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Katie Darling, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso, b f Fortuna, by Wheatley—Rebecca.
Rancho del Paso, b f Sabrina, by Norfolk—Kitten.
Rancho del Paso, b f Ysabel, by Leinster—Addie A.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Tyranny, by Great Tom—Moselle.

HORSE TRADERS' STAKES.

For two-year-old colts, of $50 each; half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before April 15th, 1885; with $750 added; of which $150 to second, and third to save his stakes. Winners of any stake of the value of $1,000 to carry two pounds extra; of two or more such stakes, five pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile. To he run Monday, June 8th, 1885. Forty-four nominations.

Rancho del Paso, b c Epicure, by Enquirer—Benicia.
Rancho del Paso, b g Stockton, by Longfield—by Monday.
Rancho del Paso, ch g Virginius, by Longfield—Virginia.
Rancho del Paso, ch c Tom Daley, by Kyrle Daly—Columbia.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Primero, by Grinstead—Jennie B.
E. J. Baldwin, h f Maricopa, by Lexington—Athola.

ELLIS WAINRIGHT STAKES.

For all ages, $25 each, play or pay, with $500 added by Mr. Ellis Wainwright, of St. Louis, Mo., of which $100 to second, and $50 to third; maidens at the closing of this stake allowed five pounds, with three pounds additional if maidens at starting. Winners of any stake after closing of the value of $1,000 to carry five pounds; of two or more such stakes to carry seven pounds extra. One mile and a quarter; to be run Monday, June 8th, 1885. Thirty-five nominations.

E. J. Baldwin, br c Mira, 3, by Grinstead—Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, br c Brandywine, 3, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Mission Belle, 3, by Grinstead—Josie C.
Rancho del Paso, ch c Marc Daly, 4, by Kyrle Daly—Cordelia.
Rancho del Paso, h f School Girl, 4, by Pat Malloy—Glenmine.

RAILROAD AND EXPRESS COMPANIES' STAKES.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared out on or before April 15, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of stakes. Winners of any race in 1885 of $1,000, 5 lbs.; $1,500, 7 lbs.; $2,000, 10 lbs. extra. One mile and one-eighth. To be run on Tuesday, June 9th, 1885. Forty-nine nominations.

E. J. Baldwin, h f Mission Belle, 3, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, ch g Grismer, 5, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
Rancho del Paso, ch c Marc Daly, 4, by Kyrle Daly—Cordelia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Valiant, by Monday—Lady Evangeline.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Bishop, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.

STREET RAILWAY STAKES.

For three-year-olds, $50 entrance, or $10 if declared out by April 15, 1885, $1,000 added; $200 to second, $100 to third. The winners of any race in 1885, to the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of two such stakes, 10 lbs. extra. One mile and three-eighths. To be run on Wednesday, June 10, 1885. Forty-one nominations.

E. J. Baldwin, ch g Rapido, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin, br c Brandywine, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.
Rancho del Paso, blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
Rancho del Paso, b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker—Abbie W.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Garland, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.

ST. LOUIS FAIR DIRECTORS' STAKES.

For two-year-olds (foals of 1883), entrance, $50; half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by April 15, 1885, with $800 added; $150 to second, third to save his stake. Winners of any stake to value of $1,000 or upwards to carry five pounds extra; two stakes of any value, seven pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile. To be run Wednesday, June 10, 1885. Fifty-nine nominations.

E. J. Baldwin, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, br f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Tyranny, by Great Tom—Moselle.
Rancho del Paso, h c Epicure, by Enquirer—Benicia.
Rancho del Paso, b f Sabrina, by Norfolk—Kitten.
Rancho del Paso, b g Stockton, by Longfield—By Monday.
Rancho del Paso, h f Fortuna, by Wheatley—Rebecca.
Rancho del Paso, ch g Virginius, by Longfield—Virginia.
Rancho del Paso, ch c Tom Daly, by Kyrle Daly—Columbia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens—Twilight.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, h c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.

ST. LOUIS REAL ESTATE AGENTS' STAKE.

For all ages, of $50 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; second to receive $200; third, $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any race in 1885, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 pounds extra; of two or more stakes of like value, 7 pounds extra. One mile and three-quarters. To be run on Thursday, June 11th, 1885. Nineteen nominations.

E. J. Baldwin, b h Lucky B., 5, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin blk m Freda, 4, by Wild Idle—Frolic.
Rancho del Paso, b f School Girl, 3, by Pat Malloy—Glenmine.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' STAKES.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, half forfeit, only $25 if declared out on or before April 15th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of three-year-old stake race, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra; of $1,500, 7 lbs. extra; or any three or more stakes of any value, 10 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter. To be run on Friday, June 12th, 1885. Thirty-seven nominations.

E. J. Baldwin, b c Brandywine, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead—Josie C.
Rancho del Paso, blk f Hidalgo, by St. Daniels—Electra.
Rancho del Paso, b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker—Abbie W.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Valiant, by Monday—Lady Evangeline.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Garland, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Bishop, by Shannon—Bettie Bisbop.

ST. LOUIS FAIR STALLION STAKE.

Inaugural meeting of 1885. Entries for colts and fillies to close January 1, 1885.

For colts and fillies (foals of 1883) at $100 each, half forfeit, or $20 if declared by April 15, 1885, with $2,000 added; the winner of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs extra; of two or more stake races of any value, 10 lbs. extra; the second to receive $500, and the third, $250, out of stakes. Three-quarters of a mile. To be run on Friday, June 12, 1885.

E. J. Baldwin, b f Santa Anita Bello, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Linda, by Rutherford—Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, cb c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, h f Bonita, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, br f Mollie McCartby'a last, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jennie D.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Katie Darling, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso, ch g Virginius, by Longfield—Virginia.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Billow, by Longfield—Medea.
Rancho del Paso, b g Stockton, by Longfield—by Monday.

MECHANICS' STAKES.

For two-year-olds, $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before April 15, 1885, with $1,000 added; second to receive $200 and third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any two-year-old stake race to the value of $1,000 to carry 5 pounds extra two or more stakes of any value, 7 pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile. To be run on Saturday, June 13, 1885. Sixty-eight nominations.

E. J. Baldwin, b f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Linda, by Rutherford—Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, cb c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Bonita, by Grinstead—M. Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
Rancho del Paso, b g Stockton, by Longfield—by Monday.
Rancho del Paso, ch g Virginius, by Longfield—Virginia.
Rancho del Paso, ch g Tom Daly, by Kyrle Daly—Columbia.
Rancho del Paso, b f Ysabel, by Leinster—Addie A.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Billow, by Longfield—Medea.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Tyranny, by Great Tom—Moselle.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, h f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens—Twilight.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.

ST. LOUIS BREWERS' CUP.

Sweepstakes for all ages, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared on or before April 15, 1885, with $2,000 added, of which $200 to second, and $100 to third. Three-year-olds to carry 90 pounds, four-year-olde 108 pounds, five-year-olds and upwards 114 pounds. Sex allowances. Winner of any cup race to carry five pounds extra, of two, ten pounds extra. Two and one-quarter miles. To be run on Saturday, June, 13, 1885. Twenty-four nominations.

E. J. Baldwin, b h Lucky B., 5, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, blk m Freda, 4, by Wild Idle—Frolic.
E. J. Baldwin, br m Fallen Leaf, 4, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.

THE MERCHANTS' STAKES.

For all ages, $10 entrance, play or pay, and $15 additional for the starters, with $1,000 added; the second $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; mile heats. To be run on Saturday, June 13, 1885. Thirty-two nominations.

E. J. Baldwin, ch g Grismer, 5, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, blk m Freda, 4, by Wild Idle—Frolic.
Rancho del Paso, ch c Marc Daly, 4, by Kyrle Daly—Cordelia.

ST. LOUIS FAIR DERBY.

For three-year-olds (foals of 1883), at $100 each; half forfeit, or only $20 if declared by April 1, 1885, with $3,000 added; the winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $2,000 to carry five pounds; the second to receive $500; third, $200 out of the stakes. To be run on the first day of the Spring meeting, 1886. One mile and a half. Ninety-three nominations.

Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
Rancho del Paso, h f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Katie Darling, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Tyranny, by Great Tom—Moselle.
Rancho del Paso, b f Fortuna, by Wheatly—Rebecca.
Rancho del Paso, b f Ysabel, by Leinster—Addie A.
E. J. Baldwin, h f Estrella, by Rutherford—Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jennie D.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardy, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, h c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.

ST. LOUIS FAIR OAKS.

For three-year-old fillies (foals of 1883), at $100 each; half forfeit, or only $20 if declared by April 1st, 1886, with $1,500 added; the winner of any three-year old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 pounds; second to have $300, and third $200 out of the stakes. To be run on the third day of the Spring meeting, 1886. One mile and a half. Seventy-one nominations.

Rancho del Paso, b Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Katie Darling, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Tyranny, by Great Tom—Moselle.
Rancho del Paso, b f Fortuna, by Wheatly—Rebecca.
Rancho del Paso, b f Ysabel, by Leinster—Addie A.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Bonita, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, br f Estrella, by Rutherford—Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin, h f Mollie McCartby, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, h f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katbarion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm hr f Harriet, by Flood—Hattie Hawthorn.

CHARLES GREEN STAKES.

For three-year-olds (foals of 1883), at $100 each; half forfeit, or only $20 if declared April 1st, 1886, with $2,000 added; the winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $2,000, to carry 5 lbs., the second to have $300, third $150 out of Stakes. To be run on the fifth day of the Spring meeting of 1886. One mile and a quarter. Eighty nominations.

Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
Rancho del Paso, b f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Katie Darling, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Tyranny, by Great Tom—Moselle.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Fortuna, by Wheatly—Rebecca.
Rancho del Paso, b f Ysabel, by Leinster—Addie A.
E. J. Baldwin, cb c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, br f Bonita, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, h f Estrella, by Rutherford—Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Primero, by Grinstead—Jennie B.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, br f Harriet, by Flood—Hattie Hawthorne.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.

ST. LOUIS FAIR STALLION STAKES.

For two-year-old colts and fillies (foal of 1884) at $100 each, half forfeit, or $20 if declared by April 15th, 1886, with $2,000 added; the winner of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; the second to receive $500, and the third $250 out of the stakes. To be run on the sixth day of the Spring meeting, 1886. Three-quarters of a mile. Nominations of sires, 22.

E. J. Baldwin, Grinstead and Rutherford.
Rancho del Paso, Kyrle Daly and Longfield.
Palo Alto, Flood.

The Feet of Maud S.

Since this great trotting queen has reduced the record to 2:09¾, statements have appeared in reputable journals that her increase of speed is due to the improved condition of her feet and limbs. By inference it is suggested that her former achievements were accomplished in spite of the faulty condition of her feet. Moreover, it has been asserted in intelligent horse circles that she was lame during the most of her five-year-old form while in charge of Carl Burr. Before Mr. Vanderbilt bought her, in her three-year-old state, she was severely blistered for limb defects. Year before last, she was suddenly let up from campaigning, owing to lameness, that was said to be the result of the "pink-eye." Early this season, while at Fleetwood, horse amateurs agreed that she jogged lame, and it has been surmised that only by the most expert nursing has she been kept sufficiently sound to train up to her recorded speed. When she became the property of Mr. Bonner, the writer knew that this matter of foot condition would receive the most critical and exhaustive examination. After the delivery was made, the examination began. On the inside of the near fore leg was an enlargement. When Maud S. turned around suddenly in her box, there was a halting on the off hind ankle that indicated soreness, if not actual lameness. When she jogged, it was perceptible to trained eyes that she pointed inwardly with her off hind foot, and straight forward with her near hind foot. This indicated either a constitutional defect in the setting on of the off hind extremity, somewhere from the foot to the whirl bone, or a misshapen hoof that required the services of an expert farrier. When the mare was delivered to Mr. Bonner, her feet, all around were shod with bar shoes. The bars were fashioned, so it was claimed, not for frog pressure, but simply to prevent undue expansion in the tremendous friction of her greatest momentum. Thus shod, and in this general condition, she made her famous record of 2:09¾ at Cleveland. Moreover, her footprints all indicated unequal pressure on both branches of all her feet, especially the off hindfoot, where the pressure is much more distinct and severe on the outside than on the inside of the hoof. Notwithstanding these several defects, she has been remarkably steady in all her great trials, showing to the casual observer no evidence of pain or want of balance in her movements; but, on the contrary, that perfect, frictionless action which has won for her the admiration of all horsemen. Previous to this season she has worn open-heeled shoes. For a short season they were supplemented this year by the wet sponge and leathern-sole invention, under them, but offensive smells soon caused the removal of these as promoters of decay, notwithstanding the example of both Doble and Splan, who continued to use these sponge pads as useful appliances. When these were supplanted by bar shoes, the change was said to be beneficial, although there was no perceptible expansion of her long, narrow hoofs, and although Goldsmith Maid, who wore them for so many years, not only had an elongated hoof that resembled the mule-shaped foot, but was the only horse, within the writer's knowledge, that ever suffered with a severe quarter-crack in the hindfoot. The acknowledged objections to the bar shoe, that it prevents the natural expansion of the foot at the heel, which its mechanical structure imperatively demands, and the transmission of concussion through the iron bar, directly up into the sensitive and delicate regions of the navicular joint, were disregarded in the belief that the mare traveled more comfortably and safely in them than in the open-heeled shoe, even though the open-heeled shoe corresponded the more accurately with the open-heeled formation of the hoof.

Mr. Bonner at once applied his knowledge of farriery to remedy these several troubles. The halting difficulty in the off hindfoot, when she turned around, was discovered to proceed from an uneven hoof. The inside branch was much

higher than the ontside. That made the toe turn inwardly, threw or tilted the hoof and weight unduly on tbe ontside, and made her hobble when turned suddenly around in ber box. The evils of this simple blunder in dressing the hoof, might have been still more complicated. It evidently tilted all the joints of the hoof, limb and quarter, out of balance in their journals, and must have strained the outer series of muscles of locomotion of that entire quarter. The entire trouble aroso from the abnormal growth of boof on the inside branch. It grows there much more rapidly than on the outside, and the farriere, failing to discover this irregularity of growth, have dressed her feet as if they grew evenly all around, taking as much from the outside as the inside. But the experienced eye of Mr. Bonner quickly detected thie error, and, at once, had her hoof redneed to a perfect level, by paring away the excess of growth on the inside brancb. The mare rapidly became better, so that before her great trial, in November, she could he turned from one side to the other, or led around rapidly, in a circle, without manifesting the least evidence of soreness. But this long continued abnormal pressnre had affected the shape of tbe hoof. Unequal pressnre had made one side wider than the other. This misshapened formation cannot he entirely remedied till a new hoof of perfect proportions has been grown out; so that compensation had to be made in the varying width of the shoe. The enlargement on tbe near fore limh was likewise the result of an uneven, unbalanced hoof, and when the remedy wes applied, the exostoeis perceptibly diminished till there is now no evidence of its former existence.

These troubles have thus been placed in process of being ecientifically removed. Their absence will make Maud S. more sound on foot and limh, and, therefore, much improved to battle anew against the swift arrows of time. But this is not all. For years her feet have been subjected to the routine dressing of the average blacksmith, which results in ensmalling the hoof. The heels have been "opened up," eo as to give the hoof the appearance of greater breadth across the heels. Moreover, the bars have been pared away, and the soles neatly hollowed ont, so that the pressure would come directly upon the walls, and this it was supposed at every step, would tend to widen the hoof. This tbeory is as old as the primitive French author, Solleysel, and provverbially every horse thns maltreated has snffered a diminution in the size of his feet. If the bars, which are tbe great expanders of the hoof, had been left in their natural strength and hearing, than Maud S. would not have shrunken feet in her prime, especially if the heels had not been "opened up," which process removed the last stay against the encroachment of the walls. Now her quarters are comparatively straight, and the wall turns inwardly with a sharp angle at all tbe heels. In conformation, Maud S. is strong. She ranges nearly sixteen hands in height, with great deptb through the heart, a full, round, capacious barrel, when not drawn for racing, and broad bips, generous enough for a park horse. Nature intended such a carcass shonld rest upon generous hoofs. Many horses of less size and power, many unshod colts tbat do not weigh as much hy two bundred ponnds bave fnll, well rounded hoofs that meesure five inches across the quarters. The front feet of Maud S. measure only four and a half inches across the quarters, while the hind ones are still less expansive by one-qnarter of an inch. Their expansion to normal dimensions is the work of scientific treatment, and the kindly aid of natural growth. Under tbe snpervision of her owner, this necessary treatment will not he neglected.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Doctoring Horses in Training.

I have been asked to state if I am ever troubled with a horee having cramps across the back, in the raciug season, and what I think it arises from. I think it comes from stoppage of water, brought on by sudden changes of climate, water, etc., and sometimes by severe work when the horse ie not in the condition to take it. I tbink long trips in the cars affect some horses and belp to bring on those spells. I have seen borses that would not pass their water wben they were in the cars; I have also noticed that trotting over a muddy track, or speeding them over the same, helps to bring on these epelle.

Theae horsee seem to lose control of their hind parts, swell up acroes tbe loins, and there is a continnal strain trying to pass their water and tbey cannot do it. My treatment to a horse in that case wonld be, to give him "Humphrey's Specific," which I think every trainer or borse owner should have in his outfit, and then plenty of hot applications across the loins; take some kind of rum, having beated it as warm as a horee can comfortably bear it, foment them thoronghly with that, then take a light dry blanket, and lay it next to the skin, then take a woolen blanket, wring it in hot water as hot as poesihle, and lay it over the dry blanket, then cover tbe whole with other clotbes and keep giving the Hnmphrey's Specific as often as directions require, and change your heated blanket as it gets cool. Horses seem to be in a great deal of pain, and I do not think they get over tbe attack entirely for a long time.

I had a horse in my stables that had these spells occaeionally, and it would throw him off bis speed for a long while, and people used to wonder why he trotted so many bad races, and I laid it to tbis cause. I have seen him stand for an hour at a time, the perspiration rolliug off him, and he wonld seem to be in the greatest agony imaginable. He was generally taken with them after a long, severe car trip, or after being trotted in the mnd; as a preventive I naed Hnmphrey's Specific and doctored him externally as above whenever I carred bim abont, or worked him severely, and I found it bad a very good effect as a preventive.

I have been asked if I ever give any medicine or physic to reduce a horse'e fleah. Sometimes in the Spring I give a horee a gentle conrse of phyeic, not particularly to rednce bie flesh, but to cleanse his stomach and purify his blood; in an extreme caae wonld give a pint of boiled liuseed oil, after that hae had a chance to operate, would give every day for ten daye, two tablespoone of Glauber Salts in his feed, would then repeat the doae of lineeed oil.

In training a horse, if I find tbat he has a tendency to fever up in his syetem, heele crack, etc., I give him Glauber Salts in a small qnantity daily, and occasionally alternate with a dose of Dixon'e Condition Powder. If a horse gets dry and feverish and does not ecrape off freely, I think these powdera an excellent thing.

I do not think it a good idea to doctor horsee unless they really need it. I think Spirits of Nitre and all aevere drugs do more harm to a horse than good. My idea is that a horse's syatem is fully as delicate as a man's, and that the old fashioned, aevere way of doctoring is cruel, and does him more harm than good.

I have seen horses given medicine enough, in my opinion, to have killed them if they had not been sick at all. If I have a sick horse, and there ie a competent veterinary in the neighborbood, I immediately place the borse in bis hands for treatment; if I do not know of a competent veterinary at hand, I take Humphrey's Specific, prepared for that purpose, and treat him myself, rather than trust him into the hends of a veterinary tbat I do not tbink is a capable man.—*John Splan in Chicago Horseman.*

Some of the Brighton Beach owners are making exteneive additions to their several stables by purchases in Kentucky. The more important sales are Harrisburg Boy, by Fellowcraft, dam Bonnie May, a full brother to Royal Arch; Mattie F., by Billet, dam Jaconet, and Handy Andy, by Long Bow, dam Jewell, secured by Callaben & Co. Harris Cohn purchased Longalight, hy Longfellow, dam Skylight; Little Harris, hy Glenelg, dam Ems; Spanish King, hy King Alfonso, dam Ann Fief; Tanbrun, by Great Tom, dam Vanilla; and Ten Booker, hy Ten Broeck, dam Nellie Booker. A. Horu bas also purchesed Royal Eagle, hy Thunderstorm, dam Miea Micky, and Lady Qneen, hy Virgil or Baywood, out of Goneril.

J. W. Rodgers will be the trainer, and Isaec Murphy, C. Fuller and Ed. West jockeys, for the Corrigan stable next seasou.

FISH.

Fish Commissioners Report for 1883-84.

Last week, after our paper had gone to press, Fish Commissioner Hon. A. B. Dihble personally presented us with the Commissioners' report for the period mentioned above, which, however, for some reasona is not signed by Commissioner Redding. The report is a very creditable production, comprehensive, statistical and containiug much useful and interesting reading matter. which, we think, will he well received by the community in general, thongh neither as exhaustive, varied nor scientific as some of the reports of former yeare. All public officers should be fairly and honestly judged by their labors and eernestness of effort without any taint of personal predjudice. In this proper spirit we judge the Hon. Fish Commissioners. It appears from the report that eince the appointment of the present Board, the members have labored under difficulties, which certainly impaired their efficiency and for which they should receive credit. On tbis point the report very aptly says:

"We would also respectfully state that when the present Commissioners were appointed they were at a loes to know where to commence, as the head of tbe old Commission, Hon. B. B. Redding, died a few months before, and tbe only one left was Hon. S. R. Throckmorton, who was at the time in very poor health; and bealso died in a month or so after our appointment, leaving us without anyone to confer with who had any knowledge of what was to he done or wbere to commence. We enterced npon our duty as strangers to the business, and it may have cost more to carry on the needed work than it did onr predecessors, but when taking into consideration the amount of work done by the present Commission, we confidently believe that the people of this State will approve of our action and endeavors to secure and advance its fish industry."

If, therefore, the present Commissioners have not done as much as tbe pnblic and themselves desired, certainly in tbe above statement, tbey have a strong, honest and equitable defense.

In many respects the report is quite acceptable. We had desired to have noticed the species and charactor of tbe foodfish of onr waters, and the cbances of tbeir market supply in future as given by the Commissioners, hut we pass tbose over this week, to present as strongly as we can the efforts they have made to lessen, if not stop the shameful depredations of Chinese and otber irresponsible fishermen, who have so long violated the law, and defied all government, mnnicipal and police authority. In this important respect the present Commissioners have earned much credit, and inspired much confidence among the just thinkers in our community, for they have evidently risen to a full appreciatiou of what is required from them. First and foremost they have realized the fearful destructiveness of the Chinese and the sea-lions, from which we may hope for snch stringent legislation as will stop both in tbe near fnture. We are qnite snre public opinion will approve the following, for it has long been very eensitive on the undue latitude given the Chiuese to maraud our public waters without contributing to tbe public revenue:

"The present Commissioners have nsed earnest endeavors to protect the fish interest from tbe nnlawful raids made by unprincipled fishermen during the closed season, by employing and placing a patrol on the various bays and waterconrses of tbis State, which action has resulted in great benefit. During the month of August, 1883, the Commission caused the arrest of thirty-six violators of the fish laws, cbiefly Greeks and Italians; all were convicted and fined. During the months of September and October, 1883, forty-eigbt Chinese were arrested for violating the proviaions of Section 636 of the Penal Code, by fishing with set-nets, and in nearly all casee convictions were obtained.

"The Legislature should pass a very stringent law probibiting the use of set nets, whetber for catcbing of shrimp or fish; shrimp nets especially are more destructive to tbe yonug of all varieties of fish than any other nets nsed, from the fact that while the fishermen, who are fishing for tbe market, nse nets that will catch nothing but marketable fish, on the other hand, those partiee who catch shrimps have their nets made of so small sized mesh that it ie impossible for the young of any kind to escape therefrom, thereby catching and destroying immense numbers. The only way to avoid the evil is to atop the catching of shrimp except by the use of proper seines, If the mode adopted by tbe Cbineseia allowed to be continued, in a few years they will have the Bay of San Francisco entirely drained of all kinds of food fieh. The number of small fish, shrimp, etc., so taken by the Cbinese, and by illicit fishing, amounts to thouaanda of tona per year."

On tbis important aubject tbey again aay:

"The fish laws have been violated to a great extent on the upper rivere by unprincipled men, who havo established fisheriee from Fremont to Redding, on the Sacramento river. The great damage done by these up-river fishermen has been occasioned by the continued drawing of seines upon the gravel bars, not only in the taking of fish ready to depoeit epawn, but also in destroying the ova already depoeited npon gravel hars, these bars being the natural spawning grounds of the salmon. In the opinion of the Commissioners, the State should set apart tbat eection of the river from Jacinto to the McCloud and Pit rivers as breeding grounds, so that no net or seine could be legally nsed in that nortion of the river. If a law of that character ie not passed and enforced the salmon intereat of thie State will he of short dnration, as the parties using eeines on the spawning grounds do more towarde annihilating the salmon than all the gill net fishermen, ae the gill nete are nearly of a uniform eize of mesh, and only take matured fish, while the seines take all sizes, from one-half pound up.

"In the opinion of the Commission, it would be wise for the Legislature to enact such laws as will control excessive and prohibit destructive modes of fishing, snch as Chinese hag nets, Chinese trout lines, etc., ae they are destructive to the young of all kinds of fish.

"The Commission would advise that a law be paseed to prohibit the use of any weir, pound, hag net, Chinese trout line, eet nets and all other contrivances in the public waters of this State, with the exception of the fyke nets, and providing that the wings thereof do not extend more than twenty-five feet in the stream from the bank or sbore; also, to enact such laws as will prohibit the Indians from taking any kind of fieh by any other method tban was in nse hy them prior to 1850."

These quotations really embody the doctrines the Breeder and Sportsman has nrged for a long time to the heat of ite ability, and it feels gratified in the stronger hope, now given, of their speedy adoption and enforcement.

We cannot close thie article without speaking of the good works of deputy fish commissioner, W. C. Jones, that brave and noble man, who under orders from his snperiors so often risked bis life in teacbing the Greek and Italian brigande, and the Chinese alien thieves, there was a law in this land, free as it is to all legitimate industries and occupations, that must be respected, feared and obeyed. He commenced his labors on August 1st 1883, and up to Jan. 1884, his labors have pretty much cleared onr waters from these alien marauders, and established tne authority of the law. In August, 1883, he got to work in earnest, and after some general but euccessful skirmishing in different places on the river, he reports to the Board as followa:

"By directions of your Board a raid wae planned to overhaul the Chinese fishermen in San Pabio and San Franciseo bays, and dnring the ten days following, we captured forty-three Chinamen who were using eet nets. On the 29tb two Greeks were captured near Collinsville, violating tbe Sunday law. November 2d, took in four Chinamen witb nets eet across Cache Slough, and on the 8th four more, for the eeme offense; making a total number of prisonere np the 8th of November, inclnsive, eighty-two. Of the white fishermen there were thirty-one. Their nationalities are as follows: Greeks, 14; Italians, 10; Portugnese, 4; Austrians, 2; Germans, 1; Chinese, 51.

"Tbe whole nnmber were convicted, thirteen paying fines of $50 each; the remainder serving out their sentence in jail. Of the Chinamen, fifty-one in number, eighteen were convicted; fifteen were tried at Martinez hy jnry and released, and five more thet were tried at San Rafael were freed by jnry, ten convicted, and tbe remainder were not brought to trial."

In the conclusion of his report, after giving the names of all bis arrests, he snms np thue:

"The foregoing report doee not include eome forty arrests tbat I made during the fourteen months that I have been under the employment of the Fish Commisaionere. By the partiality of the jurors, and in some cesee not having enffficient evidence to convict, many of the violators escaped jnstice.

"Tbe best evidence that I bave to offer in the interest of the good accomplished by tbe river patrol, is the small amount of violations now being committed of the existing fisb lawe. It is a well known fact that previons to the establishment of an efficient patrol on the rivers and baye, fishermen carried on their unlawful bnsiness without restraint.

"The followingis the number of *convicted* violators of the law as regards netionality: Greeks, 45; Italians, 23; Germans, 6; Americans, 1; Chinese, 18; total, 93. The totel amonnt collected for finee. $2,000."

We only wish this grand officer could circulate promiscnously through the State at the proper season. What immenee good be would do! He would double his amount of arrests and convictions and qnadruple his amonnt of fines. The *nationality* of the offenders, bowever, would not be pleasant reading.

The Colusa *Sun* wante a law to make the fishing nets smaller, so that tne people of that eection may have more sbad. The *Sun* is not posted on this matter. Young, or even good sized ehad, cannot be handled witbont instant death. We have been on the wharves by daylight when the shad law was in force, on purpose to see the numberless bampers of young dead ahad landed to be sent to tbe French restaurants. If the *Sun* saw what we then eaw it would not reccommend smaller nets for then there would eoon be no ehad for any people in this State.

A party of well-known anglers whose consciences do not trouble them abont the law, are in the habit of fishing a mile up Olema Creek in fresh water. This is illegal at present. Laet Sunday they caught 60 pounds of salmon tront. They said nothing about tbe tront they did or might catch. Brother Jones, look these fellowa up. They are not aliens. The same reports comes from Russian river.

A party of white men, names unknown, are bebaving very badly on Tamalpias Creek. Every Sunday they use spears, giant powder and even pitchforks to kill the aalmon tront, working up stream as far as Junction Station. Anotber good chauce for Brother Jonea to try hia hand on non-aliens. Give them a racket, Jones; tbey are good for $500 in fines. Let tbem know we have laws in America.

Bay fishing waa never better than during the present week. All parties report big catches. Flounders, especially, are again biting ferociously, and are large, some going over 8 lbs. Tiburon Point and the lake behind Kershaw's Island have yielded no end of flonnders.

The sportemen of Napa county have aignified their intention of prosecuting every violator of the trout fishing law in tbat county. The *Register* saye the parties mean business and will make it very unpleasant for th ose who are caught breaking tbe law.

For two Sundaye past quite large salmon trout bave been caught in the little stream running through Shell Mound, and quite close to the 500-yard rifle range. One weighed over tbirteen pounds. This is a new wrinkle in fishing experience.

A fine fish pond has been destroyed at Nevada, the late raine carrying the dam away. It belouged to Mr. John Marchic, Sr., and was well atocked with trout and other valuable fish large enough for table use.

Large catches of grilse or young salmon were made every day through tbe week in different parts of the bay. One man on Tnesday caught fourteen averaging over two pounds each.

A national association bas been organized at G[illegible] Mase., to protect the national fish industries. A g[illegible]

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Male Deer			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*	*	*								
Trout	*	*	*	*								

OUR BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Ramon E. Wilson.

Althongh, as a general thing in the order of these sketches, we have endeavored to give every man his proper place, either according to his stending in the State Association, or his standing in the clubs as a shot, we have sometimes been unable to adere to our design and had to take them as we could get them. It was so especially with Mr. Wilson, who, both from his standing in the Aassocietion and his club, and, we may add, still more for his unselfish labors for the good of the brotherhood, ought to have had a very prominent place in our column of honor. We are quite sure, however, Mr. Wilson himself and his many friends among the true sportsmen of the State will acquit us of any intentional discourtesy toward him.

Mr. Wileon was born in Guadelajara, Mexico, in 1851, of American parents, where they then resided, hie father heing at the head of a lerge and profitable business. He is, therefore, thirty-four years old, in the very prime of life, and holds a position among us as a lawyer that any man of his age might well be proud of, for it implies great study, mentel ability and integrity of cheracter. In 1855, when only four years old, his father removed to California with his family and located at Napa, where he resided until his death in 1877. In 186S Mr. Wilson left home to attend the Woodland Academy, Yolo connty, and remained there until 1870, when at the age of nineteen he entered the office of Hon. Henry Edgerton, at Sacramento, haviug selected the law as his profession. He remained with Mr. Edgerton for two years and then went East and entered the law school of Harvard Universitу to complete his studies and graduated at that distinguished institution in 1874. On leaving Harvard he returned to San Francisco where he has remained since, at times associating with Judge Flint, prominent in his day ae a lawyer, and Mr. Trout now first assistant District Attorney. He then connected himself with the Hon. M. M. Estee, a still more prominent man than either of his former associates, and with Mr. Estee he is now in partnership, a position which at his time of life is well worth strnggling for and is a just reward of hie youthful diligence in study, and his many good qualities as a man.

As a hoy twelve or thirteen years old or in fact, as soon as he conld carry a gun or cast a line, he displayed a marked fondness for field sports, his predilectiou leading him in these directions and with both gun aud rod, especially the latter, he is quite an expert, During his stay at Harvard he hunted and fished extensively over the New England States, and from this opportunity gained much knowledge of field sports which to many of our California hoys is unfortunately denied. The writer, at different times, has had the pleasure of publishing many articles of Mr. Wilson's experience of Eastern hunting and fishing as well as his experiences in California and they were always read with an intereet which bespoke their elegant compositiou.

In 1S74 he joined the San Francisco Gun Club, composed of many of our most distingnished shots at the trap, and with the California, one of the oldest clubs of the kind in the State. Wheuever, husiness permits he pnnctually attende the season'e meetings of his club at Bird's Point, Alameda, and on occasione shoots in very fiue form, having three or four times won the first medal of the clnb. Ae a trout fisher he is both an expert and an authority, and his annual Snmmer vacations are generally spent on the streams of Santa Cruz county, but alwaye high up in the mountains. In 1881 he joined the State Sportsman's Association, a year after its establishment, and in that year, when its convention was held in this city, took an active part in getting his club to join the association. Since that time he has heen a most active and useful memher of the parent association whenever he could do good. In fact, as a director, a position he has held since 1881, he has been one of its main pillars, taking a prominent part, oftentimes alone, in all the prosecutions the association inetituted in town or country for violation of our game lawe. In this connection too much praise cannot bs given Mr. Wileon, for his labors have beeu most valuable and his exertione nntiring and thoroughly unselfish. It is not too much to say that for his lahors and exertions in behalf of the brotherhood and the community at large, in maintaining the power and dignity of the law for the preservation of our public game, there are few men among us to whom all are nnder greater ohligations than to Mr. Wilson. No matter where the prosecutione were tried, no matter how many miles away, he wae always ready to give hie time and eervices free of coat, even when both were exceedingly valuable in hie private husiness and could be ill-spared from its pressing demands. Mnch to our eorrow and annoyance we have sometimes heard it inainuated, hy men who talk a great deal and invariahly do nothing for anyhody but themeelves—thoae eelfieh parasites who are found in all countries and all communities—that Mr. Wileon'e activity againet violators of the game lawe was inspired by receiving a portion of the fines which went by law to the district attorneys in euccessful cases. Nothing more false, unjuat, or mean than euch inainuatione could come from a hase heart and hase miud. In our connection with the aporting matters of the State, we have had nnmberlees opportunities of eeeing the unselfish devotion of hoth Directore Robineon aud Wilson, in those casee they have originated and conducted in all parts of the State againet violators of our game lawa. In a spirit of eteru justice we take upon ourselves, without their coucurrence, too, of saying that neither one nor the other ever received a single dollar from any quarter in return for the labors they freely gave, and expenses they freely incurred that the power and digaity of the law might be maintained. If we have spoken strongly on this matter it is that such vile insinuations may never he heard again. We know beyond contradiction that if it were not for the devotion of Directors Wilson and Rohinson to legitimate sports neither one nor the other could be hired for money to prosecute the cases referred to, and that when they did make such secrifices of their time and money their own private husiness euffered and the only reward received wes the reward all true men seek, the conciousness of having done their duty as citizens, gentlemen and sportsmen. If others in the brotherhood would only he equally active, just, unselfish, able and true, the poacher's avocation would soon be a thing nuknowu in California. It ie true in such associations aud many others the labors of conducting them will always fall upon one or two individuals. But if those individuels are liheral enongh in their netures to perform the duties ably and snccessfully, surely those who are henefitted hy them, at least, might be candid and just, and not belie motives they are incepahle of feeling or services they are incapable of performing.

The Chinamen keeping a restaurant on Commercial street were reported to us on Tuesday as having a box of live quail in their possession, just received from the interior. In these cases, where prompt action is indispensahle for the cepture of the cunning heathen, the police when applied to should make arrests without waiting for a warrant which some think is necessary. The possession of live quail is illegal at this time, and the offender can he arrested on sight without a warrant, the same as drunken persons, disturbers of peace and others of that sort. We hope the police will keep an eye on these Chinamen.

The Violators of the Game Law.

The two parties under arrest for this offense were tried on Monday before Judge Rix in the Police Court. Muirhead was discharged as he proved the carcass wae sent to him from Astoria. In the case of Ahlhorn a demnrrer was filed to the complaint which was ably argued by Mr. R. E. Wilson, who appeared for the prosecution, and finally he obtained permission to file a brief and the continuance of the cese goes on until the 29th inst. The principle of law involved is the same in both cases, viz., whether the possession of dead deer sent to this State from another State is a violetion of our statnatory law. Next week we shall be in possession of a copy of Mr. Wilson's argument when we shall he better ahle to inform our reeders upon these interesting and important cases.

Another Case.

A leading member of the State Sportsman's Association informed us on Tuesday that he saw a large, five-pronged buck lying in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office, which, it is said, was sent from one of the neighhoring Territorities. The animal was poor as a crow, with a neck like a buffalo, and altogether unfit for use. We call Mr. Valentine's attention to this case, as we know his orders are that no *contraband* game shall come through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, and the subordinates, when spoken to, did not seem to realize the position they had placed themselves in.

We regret to learn Mr. J. K. Orr is still iu very poor health and that he suffers much from insomnia. He intends leaving next week for a temporary sojourn in Marin County, with his dogs and gun, to see if continued and severe exercice will not relieve him. We hope he will return benefited by his trip.

The reports of duck hunting for the week are discouraging. Few of any of the club members visited their preserves, but the outeide general hunters were as numerons as the stars, and endless firing in every direction perhaps may have as much to make birds scarce as high-water or north winde. If the rain will now cease we still think some good shooting may be had, but the eplendid condition of the birde will be gone.

Officer Linville is rsported to have heen up to Navarro and faced the dangers and inconveniences of flood and storm. He captured three dozen quail and lots of rabbits, squirrels, and other game. Let others fond of the gun follow Linville's example, and let duck hunting go for a time.

Honkers are reported more numerous thie season in many places than usual.

Manners in the Field.

Good manners are universally allowed to be the charm of life and justly so, for their is little pleaenre anywhere in associating with a self-asserting, vnlgar man. This rule holds good in the field as well as anywhere else, so this week we give the ideas of a writer in the *Forest and Stream*, assured it will be acceptable to many and hoping it may be useful to others. The letter ie well worthy of reading:

1. Always he polite and unselfish.
2. Never drink liquor to excess. Sportsmen while on their shooting expsditions should be temperate.
3. Never under any circumstances allow the muzzle of your gun to he poiuted toward a person or yourself; no matter whether the gun is loaded or unloaded.
4. Always put your gun on half-cock when getting over a fence or hedge, no matter how easy it is to climb or croes.
5. When crossing fences be particular to do as little damage ae possible, and if done repair it.
6. Never walk ahead of your associate; keep abreast; and if by accident you should get eeparated from him and a bird gets up, never shoot unless yonr aseociate ie iu sight, for what shall it profit a man if he gain a whole score of hirde aud shoot his friend?
7. When the dog stands, never flush the hird and shoot alone, always call your companion and wait for him to come up, and when the hird starts, if your companion is on your right, and the bird fliee more to the right thau to the left, no matter how little, do not shoot until your companion hae shot oue harrel; if missed then the hird ie common prey. If the bird flies to the left, your nartuer ehould not shoot unlese you have missed with the first harrel. If the bird flies directly in front of both of you it is allowable for hoth to shoot, though if you are eutertaiuing a friend with a day's shooting, courteey would suggest giving him the first shot.
8. Never shoot through a hedge when your companiou is on the other side, eveu though you he a long way ahead of him.
9. Never shoot toward your companion no matter how fur away he may be.
10. Never speak to nor interfere with your friend's dog.
11. Do not fondle and pet your dogs; treat them kindly, but with decision, und punish them when they require it. Do not over-feed them when at work. One good meal at night on the return home is all they reqnire.
12. Do not dress too fancy when in the field. There is such a thing as a "dude" shooter.
13. When both of you shoot and the bird falls, never, under eny circumstances, intimate that you killed it. If your dog retrieves, offer it yonr gnest, and if you killed it, unless he is a hog, he will say so. If it is impossible to tell who killed it, let your sense of justics tell you what to do with it, hut under no circumstancee dispute over it. No true sportsman cries out as soon as he shoots, "I killed one." He waits until the guns are loeded, and you are ready to start on.
14. Never sell any birds you may kill, and when you give them away, give them to sportsmeu and they will appreciate them. It is of no use giving them to people who never shoot, they do not appreciate them; it is like casting your pearl before swine. I seut some quail to a gentleman in New York once; when a few days after he thanked me for them, he said they were very nice. His wife ate one or two of them, and gave her pet cat the rest; as for himself, he seldom ate game. It is only sportsmeu that can understand the trouble of killing game, and appreciate the compliment when they are presented with birds.
15. Theee are some of the cerdinal rules of the craft. There are a great many little points of etiqnette, however, to be observed in shooting, too numerous to write, and which custom alone will teach. One of these I desire to emphatically impress upon would-be sportsmen. Never lie about yonr exploits. I am sorry to say this rule is more observed in its breach then its observance. It is sickening and insulting to one's credulity to listen to would-be sportsmen, as they lie about the wonderful shots they have made, and the large numher of birds they have killed upon different occasione. Genuine sportsmen never do it. They never consider it a disgrace to mies a bird, or make a bad shot, or come home with no birds. They take this as a matter of course.

THE RIFLE.

Ou Sunday last, Shell Monnd was visited by a number of riflemen of the genuine kind, those whe are at the target in all weathers but the members of the National Guard, we are glad to say, predominated. There were no official matches, the shooting heing confined to practice and the result was good. One feature of Snnday was very gratifying in the large number of new recrnits it brought to the butts, for it mnst he admitted the number of good riflemeu in the National Guard is altogether disproportionate to the force, and the higher officers in this respect cut the poorest appearance. Perhaps not more than half a dozen of the latter could contend for a third-class prize. The dearth of good iflemen in ths militia is due to this chiefly.

- Delegatious from Companies G and C, of First Infantry, were present and had a friendly practice at the 200 and 500-yard ranges with the followiug results:

Captain J. E. Klein	200 yds—	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—45
	500 yds—	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5—48—93
F. E. Carson	200 yds—	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—42
	500 yds—	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—44—86
Simpson	200 yds—	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
	500 yds—	3	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5—44—85
Johnson	200 yds—	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	4—40
	500 yds—	5	3	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	2—41—81
Diers	200 yds—	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—41
	500 yds—	4	4	5	5	3	4	3	3	3	3—37—78
Ruddock	200 yds—	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—43
Melle	200 yds—	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	3—41
Kreh	200 yds—	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	3—39

A New Club.

Last week a new clnb was formed nuder the name of the Pacific Rifle Clnb, with about fifteen good members on the roll, twenty-five heing the limit. Mr. Vaughn, of Oaklaud, is Preeident and Lieutenant Kellogg Secretary. The 1st proximo is fixed for their official opening shoot. Some of the members were out on Sunday and had a practice, Mr. Townsend joining them. The club has our best wishes for its success. The score:

Townsend		4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4—40
		4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—39—76
Moore		5	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	5	4—43
		4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—43—86
Vaughn		4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—42
		4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—40—82
Hovey		5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—47
		4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—44—91
Ranlett		4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—42
		5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—46—88
Bigelow		4	2	4	4	4	3	3	4	5	5—38
		2	3	4	2	4	3	3	0	2	2—25—63

The score scarcely does justice to Mr. Bigelow, who was prevented takiug his last two shots and his score was filled up with hie sightiug shots, which is scarcely fair to a new heginner.

On Sunday Sergeaut Hovey, of the Fifth Infantry, like Mr. Waltham last week, made a grand score in two stringe of ten shots each at 200 and 500 yards, only he lacked two in reaching Waltham's figures. The merit of Mr. Hovey's graud total is that it is the result of the scores of two consecutive strings. The score:

Hovey	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—47
	500 yards—	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—48—95

The best feature of this performance is the 500 yard range. It is only lately Mr. Hovey took to the long distance, having a dialike to it, and we congratulate him on his success. He scored fifteen hull's-eyes in twenty shots to Waltham's sixteen.

Kellogg and Waltham had a friendly shoot with the following result:

Kellogg		4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—46
Waltham		4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5—43
	500 yds	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—45

Kellogg, as usual in this shootiug, got on the hull's-eye and punched it five times in euccession.

The 500 yard range is now being extensively patronized by members of Fifth Infantry, and the idea is a good one. The following gentlemen had a match on Sunday. These gentlemen are giving up the sighting shot. On this occasion Col. Ranlett took none and Sergeaut Hovey only oue.

Ranlett		5	5	4	5	4	5	3	3	4	3—41
		3	4	5	2	4	5	4	3	4	4—39—80
Johnson		5	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	3—45
		5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—43—88
Hovey		5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—48
		4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—45—93

The opening trophy match of the Fifth Battalion has been postponed until next month, probably Sunday the 8th. We were in error last week in making the Field and Staff of itself a competing team. None but companies A, of Oakland, and C, of Petaluma, will compete, the Field and Staff team being incorporated with them by alternate drawings by the Captains, Thompson, of Oakland and Fairbanks, of Petaluma. We anticipate grand scores in these matches.

Colonel Raulett's two best scores for Sunday show what practice will do. At 200 yards he made 88, at 500 yards, 79. Quite respectable shooting. We have no more faithful or euergetic promoter of rifle shooting in the State than Col. Raulett.

Mr. Bigelow takes the place of Mr. Allum, as Quarter-Master of the Fifth Infantry. The gentlemau intends to he a rifle shot worthy the battaliou.

At Petaluma.

The range at Petaluma is in a had condition under foot from the late excessive rains. Still some members of Company C, headed by Lieut. Kuhnle, the indefatigable champiou, manage to keep up their practice. On the 4th inst. Kuhnle and Smith had a match with the following result. Kuhnle's score is again good, 232 ont of a possible 250.

Kuhnle	200 yards—	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4—45
		4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4—45
		4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—48
		5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4—45
		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—49—232
Smith	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	4—38
		4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—43
		5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—40
		5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—45
		5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—44—210

Kuhnle's Matches.

During the year, up to Jau. 4, 1885, Lieutenant Kuhnle, Rifle Inspector of the Fifth Infantry, has had seven official matches, the figures of which foot up an immense total, and give a percentage of a fraction over 92, a record few men in the world can show. The first six were all 100 shot or endurance matches, the last a 20 shot match: First, 463 points; second, 462 points; third, 460 points; fonrth, 643 points; fifth, 464 points; sixth, 468; governors' medal, 97. Total 3,338.

We are obliged to Col. Raulett for these figures and regret we could uot nse them sooner. It seems to us, however, the list could he much exteuded, for Mr. Kuhnle has had a number of matches at Petaluma, in which he has iuvariably made from 230 to 235 out of a possible 250. One of these is reported in our columns this week. However, as it stauds the record is an honor to our State.

The Police Team have commenced practice in earnest.

We have cnlled the following Eastern rifle scores made duriug the last mouth tó show, as usual, that at the ring target, as well as at the common 200-yard target, our California marksmen are ahead. When the two scores are compared regularly and allowances made for the gune the difference will be found quite marked. We ehall next give the Creedmoor scores.

EDITOR *American Field*: Notwithstanding the heavy rain quite a nnmher of the marksmen of the Rod and Gun Rifle Cluh assembled at Lake Lookout Rifle rauge ou Saturday, December 6th, to compete for the bronze plaque presented hy Mr. George E. Day. It was won hy Mr. S. K. Hindley with a score of 46 out of a possible 60 which was very good shooting consideriug the day. The plaque was won on the two previous occasions hy James Fisher with a score of 51 and T. T. Cartwright with a score of 43. Following is the score of the match in detail with the rifles used:

	Make of Rifle.	Calibre.							
S. K. Hindley	Bullard	.38	11	12	8	9	6—46		
James Fisher	"	.38	6	7	10	10	11—44		
George E. Day	Ballard	.38	9	4	8	10	11—42		
T. T. Cartwright	"	.38	9	6	9	8	5—37		
H. McDonald	Springfield		7	7	10	3	7—34		
H. Cutler	"		10	6	7	5	5—33		
S. Rogers	Bullard	.38	3	7	2	11	4—27		
G. Nary	"	.38	4	5	10	2	3—24		
John Johnson	"	.38	6	8	0	8	0—22		

After the above match a first-clase match was shot. Ten shots at 200 yards on the Massachusetts target.

Thie match was won hy Mr. Z. C. Talhot with a score of 104, which wae a very good score considering the bad weather. Following ie the score in detail:

Z. C. Talbot, Ballard, .38.....11 12 10 10 7 11 I0 12 12 9—104
S. Bowers, Remington Hepburn, .38.. 8 7 11 10 2 8 11 11 8 12— 88
George E. Day, Ballard, .38..... 9 4 8 10 11 11 11 10 8 9— 91
S. K. Hindley, Bullard, .38.....11 12 8 9 6 2 9 6 7 10— 80

After thie followed the team match which was commenced last week. It rained heavily duriug the shooting. Tbe match wae again won by Captain McDonald's team by thirteen pointe. Following ie the ecore:

CAPTAIN MCDONALD'S TEAM.

Z. C. Talbot	11	12	10	10	7	—50
G. E. Day	12	10	9	11	7	—49
Capt. McDonald	5	7	5	10	6	—37
J. Neeson	8	5	0	2	7	—22
Total						158

CAPTAIN S. ROGER'S TEAM.

James Fisher	7	8	7	11	8	—41
T. T. Cartwright	6	8	9	7	10	—40
Captain Rogers	5	5	10	3	8	—31
S. K. Hindley	7	6	5	5	6	—29
Total						141

Following thie a eweepstake was shot for money prizes. Three shots each; ties to he shot off. Following ie the score:

S. K. Hindley	10	9	11—30
James Fisher	9	11	9—29
George E. Day	12	10	7—29
T. T. Cartwright	7	11	11—29
Z. C. Talbot	9	8	7—24
S. Rogers	3	4	4—11
S. Cutler	6	4	0—10
G. Hary	0	3	3— 6
John Johnson	2	0	2— 4

S. K. Hindley won first. Tie on 29, oue shot.

James Fisher	0
George E. Day	8
T. T. Cartwright	12

T. T. Cartwright won eecond.

A match wae shot at Bridgeport on Dec. 4th, hetween teams of five from the Bridgeport Rifle Club and the New York Rifle Club. The original arrangement contemplated a team of eight men and two reserves. Our ten men had faithfully promised to be on hand, hut ae only five of them appeared the teams were necessarily limited to that nnmher. The conditione of the match were: 15 ehots per man, 200 yde. off-hand, Maseachuette target; possihle 180. There was a very annoying wind from 8 to 10 o'clock, which reudered close holding difficnlt. Most of the Bridgeport boys put np very creditahle scores under the circumstances:

Bridgeport.		New York.	
Hubbard	153	Duane	140
Beardsley	153	Todd	139
Marsh	148	Howlett	134
Nothnagle	135	Herbert	131
Criger	121—710	McInnes	131—674

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Sketches of Los Angeles—No. III.

Los Angeles county, of which the city in its present form is a true index, for after long years of neglect by capitalists, has takeu its first stage of permanent growth, the most difficult of all, aud from this time will go rapidly on, until it becomes the wonder, pride and glory of the State, if not of the nation. Those people of means who seek a home, or a change of home, will he wise people who accept this truth without limitation and in perfect confidence. We have already said that the site of the city, iu most parts, is all that could be desired and that iu five years it has spread out from the old Spanish quarters, until it covers au area of six miles square, with a magnificent business centre, fiue large streets, heautiful suhurbs, which are cities in themselves, and lit throughout the area by a system of electric lights, unequalled by auy city in the Union, so perfect, iudeed, that the Freuch Government has applied officially, through the intervention of a French geutleman visiting the city, to he furnished with the particulars of the cost. The next things to be considered are the population and public buildings, and these will hs found to give us a true idea of the progress of the city in the periods mentioned and its permauency in future. Within these five years, a short period, indeed, in the life of a nation, if not of a man, the populatiou of the city has increased from 5,000 to 30,000, while the character of that population for wealth, intelligence and enterprise is as striking as its increase. From the costly homes this new population has huilt, and the large and varied husiness interests it has established, there can be uo doubt, in any reasonable man's mind, that together they meau a permanency of progress that cannot be limited in the future. The population of Los Angeles, I admit, is peculiar iu some respects, hut these very peculiarities I consider fortunate for the city in future. It is a mixed population, moved by opposite motives, and like our own in San Francisco is very cosmopolitan. There is the progressive, earnest American from the Northern and Western States, with the frugal, plodding Canadian, seeking escape from eternal rigors and extremes of climate, which made them old men before manhood was scarcely reached; there is the La-da-da, luxurious Englishman, from far-off India and the islands of the sea, seeking repose after a life of turmoil and change; there is the suffering invalid from all parts of the world, come to dream over the glorious sunsets of the south and find relief from pain if only in death; there is the hrave and hardy emigrant of humbler lot, with the same grand nurpose of soul that animated our own piouneers of early date: to build up a home for his wife and childreu by industry.

This is a mixed population, it is true, hut its different representatives all hring money, all engage in business, all build homes and together they meau that permanency of settlement and progress which alone are the soul of humau proeperity. What our own pioneers of blessed memory did in early times, hafled on all sides by unheard of trials, difficulties and obstacles as they were, aided by a rich soil that scarcely needs tilling, and equitable climate that knowe no trying variations, and an unlimited water supply, these people will do, also only a thousand times better and a thousand times quicker. Taking the evidence of things as they are seen to-day iu the south as a hasis of judgment for the future, there is uo danger in puttiug the population of Los Angeles city at 100,000 before the next five years roll by. The increase of population, we must recollect, is like the increase of compound interest on money—it beats time in every country. This is no figurative speculation of fancy pleased by an idea and deceived by its shimmer, hut the steru revelation of facts that admits of no question. At the last election the vote cast of the city and couuty of Los Angeles was only 200 less than that of Oakland and the county of Alameda with all her advantagee of climate, rich soil and proximity to the great seaport and city of San Francisco. As an off-set to this it is known there were 2,500 wealthy aud permanent residents incapable of voting then from the stringency of our law which requires a full year's residence in the State before the franchise right can he exercised. If then Los Augeles county, during the last five years, has caught up with the population of Alameda, the eecond county hitherto in the State for local advantages, what will she do, or rather what won't she do in the uext five years when her fertile soil, her unapproachahle climate and her endless resources are fifty times better known than uow? With this couundrum for the statistician I leave the queetion of population until I come to epeak of thoee qualities of soil and advantages of residence which in every country attract population to them. The figures given ehow the increase of population in Los Angeles city to be far greater than in any other portion of the State for the same period. Thiry thoueand for the city is close up to Sacramento and ahead of all other interior cities. The precise figures for the county I cannot give.

I now pass to other prominent features of the city which impress the stranger aud do honor to the residents. Au old traveler of renown and a distinguished author has said, "Show me the schoole, churches, public huildings and administration of justice of a city and I will tell you the character of its people." No doubt this is a wise and safe rule in gauging the character of a strange people when first visited. If, however, taken in ite literal constructiou, the people of Los Angelee can etand the test, for in all except the administration of justice which I did not look into, they have evidently shown a high order of taste and a most progressive spirit. To Americans, very properly so, too, in this class of evidencee, the public schoole are most interesting and important, and so I will take them next. The schools of Los Angeles will hear comparison with any in the State, both in structure and accommodation though with their number, size and cost they still fail in a measure to meet the educational requirements of the population. The people have done much during the curreut year to correct this evil, have spent a total of $100,000 in buildiugs to meet the demands on the School Directors, but the disastrone floods of last year, which washed away hridges, roads, houses, etreets, etc., and did so much damage to private property, have compelled them to leave the work unfinished until these outside and unlooked-for evils no longer consume the puhlic monies and the community can hear a higher echool tax. Besides the hrauch Normal School, costing $75,000, which occupies a grand positiou and is in every way a very fine building, there are eight large school-honses, and some 65 old rooms, which altogether accommodate 3,500 pupils and employ 64 teachere, besides the city euperintendent and special teachers for drawing, etc. The Spring Street School is a large, handsome hrick building, with 12 rooms, accommodates 600 pupils and cost $37,000; the Eight Street School, with 8 rooms cost $12,000; the Central School House, with 8 roome cost $20,000; Castellar, with 4 rooms cost $7,000; the Sabecha Tract School, with 4 rooms cost $5,500; East Los Augeles School, with 5 rooms cost $8,000; the Geary Street School, with 4 rooms $7,000; the Seventh Street School, with 2 rooms $4,000. These figures speak well for a town of 30,000 people aud of only five years growth. In a short time the public school accommodations will be doubled. Besides these there are three private colleges. The Ellie Villa, delightfully eituated a mile west of the town is only just finished and cost fully $30,000. The Sierra Madre College, situated at South Pasadeua, also just opened, under the anspices of the Presbyteriau Church, is aleo a large aud costly building. Then the Methodiet have a large college near the race track. The Catholic schools iu connection with the church are numeroue and as elsewhere very ahly managed. Even those not sustained by charity have a large attendance. Los Angeles, like Oakland, is emphatically a towu of churches, but strange to say they are mostly huilt in the same division of the town and close together. The nine principal churches cost altogether $166,000, in sums, according to the size of the building, ranging from $3,000 to $20,000. Some of these churches are grand eamples of architecture, especially the Preshyterian, Episcopal, and Catholic Cathedral. The last is a large hrick building, with a front of moet chaste design, while the brick work of the front would do credit to any capital in Europe where Catholicism ie the principal faith. There have been $166,000 expended for church building iu the last two years. H.

Match Races.

[Chicago Horseman.]

It has heen appareut for several seasone to those interested in the management and success of Trotting Associations, that the interest of the general puhlic in their meetings has not kept up the standard of former years, unless on occasion of some notable event or exhihition of speed. To ehow that this result is not occasioned by lack of iutereet in speed contests, the Running Associations have duriug the eame period, secured a marked advance in the interest in, and attendance on their races. We do not believe that the taste of the people for the distinctive Americau sport of trotting has really decreased, hnt rather that the reason for snch lack of interest, is because the promoters of trotting meetings have uot made the most of the immense amonnt of material ready to their hands, have followed too closely the old beaten pathe, and allowed too much tameness and monotony to pervade their anuual gatherings. The races have savored too much of the hippodrome, in too many instances the acknowledged enperiority of one or two horees over the rest of the field, making the result, barring accidents, a foregone conclnsion. The time haudicap has in a great measure failed of its intent, and class races, especially in long continued circuite, proved devoid of interest and attraction to the public. That these premises are correct, the large majority of those interested will admit, and now at the commencement of the year, when programmes are heginniug to take form iu the minde of managers, it seems timely to suggest that in their arrangements eome features should be incorporated calculated to arouse the puhlic from its apathy as to trotting and paciug races, and again create enthusiasm, fill the grand stand, and iusure success. In our opinion nothing will do more to accomplish euch results, than the promotion of gennine match races, or contests between named horses closely matched.

Such events are to the horseman, as to the puhlic the most exciting and fascinating of speed conteste, and thoee managere who shall, in 1885, snceeded in obtainiug the best and closest races of this character, either on special days, at their regular meetings, or both, will nnquestionably receive a large return, fully commensurate to their enterprise and liberality.

Leaving out of the question as unavailable a match between Maud S., the queen, and Jay-Eye-See, the King of the trotting turf, and assuming that the necessary speed has not been discovered, to match Johnston, the emperor of pacers; it is certaiu that a match between Maxy Cobb and Phallas, between Butterfly and Belle F., hetweeu the great colts of California and Kentncky, the fast donble teams of New York, or the most epeedy of the pacers, would either of them, attract more attention, indnce a larger attendauce, and do more towards reviving and sustaining interest in harnees performances, than any class race that can he arrauged, or will be trotted or paced in 1885. Associatione can better afford to appropriate twice the nsual amount of mouey to secure euch races, than hang up half the sum for a class race, in which, perhaps, two-thirds of the horsee shall be started simply with the expectation of wiuning back their entrance, or faillng in that, assisting some other horse to win the race. We are not of those wbo assert or believe that the result of most trotting and pacing races are determined or coutrolled hy the pool-box, but on the contrary, are satisfied that the large majority of euch racee are wou on their merits, aud that frand and rascality is the exception and uot the rule; hut that an impression of undue influcnee from thie sonrce prevails with the puhlic to a considerable extent, is certainly the case, and hence a necessity of couutemcting aud doing away with euch impression.

But given a match or a series of match races between firs class and popular horses, undor the anepicee of prominent associations and responsihle owners, and for such liheral amounts of stake and added mouey as shall make it at once apparent that the hettiug machinery ie simply the medium of expressing and backing opiniou, and not of influencing the resnlt and the puhlic have a positive assurance of a genuiue race, accompanied with that uncertainty of result, in which lies the fascination of the sport, and which ie absolntely neceesary to attract attention and eecure attendauce.

It ie not neceesary iu providing for euch coutests that they he confined to two or eveu three competitors; include Director, or Guy-Wilkes, with Maxy Cobb and Phallas; Billy S. with Buffalo Girl and Richhall; two others equally speedy and reliable with Butterfly and Belle F., (these instauces are only mentioned because such events have heen publicly engested), and they detract nothing from the positive interest and value of the race, hnt would add to it, and lessen the chances of postponement or failure, consequent on sickuese or disahility of either of the contending horses.

The prime requisites of success are horses well known and closely matched, owners or backers of high etanding and undoubted responsibility, with stakes and added money of such amount as combined with the other requirements, shall amount to a positive guarantee of a genuine hor[illegible] fairly fought, without fear or favor.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Jan. 17, 1885.

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J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Oraft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

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Suspension of Krik's Guide.

Mr. H. G. Crickmore has determined to suspend the publication of his Turf Guide after the present year, as he not only finds himself overtaxed in labor, unappreciated, but out of pocket a considerable sum of money. We published the racing calendar from the year 1870 to the close of 1876, and not only lost money on it each year but found our labor profitless and unappreciated. It is important to the turf interests of our country that a reliable and correct turf guide should be published annually, but the associations and individual breeders who are interested and profit by the publication cannot expect any man to devote his life, labor and health without some remuneration, and the result of the suspension of an important work in the interest of the turf must injure it. Our senior spent the greater portion of twenty years in accumulating facts and materials for the American Stud Book, and its publication has enhanced the value of the thoroughbred horse fourfold, yet he has not received back the money paid for publication of the work, much less pay for his time and labor, and now, that he has grown gray in the cause, will never receive any reward for his efforts to advance the breeding interests of the country. The racing associations, as a rule, are very close in their advertising contracts, and all of them have made money, some immense sums of it; yet the amount paid to the sporting press of the country will not meet the expense of setting the type in publication of notices and entries to the various stakes, the latter alone frequently occupying pages of space in some of the weekly issues, for which nothing is paid.

The above from the *Turf, Field and Farm* confirms a report hitherto received by the associated press telegrams, but which we hoped would prove to be incorrect or at least premature. We had received no intimation from Mr. Crickmore himself and indulged the thought that the report might be a mistake. It is a matter of regret with all interested in the running turf and the thoroughbred horse that the suspension is a fact. We understand that the record of races run in 1884 will be issued as usual, most of the material having been collected and put in form before the compiler decided to abandon the work, but that done, "Krik" will devote himself to business that returns pay in proportion to the labor performed. The support given to the work by the public has not kept pace with the growth of racing, and the consequent increased labors and expense in compiling the record. The first volume issued under Mr. Crickmore's name was the record of 1877, in which the races and index occupied 177 pages. The record of 1883 required 846 closely printed pages, and that of 1884 will be still larger. No more complete work of the kind is published anywhere on the globe, and while the credit that attaches to the editorship is pleasant in its way, it is not negotiable and cannot be utilized to pay printing bills or other expenses. No doubt records will be published from year to year by other hands, but they will be conducted on business principles merely and only furnish information in proportion to the amount of money received. That such publication will fall far short of Mr. Crickmore's work seems to be a foregone conclusion. How associations, owners and particularly breeders can get on without the Guide we can hardly understand. The work is a necessity and if private enterprise cannot sustain it let it be given an official character. The racing associations of this country ought to come to Krik's support without special urging, and in the interest of the sport and for their own credit meet the deficiencies in the expense account of the Guide by contributions in proportion to their memberships and financial conditions. If delegates from the Eastern associations will meet the representatives of Western clubs at Chicago during the Washington Park Club meeting in June, a feasible plan could soon be evolved to keep the Guide in a healthy existence. The expense would be but trifling to each association. In fact we do not believe there would be any calls upon the treasuries, for if the associations will put their shoulders to the wheel there are individuals enough who have abundant need for the book to make a list of subscribers that would pay all expenses and leave a profit. If the Jockey Clubs were in a manner bound to pay assessments to make up the shortage, they would make it the duty of some officer to secure subscribers to the book, and when that is done, in our opinion, the matter will be settled. We have no doubt as to the result. What is everybody's business is nobody's is an old and true saying, and by the plan here outlined we believe the Guide can be taken out of the category of unprofitable ventures and continued in its important and useful existence.

Big Winners.

In the list of "big winners" published in the N. Y. *Sportsman*, and copied in this paper, December 20th, there are only four which exceed the amount which stands to the credit of Antevolo. These are Harry Wilkes $11,510, Felix $6,175, Johnston, pacer, $6,100, and Catchfly $5,580. The cash return of Antevolo is $4,514, and after deducting all expenses, stakes, forfeits, entrance money, and cost of traveling leaves over $3,500 clear. Besides these sums there are forfeits still due in the Embryo Stake, amounting to a few hundred dollars. This is certainly a strong agreement in favor of stakes for trotting colts, as it proves that the aggregate of small amounts exceeds large purses. For instance it required $100 to pay entrance on the $100 purse, the first money in which was $500. Whereas in the Occident Stake the risk was the same with $1,222.50 return and the second got $350. There was a return of $840, for $100 in the Embryo, and in the Stanford Stake $300 invested brought in $1,677. In the table H. B. Winship has $4,255, Billy S., pacer, $4,150, and then comes Guy Wilkes $4,150. As will be seen from the record of races won by this horse, who has yet to suffer defeat, it required nine wins to make up the amount, while the three-year-old was only engaged in five, one of which he lost.

Belle Echo.

Mr. Titus and his game mare returned from their Eastern trip in fine health and spirits, and if indications are to be trusted the old-time interest of Mr. Titus in the turf has been revived. In a recent letter to an Eastern exchange he says:

"I am going to jog Belle all Winter, as we have business here next Summer. We can get beaten here, without going East. I want to add that I never entered into raising horses to any great extent. The few broodmares I owned I disposed of, after selling the stallion Echo. I have several colts that have never been worked that promise well; also two pair of road horses sired by Echo, and all of them are extra good ones. I still own Echora, who has trotted more hard races than any other horse I know of in the State, for her age. She has a record of 2:23¼, and is now in foal to Director. I feel confident of getting a game one, and I look for a lively turn of speed with it."

Mr. Titus' connection with trotting always reflected honor to the sport and all lovers of genuine racing, and the absolute integrity of the turf will be pleased to know that the owner of Dew Drop has "rounded to."

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

H. O. L., Santa Rosa.

Enclosed find pedigree of a dark bay mare bought in San Francisco; is it genuine? What is the pedigree of Speculation and what is the pedigree of Martha Washington?

Answer.—The pedigree you send is incorrect. Reference to the books of the Aptos Rauch show that your mare was sired by Speculation, dam Elizabeth, by Alexander (Unkless); second dam Nora, by Glencoe. Nora is not in the Stud Book, but as she was owned by Judge Ely, of Sonoma county, you may be able to get the further pedigree yourself.

Speculation, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam Martha Washington.

Martha Washington by Burr's Washington; dam by Abdallah.

Burr's Washington by Burr's Napoleon; dam said to be by Mambrino.

Napoleon by Young Mambrino, son of Chancellor, he by Mambrino, dam by American Commander, son of Commander, he by imported Messenger.

Trainer, Los Angeles.

Stockbridge Chief, Jr., known as California Stockbridge Chief, and also as San Jose Stockbridge Chief, was by Stockbridge Chief, dam Fanny Dawson, called a "Messenger mare." Her breeding is unknown. Stockbridge Chief, by Vermont Black Hawk; dam by Sir Charles, son of Duroc.

Pedigree and Price.

In a recent number of the New York *Sportsman* in an article descriptive of the stock at Stonyford, where Electioneer was bred, the following paragraph occurs:

Leland, brown horse, 16 hands, foaled 1875, got by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Imogene, by Seely's American Star; 2d dam Curry Abdallah, by Abdallah, son of Mambrino; 3d dam by imp. Bellfounder; 4th dam by Royalist, son of Commmander, by imp. Messenger; 6th dam by Hardware, son of imp. Messenger. Where can more superb breeding be found? I asked Mr. Backman what his price would be on this horse. With a laugh he replied.

There is no price that will buy him; when he goes, all will go. I have refused $25,000 for him."

This is a fancy price undoubtedly, although Jerome Eddy was sold for that sum and bought for stud purposes, yet it suggests the relations of pedigree and cash. Leland is not standard of his own right for his name is not found in the roll of 2:30 performers, neither have any of his sons or daughters entered the charmed circle for they are yet young. The present value of Leland lies in his pedigree. An assured knowledge of his blood lines; lines so well and so long established as to be comparatively certain to reproduce their characteristics. Surely the day of the accidental trotter is fast passing away. The horse whose geneology stops at the second or third line with "pedigree unknown," must take a rear position. He may sell for hundreds but his cousin whose family tree is delineated in the books will command thousands. All this comes mainly from the hurly burly desire to press the work of a century into a decade. But we did not make the world and cannot unmake it. Pedigree brings all the advantages claimed for it and guaranteed goods alway command and should command the highest price. But in this sunset country we come but slowly to an appreciation of these things. There are a few in California that grasp the idea, but we are free to say there are many who do not. Mr. Corbitt's stallion Arthurton, is a full brother to Leland. He is two years older, has two representatives already in the 2:30 list and is in prime condition. He is offered for sale at less than one-fifth of what Mr. Backman says he refused for Leland, yet it is not likely that he will find a purchaser in this State. Negotiations are going on for his sale, which seem almost certain of consummation, and if they do end in that Arthurton will go to Kentucky. Unpedigreed stock may produce quality at remote and irregular intervals, but the breeder who prefers chance to certainty invites failure and generally achieves it.

The Cook Farm.

Mr. Seth Cook, having become proprietor of the Danville farm, has taken up the project of fine stock breeding, so suddenly checked by the death of his brother, and will continue it on even a more comprehensive plan than was contemplated by his deceased brother when the farm was established. Two Cleveland Bay stallions of the highest type have been added to the stud and will be used for the breeding of carriage and road horses. The Bays are valuable for another purpose, for when crossed with Percheron mares or grades of that class, the produce is a general purpose horse, having the characteristics of both breeds and pronounced by experts to be superior for general farm work and other places where a substantial and active draft horse is required, except, perhaps, for heavy trucking. Steinway will make the coming season in Los Angeles county, but the Cook farm will be well supplied with high bred trotting sires with Belnor, another son of Strathmore, at the head. Mr. Wiley, the superintendent, lately brought out from the East a lot of Polled-Angus cattle, the arrival of which was noted in these columns at the time and last week he returned from a second trip bringing with him a herd of Polled Galloways and a short horn bull. The Galloways resemble in form and color the glossy black Angus muleys, but they are longer coated and hardier, being accounted storm proof. They have also a good reputation in their native highlands as milkers. The farm will soon be a pleasant place of pilgrimage for those who have an eye for the beautiful or an appreciation of the higher types of domestic animals.

The performances at the Spring races of the Victoria Racing Club at Melbourne have been commented upon by all the American sporting papers, but there was one incident in the meeting that has escaped them. That was the run of Fryingpan in the Veteran Stakes, one mile and a half. He was beaten, but he ran a greater race than the winner, an outsider that was in light and had the race won from the start by the grace of the handicapper. The rain fell in torrents and the track was deep with mud when the field went to the post. Fryingpan started with 130 pounds up, but at the finish his jockey, drenched with rain and loaded with mud, tipped the beam at 141 pounds when he weighed off. The race won in 2:43 with Fryingpan a length behind, but his struggle home, ankle deep in mud with that crushing weight on his back but game to the last was simply heroic.

The Thoroughbred Horse—His Origin and Breeding.

In our first article we have shown that the origin of the thoroughbred horse dates back to the Darley and Godolphin Arabians, and Byerly Turk, the three being the progenitors of the Eclipse, Herod and Matchen blood, to which all the best racehorses which have flourished in the last one hundred and fifty years trace in direct and continuous lines. In the early days of racing and breeding many of the best horses were so closely inbred that it amounted to incest, and this could not be avoided, as the pure and fashionable strains were scarce, and it is beyond question that all the best race horses, from the earliest authentic dates to the present time, are much inbred to these three great original strains. The first of the great events of the English turf, the St. Leger, was established in 1776, and the inaugural race was won by Allabaculia, by Sampson, son of Blaze, by Flying Childers. This race, in 1777, was won by Bourbon, by Le Sang, son of Changeling, by Cade, his dam Duchess, by Whitenoee, son of the Godolphin Arabian. It was not until 1778 that the race wes called the St. Leger, in which yeer it was won by Hollandaise, a daughter of Matchem, by Cade and Virago, by the Pantom Arabian. The Derby, the blue ribbon of the English turf, was established in 1780, and the inaugural race was won by our imp. Diomed, son of Florizel, by Herod, out of a sister to Juno, by Spectator, son of Crab, by the Alcock Arabian. The Oak Stakes, the greatest of all the filly events, wae inaugurated in 1779, and the first winner was Bridget, by Herod, out of Jemima, by Snap, son of Snip, by Flying Childers. The Two Thousand Guinea Stakes wae first run in 1809, and was won by Wizard, by Sorcerer, son of Trumpator, by Conductor, by Matchem, and Young Gientess, by Diomed, out of a daughter of Precipitate, son of Mercury, by Eclipse. The One Thousand Guineas, the otber filly stake, was established in 1814, and Charlotte was the winner. She was by Orville, son of Beningbrough, by King Fergus, by Eclipse, dam Sophia, by Buzzand, son of Woodpecker, by Herod. These are the great standard three-year-old events, and, as it will be seen, they were all won in the first year of their establishment by horses combining the blood represented by the three great lines mentioned, and, if time and space would permit, it would appear that all the winners to this day are descended from the same prolific source. Racing was established in America in the early days of our colonial existence; the precise date is not known, but racing was fashionable and the sports of the turf were patronized by the governors, legislators and gentlemen of all classee in Maryland as early as 1732. Gov. Sharpe imported, in 1757, the famous Othello, by Crab, son of the Alcock Arabian, dam Mise Slamerkiu, by Young True Blue, son of the Honeywood Arabian, granddam by the Oxford Dun Arabian, out of the D'Arcy Black-legged Royal mare. Col. Benj. Tasher, of Bel Air, Prince George County, was the most famous and distinguished of all the turfmen in his day. He imported the noted Selima, own sister to Babraham and Marlborough, foaled in 1746, by The Godolphin Arabian, dam the Large Hartley mare, by Mr. Hartley's Blind Horse, son of the Holderness Tark, granddam Flying Whig, by Williams' Woodstock Arabian. Sbe not only raced successfally, but was one of the best and most valuable of broodmares; she was the dam of Partner and Ariel, by Moreton's imp. Traveler, Stella, Ebony end Selim, by imp. Othello. Bleck Selima, by imp. Fearnought. Moreton's Traveler was by Croft's Partner, he by Jigg, son of the Byerly Turk. Traveler's dam, Bay Bloody Buttocks, by the Bloody Buttocks Arabian. Partner was the sire of Lee's Mark Anthony, Virginia Cade, Rockingham, Sloe, etc., all superior horses, his name, with that of his full brother Ariel, eppears in the pedigrees of some of our most successful racers. Black Selime, by Fearnougbt, son of Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian, was the granddam of the noted Bellair, the latter one of the best race horses of bis day and a successful stellion. Selima (Young), tbe dam of Bellair and his famous sister Calypso, was by Yorick, son of Moreton's Traveller, and Betty Blazella, by Blaze, son of Flying Cbilders, by the Darley Arabian; so that all these famous horses, which made such a distinguished reputation in the early days of the turf in this conatry, were inbred to the seme blood which produced tbe best horses in Eagland. Bellair and Calypso were by imp. Medley, son of the famous Gimcrack, by Cripple, son of the Godolphin Arabian, dam Arminda, by Snap, son of Snip, by Flying Childers, out of Miss Cleveland, by Regulus, son of the Godolphin Arabian. Medley's dam Arminda, by Snap, was own sister to Papilion, the dam of Sir Peter Teazle. Medley was a fine race horse himself and was the sire of Quicksilver, ont of mare by Symme's Wildair, Lamplighter, dam by imp. Lonsdale, Boxer, dem by imp. Fearnought, and others of note. Other importations were made into Maryland before the Revolutionary war, which proved valuable to the stock of the country. Badger, imported by Gov. Eden, by Bospborus, son of Babraham, by the Godolphin Arabian; Dove, imported by Dr. Hamilton, by Young Cade, son of Cade, by the Godolphin Arabian, he sired Thistle and Primrose, ont of Stella, by imp. Othello, ont of Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian. Otbello was the sire of True Briton, Ebony, Stella and Selim, the last three all out of imp. Selima.

Other valnable importations were mede into Virginia: Aristotle, by the Cullen Arahian, dam by Crab; Fearnought, by Reguins, one of the best sons of the Godolphin Arabian, dam Silvertail, by Henage's Whitenose, son of the Hall Arabian, and a daughter of Jigg, by Byerly Turk, out of a daughter of Rattle, son of the Harpur Barb, out of a Royal Mare. Fearnought was the most valuable stallion of his day. He was sire of Symme's Wildair, out of a Jolly Roger mare; Regulus, ont of imp. Jenny Dismal; Godolphin and Specimen own brothers to Regulus; Gallant, out of Stately, by imp. Sober John; Apollo, out of imp. Duchess, by Cullen Arabian; Harris' Eclipse, out of Stella; King Herod, out of a daughter of imp. Othello; Dandridge's Fearnought, out of imp. Calista, by Forester. Symme's Wildair, was his best son and a valnable sire; his best son was Chanticleer, out of Pill Box, by imp. Pantaloon; he should not be confounded with Maryland or Dr. Sim's Wildair, son of imp. Wildair. Janus, by Janus, aon of the Godolphin Arabian, dam by Fox, son of Clnmsy, by Hautboy, granddam by the Bald Galloway, son of St. Victor Barb. He sired aome good stock, all remarkable for beanty, speed and wonderfnl muscular power. Meade'a Celer, dam by imp. Aristotle, waa his best aon. Jolly Roger, firat called Roger of the Vale, by Roundhead, son of Flying Childers and Roxana, the dam of Cade and Lath, by the Bald Galloway, dam aister to the Wilkie Mare, by Croft'a Partner, aon of Jigg, granddam by Woodcock. He waa sire of Spanking Roger, out of imp. Jenny Dismal, and was the sire of many valuable broodmares. There were many others imported which made no particular mark as sires; heace, it ia unnecessay to mention them.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The New York Driving Club pays $8,000 a year for its track.

George Washington Dickey.

Veritas. in the *N. Y. Spirit*, is responsible for the following interview with a horseman we have all heard of before:

I have a kind feeling for all brothers of the sulky who are worth a button, and was glad to see Colonel Geo. W. Dickey again. He has had many ups and downs, but is one of those who are proof against the slings and arrows of the wrong tip or campaigning a horse just fast enough to win fifth money. His fertility of resource has brought health to bis body and pocket since he left Pittsburg, judging from the appearance of both, and he was in snch a jolly humor he could not resist laughing at one of his greatest reverses of fortune. "I see tbere is a big exhibition going on at New Orleans. Did I ever tell you about my misfortunee there and how I weathered them?"

"No, never. Score up and tell me," I replied, dropping my pencil and turning around in a listening attitude, for I've a good memory, and it breaks up even as cool a hand as the Colonel to let bim think you are going to pnt his talk in a newspaper.

"I brought up one Fall in Wisconsin. I've a brother out there, who owned the five-miler, Lady Mac. She was the fastest trotting champion at that distance, and, I guess, only one pecer has since beaten her time, 13:00. I found the Badger State too cold for this member of the Dickey family to Winter in, and so got togetner a few good sale horses right for the New Orleane market. Down the river I went, looking for wealth and a warmer climate. I got both, as I soon turned the horses into money, and then lost it all trying to make the king beat tbe eix. The only thing that never gave Dickey a fair 'divy' was faro. But I never let up my grip at the best hotel. All I had left was one horse, and a good one. After three weeks the clerk asked me to settle. I told him I expected a draft from the West in a week or ten days. Then the landlord came to me, mad, saying:

" 'You can't eat up my provisione and drink my wine without settling.'

" 'Now, look here, friend; I've got this horse matched to trot over in Texes, and it is as good as won. It is horse against horse,' was my excuee.

" 'That won't do me,' he said, still mad. 'Yon can't leave my house till you settle this bill.'

" 'That suits me,' I said, careless and good-natured like. 'I don't want to stop at a better hotel. I'd just as lief stop here five years on those terms,' and I kept on talking until I'm blessed if he didn't lend me $500 to go and play the race.

"I came back on time, money in hand, and brought both horses, eettled with the hotel man, sold the horses, and again entered myself for a fight with the tiger. I lost everything but a mocking bird, and, as he was a d——d good singer, I started with him and five five-franc pieces to get back to the West. I got up the Mississip'as far as St. Louis, and there I struck a new conductor.

" 'Your fare, eir!'

"I parleyed with him for a while, and says, 'I've got a large bill.'

" 'I can change it,' he spoke out prompt.

" 'I don't think you can," I dryly said, as I pulled out a big show bill I happened to have in my pocket.

"He began to laugh and look quizzical. 'Who are yon, anyway?'

" 'The principal branch of the Dickey family tree," and that settled it. Out came a punched ticket, and I went on my way rejoicing, and me and the mocking bird reeched my brother's home safe and sound. They did not treat ue like the prodigal son, but I struggled throngh the Winter, and caugbt on in the Spring. The bird could not stand Wisconsin, and died. I had him stuffed, and keep him to this day in memory of my New Orleans trip."

"What are you doing now, Colonel?"

"Oh, I'm on my old stamping-ground, Boston. I've engaged with Mr. C. F. Clarke, of the Falmouth House, as superintendent of the Falmouth Stock Farm four milee from Manchester, N. H."

An Old Vermonter's Story.

When I speak of the Morgan horse, I refer to the pure article, for I was raised with and have handled the sons and daughters of Woodbury, son of Justin Morgan. We teamed across the Green Mountains, to Brattleboro, for ten yeers, end never used any but Morgan horses from 14 to 15 hands, weight 900 to 1,025. Our load was a ton to a horse, and two horses to an iron axletree wagon. No breed of horses ever lived that conld out-pull a Morgan or go farther in a day to a sleigh. We had a pair of twin mares by Woodbury, bays, tails bobbed, weight 925 pounds each. They were used to team over the Green Mountains, and always hanled two tons to a load. The lightning killed one in pasture; the other (Pink, we called her), was then used for family driving. One morning my uncle hitched her to a sleigh to pay a note, 40 miles away. He started at five o'clock in the morning, and reached the place just as the people were sitting down to breakfast. After his horse was cared for he ate breakfast with tbem, and took dinner et home at twelve o'clock. This was eighty milee in seven hours including one hour's rest, or eighty miles in six hoars' driving. No remark was made about it that I remember, for it was common to drive a Morgan that way rigged to a single swan-neck sleigh. In fact, driving in good time was ao much the rule and so little thought of, that it is difficult to recall, with exactness, single instances. Talking of sleighs, if our fathere conld see our gooae-necked sleighs they would laugb; they used to discount us badly on fine work on sleighs, sixty years ago.

In 1837 our neighborhood got the Western fever, and four familiea rigged up and started for Illinois. We had iron-axletree wagons, good harness, and the best of sons and daughters of Woodbury. Each family had two horses, except my grandfather, who, with grandmother and aunt and an adopted boy, aged twelve, who bad only the mare, Pink, hooked to a one-horse covered wagon. All four rode, with baggage and bedding, and the little mare went through to Monmouth, Ill., in six weeka, and never missed a meal; and for years afterward she could trot her sixteen miles an hour. The horses we drove were all Morgans, and we did not have an extra horse for emergencies. There never were emergencies with Morgans. They all came throngh in good heart and kicked up their heels and played the Sunday after our arrival. My team was 15 hands high and weighed 1,050 lbs. each. My wagon and load weighed 3,200, and came right along. There is no breed of horses tbat girt so much to height as the Morgans; long bodied, short backed, and always covering a great deal of ground to etand on. I don't know as I could find one of those old original Morgans in a year's travel. We came from the east aide of the Green Mountains to Monmouth, Ill., in six weeke by land; over hills, through forests, wilderness and bad roade. I have the firat man to eee, who ever owned a Morgan, who will not say it was the best horse he ever did own.

R. C. Pate, the well-known Western horseman, and owner of a stable of valuable thoroughbreds, is of the opinion that if there were no pool rooms in large cities, the race tracks and associations would not get nearly as much as they do now for their pooling privileges, for there would not be so many pool buyers. He also believes thet the abolition of pool rooms in large cities would have a tendency to detract from the growing interest in eporting events. If race tracks ere properly conducted, their revenue will not in the least be affected by city pool rooms in any otber way than to increase the interest, which means increased attendence, the bigger the meeting the more valuable are the pool privileges.

A prominent writer on English turf matters says, in a recent article, that the value of the old "classic" races in that country is steadily diminisbing, and cites the Derby, which was this year worth £1,025 less thau in 1881, tbe St. Leger £1,150 less, the Two Thousand Guineas £2,000 less, the One Hundred Guineas £1,750 less, and tbe Oaks £625 less.

Geo. Lorillard has placed the service fee of his stallion, Sensation, at $500, tbe highest price ever asked in this country for the services of a thoroughbred horse.

PACIFIC COAST
BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.
SPRING RACE MEETING.
1885.

Programme.

FIRST DAY, Saturday, March 28th.

1. CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Closed with 15 nominations.

2. BEARST STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

3. WINTERS STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half. Closed with 22 nominations.

4. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $25 to second; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. One mile.

5. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced March 21st; entries close March 27th, at 1 P. M.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, March 31st.

6. WINTERS JOCKEY STAKES, for maiden two-year-old fillies; $30 each; $25 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 1st, 1885; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a public mount for money; to carry 100 pounds. Theo. Winters adds the following premiums: to the winning Jockey $50; to the second $20; to the third, $10.

7. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds, colts and fillies, that have not won a race. One mile and an eighth.

8. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on the first day of meeting.

9. PURSE—Same as No. 8.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, April 7th.

10. COLEMAN STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California Stake on first day to carry five pounds; second in California Stake to carry three pounds extra.

11. PACIFIC CUP HANDICAP; $50 each; $30 declaration; $300 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles and a quarter. Nominations close March 1st, 1885; we ghts announced March 16th; declarations due March 28th.

12. HANDICAP STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $10 declaration; $250 added; $50 to second. One mile and three-eighths. Weights announced March 16th; declaration due March 28th.

13. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Tuesday, March 3d, the first extra day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY, Saturday, April 4th.

14. GANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile, Closed with twenty-one nominations.

15. PURSE, $300, for all ages; $50 to second. Three-quarter mile heats.

19. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on April 2d, the second day of the meeting.

17. PURSE, same as No. 16.

18. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters. Closed with twenty nominations.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, April 7th.

19. PURSE, $250, for two-year-olds; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California and Coleman Stakes barred; second in California and Coleman Stakes to carry five pounds extra.

20. HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 declaration; $250 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and an eighth. Weights announced March 28th; declaration due April 6th, at 1 P. M.

21. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Saturday, April 4th.

22. PURSE, same as No. 21.

EXTRA DAY, Thursday, April 9th.

23. PARK STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th, 1885; $200 added, of which $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

24. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $50 to second. Conditions same as No. 4. Mile heats.

25. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced April 7th.

26. PURSE, same as No. 25.

EXTRA DAY, Saturday, April 11th.

27. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for two-year olds; winner of any two-year-old event at this meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra; weight not cummulative. One mile.

28. OCEAN BEACH PAVILION STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $300 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and a quarter.

29. PURSE, $500, for all ages; second to receive $100; third $50. Two miles and repeat.

30. CONSOLATION PURSE, $200; $50 to second; for non-winners at this meeting. Five pounds allowed for each time beaten. One mile. Entries to close five minutes after the finish of the last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to Stakes and Purses, not marked closed or otherwise specified, will close February 10th, 1885.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M. the day preceeding the race.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M. the day preceding race, by paying five per cent. After that time can only be excused by Presiding Judge, and in such case ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of Purses and Stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in Stakes and entries in Purses (except in the cases above noted) must be made on or before February 10th, 1885, with the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco. To be valid they must be delivered to the Secretary, or plainly postmarked on or before that day, February 10th.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

HERD AND SWINE.

General Rules for Dairying.

The following rules for dairying were read by Mr. J. H. Broomell, at the conclusion of his address on "Butter and Cheese Making," before the Illinois Dairymen's Association.

1. Decide your line of dairying—butter or cheese or both.
2. Select your cows according to the line of dairying chosen.
3. Test each cow separately, and reject all not suited to your line of dairying, or that fail in quality or quantity of milk.
4. Feed liberally, have pure water always accessible, and keep a mixture of equal parts of salt, ashes, and sulphur within reach of the cows.
5. Be sure your stables are thoroughly ventilated, remove all droppings immediately, and freely use absorbents and deodorizers—such as saw dust, dry earth, or cut straw, never omitting a liberal use of plaster.
6. Be scrupulously clean in every particular, both in keeping the cows and in milking and handling the milk.
7. By all means, avoid exposure of the milk to the hot sun and to foul air.
8. Air and cool your milk as fast as possible down to at least 70 degrees if you carry it any distance to a factory or creamery. Do the same if you make it into cheese at home, though you need not go below 80 degrees, if made up immediately.
9. When milk is kept over night to be carried to a factory, the temperature should be reduced as low as 60 degrees.

BUTTER MAKING.

10. If milk is set at home for cream, the sooner it can be set after milking, and the higher the temperature, the better, as cream rises best and almost wholly while the temperature is falling.
11. Never reduce the temperature below 40 degrees, as a lower temperature has a tendency to chill the product and injure its keeping quality, and it also expands the water, rendering its relatively greater density less instead of increasing it. To go 5 degrees below 40 degrees would have practically the same effect as raising the temperature 5 degrees, and to that extent retard the rising of the cream.
12. Skim as soon as the cream is all up, or so much of it as you wish to take from the milk.
13. Keep your cream, if not churned immediately, at a temperature of 64 degrees, or below, but not below 40 degrees.
14. Churn at such temperature between 55 and 64 degrees as experience shows you is best. Conditions vary the temperature for churning.
15. Stop the churning when the butter is in grannles about the size of wheat kernels.
16. Draw off the buttermilk and wash in clean water, before gathering the butter, until the water runs clear. If one washing is in brine, it is all the better, as brine coagulates the cheesy matter, which dissolves and is then washed out.
17. Salt to suit customers, using none but refined salt made for dairy purposes. The best American salt is as good as any.
18. Put up in such packages as are demanded by your market. If for long keeping, pack in firkins, set in a cool, sweet place, and keep the butter covered with brine.

CHEESE MAKING.

19. Milk for cheese making—whether whole, skimmed or partly skimmed—should be perfectly sweet.
20. Set your milk at a temperature of 84 degrees, or above. Rennet is most active at 98 degrees, or blood heat, above which the temperature should not be much raised. A temperature of 140 degrees will kill the rennet.
21. Add rennet enough to make a firm curd in thirty minutes or an hour.
22. Cut the curd as soon as it can possibly be done without waste, and cut fine and finish at once.
23. Keep the temperature as evenly at 98 degrees as possible, until the curd is fit to dip and salt. Cheddar or cook in the whey, as preferred.
24. Practice alone can teach when to dip, something depending on whether a soft or firm cheese is desired.
25. The cheesing process depends a good deal on the relative percentage of water to caseine. If there is too little water, the cheese will cure slowly and be dry, crumbly and have little flavor. If there is too much water, destructive fermentation will set in and the cheese rapidly decay, if it does not sour and leak.
26. An even temperature is indispensable for curing—as low as 65 degrees to 70 degrees for whole milk cheese, and as high as 75 degrees to 80 degrees for skimmed—according to the degree of richness.

CLEANLINESS.

27 It is not possible to be too particular about cleanliness. But cleanliness, Gov. Seymour says, is a comparative term, and what is clean to one may be dirty to another.

28. Carefully brush the cow's udder—if it is befouled, wash it—before milking.
29. Keep all hairs and loose dirt out of the milk, that no filth may be dissolved in it. No strainer can take out what is dissolved.
30. Use a fine, soft cloth strainer besides the wire strainer.
31. Keep your milk away from all contact with foul or disagreeable odors, as the fats rapidly absorb all odors and impart them to the product.
32. Wash in tepid water every dish, implement or utensil that comes in contact with milk or its products. Then scald in boiling water or with steam; after which, rinse thoroughly in cold water, and expose them to pure air (and sunshine, if possible), until needed for use.

The wild hog from which the domestic breeds have taken their rise are natives of Europe. Asia and Africa, and are found wherever the climate is mild enough to afford sustenance in Winter and in a domestic state wherever civilization has been extended. The fact of the origin of the domestic hog is well established, from the fact that it will inter-breed and continue entirely fertile, the succeeding fertility of the offspring, to the remotest generations proving the homogeneity of the species. It is said that the fecundity of swine in Virginia forests was so great that in eighteen years after their introduction the inhabitants of Jamestown had to palisade the town to keep them out. They were first introduced in Virginia in 1609. It is further said that Columbus introduced or brought swine to Hispaniola in the year 1493. They were not found at that time in America. There were introduced into Florida by DeSoto in 1538, and into Canada in 1608. In America, Australia and in the Polynesian group hogs were unknown until introduced. In England the wild species has long been extinct. In France they are nearly so, but in some parts of Germany, Denmark, Italy, Greece and Asir Minor they are still met with.

How to Milk.

The first requisite to good milking is that the cow be kept where her sides, teats and udder shall be clean and dry.

The next requisite is, that she shall be comfortable and free from any annoyance or excitement. This is essential to her "giving down" perfectly. A cow's bag is interspersed with delicate muscles so much under the control of her will that she can easily contract them and hold back a portion of her milk. There are but few cows which can long "hold back" the milk of a full udder, but it is very easy for them to hold back whenever there is but little in the bag, and at the last end of a milking; and this they are very sure to do if there is anything unusual to disturb or excite them, as loud talking, being milked by a stranger, or even his presence. I had my dairy of twenty cows fall short in their yield a pailful of milk several times one Summer, simply from a neighbor's dog following into the milking barn when I was milking, my cows not being accustomed to the sight of a dog.

Assuming that the cow and her bag are clean and dry, and that she is comfortable and quiet, the milker should sit down gently on a firm stool and with a light and careful motion brush the teats, udder and side of the cow next to him, to free them from any specks of dust, dirt or hairs that would be liable to fall into his pail. A tin pail, with the top wider than the bottom, is the best vessel to milk in. Let this be held firmly between the knees, with the bottom resting on the ankles, as this is the safest and best way to hold a pail to protect it against any sudden motion of the cow. If the bag is much pendant, and the cow is very gentle, there is no objection to setting the pail on the ground. Let the milker now grasp the teats with his whole hand, and by a firm and rapid but steady pressure crowd the milk out by closing the fingers next to the udder a little in advance of those below, being careful not to hurt the cow by pinching her teat between the ends of his fingers and his hand, or by pressing his finger-nails into the teat as his hand is closed. Milk the left hind teat with the right forward one, and the right hind with the left forward, always holding the left wrist firmly so as to be ready instantly to crowd the cow's leg back if she should attempt to kick or step suddenly forward. The milking should always be done with dry hands both on account of cleanliness and for the sake of keeping the teats in good order. If the teats are too dry and inclined to crack, they may be wet after milking with a little of the strippings, or with a little linseed oil or other soft grease. The hands should press alternately and not both at once; and when milking is once begun, it should go on as rapidly as it can consistently with the comfort of the cow and the strength of the operator, and without any cessation until the milk is all drawn, otherwise the cow will get out of patience and hold back the last part of her milk.

The milk in the udder is contained in branching tubes and numerous small cavities distributed through it, the tubes coming together just at the upper end of the teat, and forming a single constricted channel, which is inclined to keep closed and nearly equivalent to a valve. Toward the close of the milking, a little pulling as the teat is pressed, works the milk out of the little cavities by stretching and flattening them, and at the same time pulls open the constricted channel to let it pull through. This pulling down must be gentle and moderate. As done by the calf in sucking it is just right. If the teats are pulled too hard the severe stretching of the walls of the passage at the upper end of the teat causes them to pull up and thicken, so much as to impede the flow into the teat and often to stop it entirely. For this reason the practice of stripping the milk out by pulling down with the thumb and fingers, and letting the teat slip between them as the milk is driven out, is not a good practice. It often causes the passage at the top of the teat to pull up and close, as just described, and, to make the thickening of the walls apparent by a hard knuch which feels like a kernel of corn. The stripping method pulls too hard.

To get out the last drop of milk is an important means of keeping up and prolonging the flow. Nothing will dry up a cow faster than to leave a part of her milk in her bag at each milking. It will often aid in getting that important drop to clasp the lower part of the udder, or so much of it as can be taken in, and slide the hand down, gently pressing, so as to help crowd the milk forward, till the hand comes to the position for grasping the teat and pressing the milk out. All this should be done as expeditiously as possible, as the quicker the milk is got out the more perfectly it can be drawn.
—*L. B. Arnold in N. Y. Tribune.*

Rearing and Feeding Calves.

The first and main point is attendance; constant attention by the same person, if possible, must be had to insure success. It is of no use to depend on the ordinary hired man, even if he is faithful, as the calves need always to be watched by an experienced and interested eye. I have known perfectly healthy calves to sicken and die in twenty-four hours. Sudden changes in temperature, over-feeding, irregular feeding, and poisoning, are the common causes of the mortality among calves. All these causes can be guarded against more or less by a careful attendant. By poisoning, I mean the taking into the stomach of any substance which stops its action, or changes the nature of the gastric juices. They are often poisoned by sudden changes in the quality of the milk, or by powerful astringents taken by the cows in their food. A change in the food of the cows, or any medicine given them, acts at once on the calf.

The natural way (by letting the calf suck) is the best for the calf, but if the cow is intended for milking, the calf should never be allowed to suck. Some feed their calves new milk, but I think they do better sucking, because when sucking the saliva flows freely, and the milk enters the stomach with its proper proportion of saliva, while with feeding, the calf drinks so fast that scarcely any saliva is mixed with the milk. We both suckle and feed them. All the pedigree calves suck their dams, as the milk is only secondary in their case. We do not allow them to run with their dams after the first week, but shut them up, two or three together, letting them suck three times a day for the first month, always being careful to strip the cow clean twice a day until the calf takes all. As soon as the calves will eat, we feed them pulped roots, crushed oats, bran and sound hay; or grass and crushed oats with bran, according to the season.

Be very particular never to feed the calf any solid food until after it has had its milk. This is a common cause of scours. We used to keep feed before them always, but now remove what the calf leaves, at least two hours before it gets its milk. As soon as they eat heartily and regularly, give them no more than they will eat up clean at once. My theory for this rule is founded on long experience, and is as follows: The solid food must all be remasticated, but the milk passes direct to the last stomach. If the solid food is taken first, the milk, being taken in large quantities and, at once, washes the solid with it, and, being only partially masticated, it irritates the stomach and causes scours.

We always raise a number of calves on skim milk, and if proper care is exercised they generally do well. The principal condition is, sweet milk of the same temperature as it comes from the cow. Give the calf no more than it will take clean with a good appetite, and feed it regularly three times a day for the first three weeks, or until it commences to eat, when twice is sufficient. We never mix any solids with the milk for the reasons given above.

If from any cause the calf becomes scoured, miss one feed, give it from one-half to one ounce of magnesia, and reduce feed until right. If constipated give from three to five tablespoonsful of castor oil, reduce feed, and if necessary repeat the oil. If the calf has lost appetite, is in pain and badly scoured, give it the castor oil with from two to four teaspoonsful of laudanum. Do not attempt to feed for a day, and then in small quantities and often, with a little magnesia in milk. When the calf is weaned, continue to feed liberally something of a soft, sweet nature, always being careful to have it perfectly sound—turnips, bran, crushed oats, linseed meal and hay, clover or early cut timothy. We feed heavily of turnips, giving enough to supply them with drink, and never let them out of the stable in the Winter season. Never let the calves be exposed to the storms and cold the first Winter. It is during the first year their constitutions are formed, and if neglected then, they might better not have been raised. I once Wintered a lot of calves on turnips, bran and straw, giving all the turnips and bran they could eat. They grew remarkably, and are fine, large cows to-day.—*Country Gentleman.*

Two Ways of Judging Dairy Cattle.

The following experience in judging dairy cattle at the Royal Show at Shrewsbury was related by Prof. Wilson in opening a class in agricultnre at Edinburgh, and presents some interesting suggestions both to judges and exhibitors:

Returning to the subject of dairying, the professor gave some results of the dairy show just ended in London. There was, he said, a lesson to be learned from this which he hoped people would think about, at all events. There were a great many cows entered, and they were judged by the ordinary mode of judging. Well, sixty of those cows were turned over from the ordinary method of judging to a scientific test of how far this judgment was correct. The first prize under this test was given to a Short-horn, but not a thoroughbred one, eight years old, and in her sixth month of milking. She milked 51¾ lbs., and the milk was so rich that it contained 12.51 per cent. of solids, and 3.26 per cent of butter fat. They gave her 99.95 points—100 representing perfection. Curiously enough, this cow had been passed, totally unnoticed by the judges. The second prize also went to a Short-horn, not thoroughbred, five years old, and only one month in milk. She milked 44 lbs., and obtained 94.39 points. Now, in regard to the first of those cows, they could assume that she was giving an average, at all events, of five gallons of milk per day throughout the whole period of her lactation—or say, 1,500 gallons a year. He ventured to say that the average produce of cows of dairy farms was not up to 500 gallons a year. Now, if they could get a cow that would give 1,500 gallons, why stick to cows that gave only 500? The reason was that they had relied too much upon what was called the judgment of men whose judgment could not be relied upon; and they were losing enormously every year for want of applying precise methods of investigation and analysis. The next cow was a thoroughbred Short-horn, six years old, and four months in milk. She gave 24 lbs., and received 76.94 points. A twelve-year-old pure-bred Short-born obtained 73.39 points. A Guernsey cow, eight months in milk, gave 20½ lbs., the quality being so good that it yielded 15 per cent. of solids, of which 6.28 was butter fat. A Jersey cow gave 36 lbs., but her milk was not so rich. The Guernsey had been placed second by the judges; the Jersey, which obtained 81.42 points, had been left unnoticed. A Welsh cow gave 46 lbs., and obtained 85.66 points. She had got the first prize in her class from the judges. There were no pure Ayrshires tested, but there was a cross between Ayrshire and Short-born. A six-year-old, one month in milk, gave 37.34 lbs., and obtained 81.87 points. A Dutch cow, which had been a prize-taker, and was an extraordinary cow for developement of udder, gave 52 lbs.; but the quality was so wretched that any one selling it might have got fined for adulteration. On the whole, those trials brought out the enormous difference that existed between the milk-producing powers of animals of different breeds, and even of the same breed, fed and kept under exactly the same conditions.

Training Farm Animals.

An exchange furnishes the following sensible remarks concerning the training of farm animals:

"It is quite usual to talk of, or hear of, 'breaking heifers.' This process is a struggle or fight for mastery between the owner and the animal, and quite often the owner is broke instead of the animal, which comes out the master, a confirmed vicious and dangerous beast. Animals have very much the disposition of human beings, and an uncontrolled and uncivilized man differs very little indeed in disposition from a wild animal. But a domestic animal has different instincts from those of a wild beast, inasmuch as it does not instinctively fear man as an enemy, and try to escape from him, or to fight with him. It is, therefore, a very wrong idea that young cows, or colts require breaking or taming, as a buffalo might do, by main force and punishment, to make the owner and master feared. On the contrary a calf or a colt is a gentle, confiding and friendly creature, unless it is spoiled by some rough usage which at once puts it upon its instinct of defense. Then a struggle begins in which the vanquished becomes an enemy on the watch for reprisals and revenge; and the victor overbearing, tyrannical and cruel. And this is the principle that lies at the bottom of the system which requires societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, for the defence of the ill-used brutes against the cruel tyranny of the victorious owners who have "broken" them. There never was animal—or a man—thoroughly broken. The system is a cruel one, and leaves the subjected beast, or the slave on watch for an opportunity for escape or rebellion.

"Now, a system of training of which kindness is the foundation makes a friend or dependent of the animal. It cultivates and encourages a reciprocal affection, which makes the owner love his gentle, obedient, docile, patient beast as the animal loves and obeys its owner. The young calf trained by kindness from the first licks the hand of the owner, and follows him and submits to him in every way, as soon as it is taught the duty and understands what is required of it.

"An instance may be given which illustrates this fact. The writer has made a practice of training his animals in this way by gentle, patient treatment from the first, and using coercion when it was required, with patience and kindness,

but firmness. No animal ever needed a whip or punishment of any kind. A three-year-old bull could be led through the streets of a village and to a depot and up to a platform by a single halter, and into a car and tied, without the slightest hesitation or resistance, following the owner with confidence that no harm would happen to it. Young calves could be led in the same way and shipped on a car as easily as one would lead a dog, and the same with cows. The horses and cows would come from the pasture at a call and follow to the barnyard. No chasing and coercing reluctant beasts ever occurred. Even the fowls can be called up at any time and crowd around the owner, and can be picked up and stroked and petted. The convenience and profit of such a system of training animals over the common one of breaking them and making them vicious is too obvious to need a word more."

In selecting sow and boar for breeding purposes, care should be taken to use only those that have had a steady growth, never having been stunted nor overfed. They should also possess individual merit, for it must be acknowledged by all who have had experience in raising hogs, and who have been keen observers of facts, that some hogs, (of both sexes), are far more meritorious than others whose chances have been equal. The sow should not be bred too young, at from eight to ten months old being the right age to begin; and for a few weeks previous to gestation, and for the first few weeks after, should be fed rather lightly, so as to become a little thin in flesh. Increase the feed as gestation proceeds, so that at time of farrowing the brood will be in good condition.

Gestation in a sow continues about four months. Three months, three weeks and three days is about the average time. Strange to say, a variation will sometimes be found of thirty days. I have noticed young animals carry their young for a shorter time than older ones. Sows usually remain prolific for five or six years. Old sows are the best mothers, and should not be kept too fat when pregnant. When in milk they should have plenty of succulent food, milk and slops. It should be remembered if swine remain healthy they must root. It is their nature to do so; it is no vice, as some term it, which should be corrected by rings, etc.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Veterinary Frauds.

Heretofore very little attention has been given in this country to the study of veterinary science. Our live stock, or a very large proportion of it, was maintained in a condition very nearly approaching a state of nature, and there was as little risk of disease as could well be imagined. It cost little to produce or raise stock, and the loss of an animal now and then seemed a small matter. There was plenty of room; not many animals were kept on a limited area or in same enclosures, and there was small chance for disease spreading from one to another. It was only in exceptional cases that there were animals of exceptional value, for the protection of which special solicitude was felt; and so, nature was generally relied upon in all cases of animal ailment, and very little encouragement existed for any one to make a careful and scientific study of animal diseases. But of late years these conditions are undergoing some change. The conditions under which animals are maintained are becoming year by year more artificial; their production is recognized as a clear matter of expense, and their maintenance a positive source of profit, and the control and treatment of disease is recognized on all sides as a matter of decided importance. There is never a demand but what there is soon something with which to supply it; and the demand for professional treatment of live stock will undoubtedly very soon produce a supply of veterinary practitioners in numbers at least fully up to the requirements. Quite a number of the agricultural colleges are giving attention to the subject, maintain professors of veterinary science, and give a full course of instruction in this important department. But the field, it seems, is not to be entirely left to these public institutions, but private veterinary colleges are springing up in the large cities, also, from whose precincts the country will soon be favored with a cloud of veterinary graduates.

These men are to go out and take people's money and to give them counsel and advice upon matters of the highest importance to them as individuals, and in many respects affecting material public interests. From their proper or improper diagnosis of disease, its presence is to be detected in time for its suppression, or communities lulled into a sense of false security until it well-nigh escapes control and involves thousands and thousands of dollars in money. These men are to say disease exists when it does not exist, and keep the country convulsed with alarm, or they are to deny its existence until it is spread far and wide. It seems to me the attainments of these men and their qualifications to practice this high profession involve questions and consequences of such importance that the public authorities should exercise some supervision over them. The "hoss doctors" at the country cross-roads, whom everybody knew to have no professional training, and who made no pretense of being graduates of any school higher than a blacksmith shop or a livery stable, were bad enough, but a horde of quacks, having no more theoretical knowledge and a great deal less of the practical, backed up by college diplomas, would be a great deal worse; and it seems to me the authorities should protect the people from this form of quackery, and see that those who hold themselves out as veterinary surgeons are so in point of fact, and not merely by virtue of a piece of purchased paper. The country cares very little for the opinion signed by "John Jones, blacksmith," as to whether an ailing animal is suffering from the itch or pleuro-pneumonia, because it knows that under no circumstances can he with certainty distinguish the one from the other. But when the report goes abroad signed by "John Jones, V. S., D. V. M.," and perhaps half the balance of the alphabet, it may have a very serious and far different significance.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Breeding Draft Horses.

The Hon. E. Coke recently read a paper on the Shire horse before a meeting of the Kingscote Agricultural Association, which was not only of great interest as a contribution to the history and development of the Shire horse, but which contained much sound advice on the general principles of breeding horses, having reference chiefly, of course, to the breeding of heavy draft horses. We give some of these portions of his paper in full. His advice as to breeding heavy horses is pretty generally applicable in America as well as in England:

Not wishing to detain you much longer, I propose now to deal with the practical part of the question, and I wish you to understand that it is not my intention to convey to you either what I have read or what I have been told, but to give you my own experience and practice. Were I to take a different course you would probably obtain more valuable information, but I will tell you where you can obtain that.

I will now begin with the mare. If you want to breed something that will pay, she must be sound and not past the prime of life; Old stallions will get good foals, but worn-out mares are not to be depended upon. Not only should the mare be sound, but her sire and dam should have been sound also. It is most important that she should be well descended.

If I were asked to look at the mare or filly that you intend breeding from, I should first of all ascertain whether she has side-bones. If they are there, for my part, I should not care to trouble myself with any further examination, as I should at once say she is not a mare to breed from; but if she is clean, I should then look at her fore feet, bearing in mind the old maxim, "No foot no horse." I should hope to find them rather large, well formed, and open at the heels, not flat, shelly, or contracted; I should like to see rather long sloping pasterns, not short and upright. Rising upwards, the bone from fetlock to knee should be flat, with nice silky hair, big knees, and well-developed muscles in the arm, the shoulders well thrown back, although they need not be as oblique as is required in a riding horse.

Having done with the fore legs I should turn my attention to the hind feet. These in the Shire horse are often too small. The Clydesdale horse beats us there, this being the result of careful breeding. I like to find good pasterns behind as well as before. Above the pastern there should be a good flat bone, topped by a broad, flat, clean hock, and upwards a well-developed thigh, full of musele.

Having given you my idea of what the understanding should be, I will not detain you with the less important part of the animal—namely, the body—further than to say I like a good middle. This you will not find unless the mare is what is called well ribbed up. I do not think the biggest mares breed the best foals. They cannot be too broad; but they may be too high.

We now come to the horse to which you intend to put your mare. I will not detain you by telling you what I should like to see in him. What I have said of the mare applies equally to the horse; only that he should be coarser and stronger, and the hair, although it should be silky, need not be so fine as that of the mare.

Having ascertained where your mare is faulty, (for surely she will not be faultless), either short of bone or the right sort of hair, not so good in her feet or pasterns as she should be, etc.; having made up your mind where you would like to see an improvement in her progeny, look out for a stallion that is particularly good where she is faulty; and do not mind going a few miles further, if by doing so you can find what you want, nor hesitate about paying an extra pound; the trouble and expense will pay you well. Mares come more than twenty miles to my horses; stay the night and return the next day. But let me warn you that all your extra trouble and expense will be of no avail unless the horse is well descended, and is himself sound. I would rather use a horse with a good and sound pedigree, even if he is faulty in some of his points, than a more perfect looking animal, although sound, which could not boast of sound parents and a good pedigree.

Before I have done with the sire and dam let me strongly advise you to try and breed stock as weighty and massive as you can. Some of my friends have told me that, although they admire my horses very much, they think them too heavy for agricultural work. That may be so, and undoubtedly on many arable farms lighter horses would do the work equally well if not better. Bear in mind, however, that you breed for the best market, and that the agricultural market is not the best. There is a great and increasing demand for horses of the heaviest type, not only in this country but in America and the colonies. It is found that the docks at Liverpool, and the streets of Manchester and other towns, have become so crowded that it is far more convenient to use one horse that can move several tons, than some two or three which take up so much more room. The same remark applies to New York and other seaport towns in America.

The Breeding Problem.

Old Messenger himself was, as everybody knows a thoroughbred racehorse; the Bashaws descended from Grand Bashaw, a pure Arab; while the Morgans were not without warm blood in their composition. And this is not all. They point out the fact that as record after record is broken by our trotters the trotting families are having more and more warm blood infused into them. Since the days of Dexter and his record the advocates of inbred trotters have resisted every new infusion of racehorse blood, and they will probably continue to do so. It was not so very long ago that the average trotter was nearly or quite a cold-blooded horse, before even the fame of Old Messenger's descendants had been noised abroad In those days any one having a mare looking like Maud S. would have been regarded as a lunatic if he claimed for her any special utility as a trotter. The trotters of the old times did not possess the conformation for what would now be rated speed at any gait. One cross of warm blood after another upon established "trotting" stock has brought the harness record from 2:19¾ of Flora Temple down to the 2:09¼ of Maud S. It is for horse breeders to judge whether or not the trotting horse can be further improved by additional infusions of warm blood. The American trotting horse has been undergoing for twenty years, or nearly that, a process of refining and improving by engrafting upon the old stock more intelligence and courage, finer qualities of fibre, and an anatomical conformation better adapted for a very high rate of speed. If any breeder thinks these qualities cannot be still further heightened by additional draughts from the source whence they came he will be logical if he confines his breeding operations strictly to purely trotting families. If, however, he thinks that the race horse can still give the trotter more of his wondrous quality without destroying his good sense and "level-headedness," he will go on as the most successful breeders have been doing for the past twenty years. It was in this way that the English race horse was built up and improved generation after generation by fresh draughts from the rare quality of the Arab. Now the English race horse has become such a grand type that he cannot cross with the Arab without deterioration. It took many more than twenty or thirty years to build up the race horse from a succession of Arab crosses, and the trotting horse breeder would do well to remember that in borrowing from the race horse of to-day he is borrowing from a source far richer in the qualities he seeks than was the Arab to which the race horse himself owes the beginning, and indeed a very large share of his present greatness. The trotting horse is still far behind the race horse in conformation, courage and fibre, and until he is at least equal to him it would look like folly to decline further draughts from the source whence the trotter has drawn much if not all of his improvement for the past ten or fifteen years.—*Canadian Breeder.*

The Stomach of the Horse.

In several parts of his anatomy the horse is one of the most interesting of existing mammals, but none of his organs shows more marked peculiarities than his stomach. The first noticeable feature in this organ in the horse is its relative small size. This is most strikingly brought out by comparing it with the stomachs of other domesticated animals. The capacity of the stomach in an averaged sized horse is about three gallons. The stomach of an ordinary dog, such as a collie or a retriever, will hold more than half a gallon, and that of a pig nearly two gallons. The ox and the sheep have four cavaties that are generally termed stomachs, and one of these—the paunch—has a capacity many times exceeding the single cavity of the horse.

Another interesting feature of the horse's stomach is not noticeable until it is cut open. It is then seen to have two quite different kinds of lining. Thus, its left half—the one at which the food enters—is lined by a white, thick membrane like that of the gullet, while the sight half, by which the food leeves, has a soft, pinkish-yellow color. Now, from the microscope structure of these two parts of the lining membrane, it is known that the left half takes no share in the manufacture of the gastric juice, the formation of which is the main duty of a stomach. It thus happens that the serviceable part of the horse's stomach is even one-half less than would appear from looking at the outside of the organ.

A third peculiarity of the stomach of the horse is that it is almost or quite impossible for the animal to bring food that has once entered the stomach up again by the gullet, in other words, to vomit. Everybody has seen a dog vomiting, and the act is performed by the pig. The ox and sheep vomit as a normal part of the process of preparing their food for digestion, for rumination.

The relatively small size of the horse's stomach points to it being very active, and recent observations seem to show that, whereas in other animals the stomach forms gastric juice only when a meal has been taken, in the horse it forms it constantly.

A consideration of the anatomy of the horse's stomach affords some useful indications regarding feeding and watering. When convenient horses should be fed at short rather than long intervals. This is an obvious indication, for the small size of the stomach precludes the horse from rapidly ingesting a quantity of food sufficient to serve for a long period. This applies with even greater force to watering. It is a very common practice to water horses only three times a day, the water being by some given before meals, and by others afterwards. Whichever of these plans is adopted, the system is bad; but it is worst when the latter method is adopted. For when the horse, with his stomach already filled with food, ingests a large quantity of water, a great portion of the food must be washed on into the intestine before the gastric juice has had time to act on it. And if it be the case that gastric juice is formed even in the fasting stomach, then watering before meals must wash away this juice into the intestine, where it is of no service. Horses should therefore have water at short intervals, and where practicable they should have free access to it in their mangers. When this is the case the horse drinks frequently, but never in quantities so great as practically to wash out his stomach.

POULTRY.

Stimulants for Hens.

Many years ago I received a hint from an old poultry-raiser, which has been ever since an advantage to me. It was in effect this: "Take time to feed your fowls, and whatever you feed them, throw it to them on the ground or a clean floor; throw but little at a time, and stop the moment one or two of the most rapid eaters are satisfied and go away, or when the fowls take time to quarrel."

As to "condimental foods," some simple stimulants are often efficacious in starting hens to lay after a period of inactivity in this direction. The most valuable is cayenne pepper. Hens will eat soft food containing great quantities of red pepper with apparent relish. In fact, they will eat the seeds of small red peppers, which are extremely hot. Ground ginger is also useful, or supposed to be, and is a common ingredient in condimental foods. Pulverized gentian root is also used for its well-known tonic properties, and assafœtida is recommended, and, I believe, used with good effect.

Iron in some form is positively good. The best form in which to present it is probably that of green vitriol, pulverized by being rubbed in a mortar with a little syrup made from sugar, not molasses. This acts powerfully as a tonic-stimulant. As a regulator—promoting digestion, checking any tendency to disease, and giving tone to the system—nothing is equal to ground charcoal. Fresh soft-wood charcoal is best, and it should not be too finely ground. It seems to have a better effect if it remains a while in the crop and gizzard, doing service, like gravel, in aiding the comminution of other things.

A combination of these various ingredients may be made in about the following proportions, and if judiciously used, will be found useful:

Charcoal, 4 oz.; cayenne (red) pepper, 2 oz.; ground ginger, 1 oz.; ground gentian root, 1 oz.; green vitriol, 1 oz.; assafœtida, 1 oz. Mix thoroughly, and feed once in two or three days in soft feed, using this quantity for 50 hens at first, and afterwards half the quantity.—*Country Gentleman.*

A Learned Judge.

"Well," remarked the justice, "What is this young man accused of?"

"I caught him playing poker, sir," replied the policeman.

"Yes," returned the court. "But I have no objections to poker, you know. If that is all the charge against him I shall discharge him. What have you to say for yourself, young man?"

"I was sitting down with some friends of mine, your Honor, playing a friendly game of cards."

"Yes."

"We had a jack-pot on the table. It was opened and I came in on a pair of deuces. The man who opened it stood pat and bet $10 and I called him."

"Called him on deuces? Twenty-five dollars fine. Call the next."

"Yes," gasped the prisoner, "but I thought you didn't object to poker?"

"I don't; but to call a man on deuces isn't poker. Call the next case."

Don't Run Races in the Dark.

When dusk comes on to-day the flat-raciug season of 1884 will have ended. Dusk comes on early in these dreary November afternoons, bnt there is no danger of any jockey at Manchester repeating the sharp practice of a north-country rider in the old days of long races in heats. The story is a venerable one, bnt true, although whenever repeated in my hearing the name of the perpetrator, and of the course on which this veritable deed of darkness was done, has always been incorrectly given. Most people have heard how, when the last heat of the last race of the day was being rnn, at sucb a late hour that men could hardly see their hands, the jockey mentioned pulled up his horse early in the contest close to a haystack, at a part of the course far from the spectators.

His opponents coutinned their long gallop without missing him, and when by and by the thnd of returning hoofs was heard, this extremely artful and unfair jockey set his horse going again with a long lead, and of course came in first. Moreover, his mouut got the stake, and those who knew of the fraud were silent. Late in life the jockey, in the language of his neighbors, "took a serious turu," and wheu twitted with the above and other early indiscretions sometimes waxed wroth. Then pride in the snccess of his exploits would overcome hypocrisy, and some such dialogue as the following might be heard: "Wasn't it at Carlisle, Mr. Bridle, that you stopped your horse behind the haystack?' "Heaven forgive you for slandering an hon——" would the jockey hegin, and then altering the tone of his reply, say, with a little chuckle, "No, sir, it was at Catterick Bridge!"

The very spot where this curions and most discreditable feat was accomplished has heen pointed out to me by a person conversant with the details. I know, too, some other curions anecdotes of the peccant horseman. Whilst on the subject of races run in dim light, as at Manchester on Thursday, or in darkness, as ou the course where the haystack stood, it may he mentioned that a singnlar case is told hy Orton, the compiler of *Turf Annals of York and Doncaster*. At the York October meeting, iu 1836, was run the Ladies' Plate, a handicap of £5 eacb, "with a superb silver tea service added by the ladies of York and its vicinity; gentlemen riders; heats, one mile and a quarter." It must have heen a lively affair. Four heats were rnn, and the race fell to Mr. Osbaldeston's Whitefoot. In the second heat Zehetta, who had won the first, fell at Middlethorpe corner, and her rider lodged a complaint against Mr. Whitworth, and also againet Mr. Osbaldeston, who rode a horse called Patriot, for ruuning against Zebetta and throwiug her down. Of course poor Zebetta had no claim to start agaiu, and Patriot was declared to be disqnalified. Then the celebrated Captain Becher, who had a monnt in the race, objected to the start. When the final heat was rnn Whitefoot beat Algiers, hnt snch was the darkness that the judge (Mr. Orton), being unable to judge the race from the usual place, left the chair, and decided the heat from the middle of the course. This led to another objection, on the score that the judge was not in his proper place. It was referred to the Stewards of the Jockey Clnh. Lords Chesterfield, Lichfield, and Mr. Charles Greville, and hy them overruled.

The moral of all this is that races should he set to commence early in the dark months, so as to allow due scope in case of dead heats or any unforseen occurrence that may delay the business of the afternoon.—*Bell's Life.*

The link in the chain of records that was wrested from Palo Alto by Elvira has been restored, and once again victory perches npon the banner of Ex-Gov. Stanford's stable. It is au honor never before achieved by any one stable, and, in all human probability, will never be again. What volnmes this fact speaks for the excellent methods employed, and the nnceasing care and training reqnired and judiciously hestowed—2:36¼ as a yearling by Hinda Rose, 2:21 as a two-year-old by Wildflower, 2:19½ as a three-year-old by Hinda Rose, thus giving this great filly a double honor, and when the four-year-old record of 2:18¾ by Bonita was beaten, straightway a new represeutative to do battle for the ,honors is fonnd in Sallie Benton, who gamely goes to the front, and despite a mistake that cost her at least a second of time, marks 2:17¾ at the head of all records for that age. The year 1884 has been a memorable one as regards record breaking, and now, last, but hy no means least, the closing performance of the year redounds to the glory of Pala Alto.—*New York Sportsman.*

The Trotting Stallions,

SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th, 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Muivenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2.22, and Crown Point, 2:21½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26¾; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Gny Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever heen trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait and both the others a 2:40 gait.

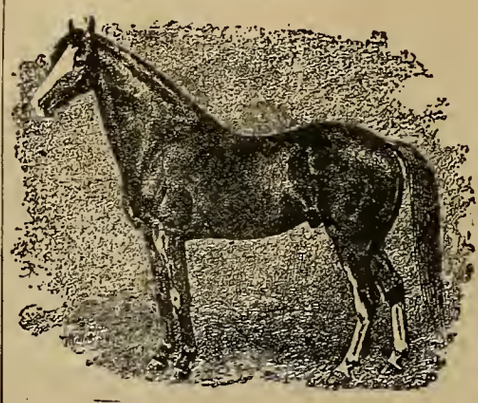
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silverseye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Cars will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, hnt the owner mnst take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pinkeye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performances at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensning season at Marysville, beginning Febrnary 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

Notice to Breeders.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS, DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF will make the coming season in California, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Fees for 1885 will be; Director, $150; Monroe Chief, $75. Particulars as to location and dates, will be announced in due time. JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.

DEAR SIR: Please send me another of your Perfection Bits, the same as you sent me some time in May last. I find it a most complete preventive in a case in which a horse has the habit of putting his tongue over the bit.

Respectfully, E. W BROADHEAD,
MILWAUKEE, WIS. First National Bank.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3¾ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two man in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She best Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Lsn Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I s ver saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rnle, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to gat trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Dioned which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds valne to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endnrance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,5t4.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensning season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at the Drew Stables, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

Splan on Wintering Trotters.

I have been asked to state what my opinion is in regard to wintering horses in a warm climate, that are intended to be campaigned the following season in a colder climate; and also my opinion in regard to wintering horses in California, and what difference, if any, there is between training horses in that country and this.

My experience in California is that a horse can go farther at a high rate of speed than in any other place I know of. They will take on flesh much easier, and stand a good deal more work than they will here. I have seen horses that could not go more than seven-eighths of a mile in this country, go there and trot mile heats and go game. Their feed there is much stronger than it is here. They have a species of grass called alfalfa, that looks very much like our clover. Horses are very fond of it, and it is the most fattening feed in the shape of grass I ever saw.

Their native hay is a species of wild oats, and a horse with ordinary work will keep as fat on that as he will on oats in this country.

When I had my horses there, I fed them from one-half to one-third less grain than I did in this country, and about one-half native hay and one-half timothy hay and grass every day.

The flesh does not seem to waste away, and the horses do not sweat so easily, and the cool nights they have there I think act as a tonic on the horses' nerves, and go a long way towards building him up after a severe racing season.

I think, with a first-class horse, that it pays to send him to California to Winter. They have as fine tracks in that country as I ever saw, and keep them in the best condition, and with the exception of the rainy season, are fit to work upon them all the year round. The rainy seasons there are not as severe as people imagine, as the weather is warm, and I never saw it cold enough there to even freeze the grass. I think a great mistake that most people make in wintering horses in a warm climate, after having had a severe campaign, is that they keep them up and work them too much.

My idea, and the one that Mr. Doble followed with Goldsmith Maid when he took her to California, was to let up on her work entirely, take part of her grain from her, give her plenty of grass, and, after giving her a run of that kind for two or three weeks commence to jog her moderately. I do not think that he cared to have her strung out in any way to speed, unless he had a race on hand. He gave her a great many slow miles; then, two or three weeks before his races he would put the edge on her and go for the money.

I think Kentucky a very nice place to turn horses out to grass, but as a place to train them I do not think it any better than the North. I have never seen a place in Kentucky where they had a road that I thought fit to drive a trotter on, and the tracks are full of frost and cannot be used in the Winter time.

I think it is very necessary, after a horse has had a severe campaign, that he should be let up on and have a run of grass. It helps to get the fever out of his system, purifies his blood, and goes a long way towards building him up for the next year's campaign.

I would not advise taking the grain away from some horses entirely, as in that case they might run down and get thinner; and I believe that a horse to train well should start in with a good coat of flesh.

I have been asked to state what track I consider the best to train horses early in the Spring of the year. I have trained my horses a couple of years at Chester Park, and, for early Spring work, I think it the best point I know of. Some people might object to it on account of its being a half-mile track; in the Spring, as a rule, we do not care to drive horses fast, but I don't think it makes any difference. A good many races are trotted over a half-mile track, so that it might be well enough to have your horse used to it.

Later on, Cleveland is a very good point, as the climate, roads and grass are the finest around any racetrack in this country, and these are very essential, in my opinion, to training a horse and bringing him to the highest point of condition.—*Chicago Horseman.*

Bronchitis—Causes, Symptoms and Treatment.

This is one of the internal ailments to which the horse is most subject during the present season. More frequently, perhaps, than any other of the lung structures the mucous membrane is the seat of disease; the various forms of catarrh confine themselves to this tissue, and inflammation also seems to attack it most frequently. In bronchitis, both the circulation and the respiration are of necessity accelerated; and the disease may be of the low form, and as much debility he present early in the disease as in influenza.

Causes acting apparently under precisely similar conditions, seems to produce various difficult consequences. Two animals, exposed to exactly the same influences may suffer differently, one perhaps from acute pulmonary congestion, the other from simple cold. So, in the same manner, the ordinary causes of cold will in certain instances result in bronchitis. Some peculiarity in constitution must be assumed to explain this, or, in plain terms, we must accept the fact as it occurs without being able to explain it. Inflammatory affections may, like colds or influenza occur apparently independently of the weather. Some animals will suffer from an attack after a short journey, the body being heated by exertion as the phrase goes, and probably exposed to a current of cold air afterwards. Ordinary catarrh commonly enough advances to bronchitis, and so does sudden or acute congestion.

Young animals are more subject to this affection, as to most others of the breathing organs, than old ones, a circumstance that is not remarkable, when we consider the state of the atmosphere they are compelled to inhale in the stable, and compare it with the air they have been accustomed to before being brought into use; added to which there is the influence of a stimulating diet, probably in abundance, with a very limited amount of exercise. Symptoms will vary in different cases, the really distinctive signs of most diseases being often insignificant in their extent. General signs of derangement are apparent enough, and we do not wonder at the number of affections compressed into one general title of "inflammation of the lungs."

The horse will naturally be dull and dispirited; sick animals are not usually remarkably lively; he will not, however, stand obstinately in one position, nor will he manifest any particular desire to avail himself of any openings where he may obtain a little fresh air; on the contrary, he often lies down at intervals, and frequently finds some apparent satisfaction in pushing his head into a corner, quite away from the open door, left so for his especial advantage; and it may generally be taken as a sign of beginning recovery when the horse once more faces the light and stands with his head honestly out in the open air. In a number of cases all sorts of eccentricities are met with, and if any dozen good observers were asked to note down all the symptoms of this or any other form of disease, many discrepancies would be found in their lists.

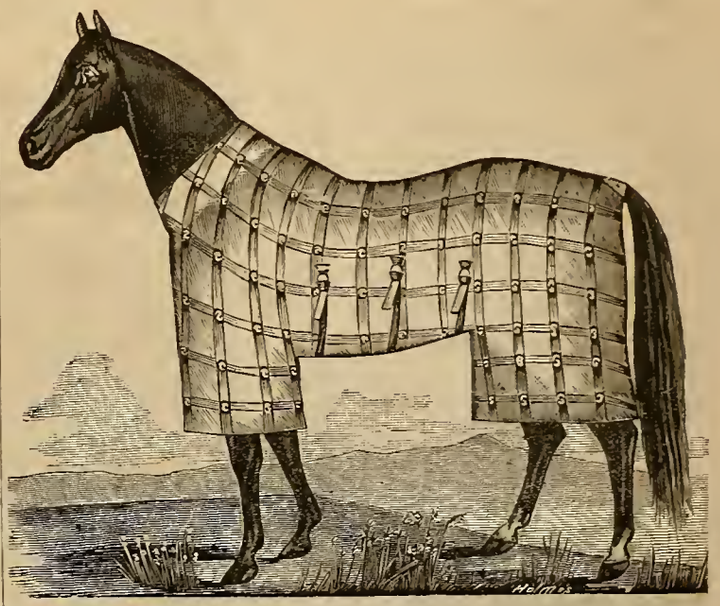
The general signs will invariably be sufficient to point to the lungs, as the organs affected, and a careful examination of those organs will settle the question of the particular tissue most implicated. Respiration is always quickened, according to the temperature of the patient, from 30 to 60 or 70 in the minute; the breath is hot, the mucous membranes are reddened, and usually there is a painful cough. The bronchial murmur is very distinct and higher in pitch than in health. An examination of the pulse will assist to form a correct opinion; in number it will vary from 60 to 100, but in character it is uniformly somewhat full and soft in the early stage of the disease, only becoming quicker and feeble as debility advances.

Presuming the disease to pass through its stages without implicating any other structure besides the mucous membrane, there will be little variation in the symptoms; after a few days the breathing becomes more tranquil, the pulse less frequent, the cough more sonorous, and the general appearance more cheerful; but in the majority of acute cases, particularly in young and plethoric animals, the disturbance extends to the substance of the lungs; deposits take place in the air vesicles, obliterating their cavities; purvalent formations occur in various parts commonly connected with distended bronchiæ, the pleural membrane ultimately becomes implicated, and fluid exudation takes place into the cavity of the chest.

The treatment of simple bronchitis is exceedingly plain. No active measures are admissable; counter irritation (blistering of the chest) will stand first, and may be repeated; febrifuge medicine, with tincture of opium or hyoscyamus, may be given frequently; low diet, consisting principally of bran tea, during the first stage, will be proper, and great care is to be taken to preserve a moderate and uniform temperature. Give tonic as soon as the acute symptoms have subsided. Tincture of gentain, cinchona bark and nitric acid, in small doses, properly diluted are among the most effective. Sulphate of iron will be proper in case of effusion into the chest. However, under the most careful treatment, cases of bronchitis will frequently proceed to a fatal termination, but, as compared with other acute diseases of the lungs, it is probably the least destructive of any.—*Dr. N. H. Paaren, in Prairie Farmer.*

A good note is told on a celebrated driver whom every horseman in the West knows, but who shall be nameless in this. He had a friend down the country who was a pretty fair sort of mechanic in the sulky, when there was not too many to fight in a race, and who owned some real good horses. In the course of time he was led into making a match against a horse that had quite a turn of speed, and feeling fearful as to the result if he drove the race himself, sent for the city driver to come down and help him out, giving it strictly in charge to keep dark, and not let any man know his business, thinking the other side would be scared off if they knew so celebrated a driver was to be the pilot. The driver from the city arrived in due course, and put up at the leading hotel, in fact it was about the only one in the place, and of course the good looking stranger made a great deal of comment, and everyone wanted to know his business. He kept as shady as he knew how, until the afternoon of the race, when he went to the track, drove his friend's horse, and won it in a jog. After the race was over a granger who had been sitting around the hotel where our friend stopped, stepped up to him and said, "You are a good one, you fooled them all but me; I knew you was a devilish rascal the first time I saw you." It is needless to say the laugh was on the driver from the city. He don't hite at any invitations to go into the country now.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879 REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings FG, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

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FAIRLAWN, 1885.

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27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

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The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾, ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

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FOR SALE,



The High Bred Trotting Stallion,

ARTHURTON.

Bay horse with black points, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Abdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder; fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28½. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion his opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of the produce are Arab, :20½ and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, either of which could have beaten 2:20; although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to beat 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arab and Joe Arthurton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the broodmares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

WM. CORBITT, San Mateo, Cal.,
or 218 California St., San Francisco.



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CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

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Now is the time that this Egg Food to their ful every other day to keep them free from them lay through the otherwise they would

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using the Improved Egg hens are not laying now, own light by delaying to 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 cents per week to feed grocers and druggists having it should write for trade terms and supply themselves. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

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These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

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MENLO PARK.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

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STEEL MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

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SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill. say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for loggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

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Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

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Announce the following additional Stakes, to name and close Jan. 15th, 1885, and to be run at their second meeting, beginning the last week in June, and ending the second Saturday in July, 1885.

The Washington Park Cup.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upwards; $100 each; $25 forfeit, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $2,000 added; the second to to receive $300 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights, 5 lbs. below the scale. Winner of any race in 1885 of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Two miles and a quarter.

The Columbia Stakes.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each h f, or $10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights, 5 lbs. below the scale. Winner of any race in 1885 of the value of $1,500 to carry 5 lbs extra. One mile and three-quarters.

The Oakwood Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages; $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $800 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1885. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a furlong.

The Great Western Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages; $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $300 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1885. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

The Boulevard Stakes.

A sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $750 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner in 1885 of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs., of three or more races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

The Quickstep Stakes.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883); $25 each; $10 forfeit; $750 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Half a mile.

To be run under the American Racing Rules, which require ALL ENTRIES TO BE NAMED.

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Please observe that in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeits.

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Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest corroboration from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¾, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:23½, last half in 1:13¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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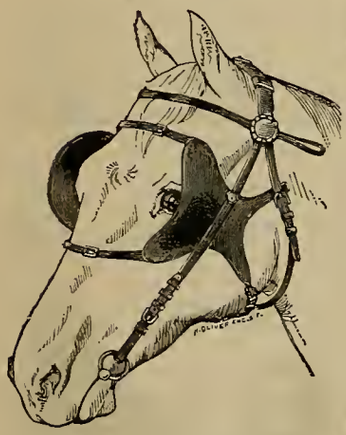
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Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

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LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†8:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†3:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

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Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
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Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

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"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

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C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
1:00 P M	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*5:40 A M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express.	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East, Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*3:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:40 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*8:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:23—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:15—9:45—10:15.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:15—‡12:45—1:15—2:45—3:15—4:15—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 4.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 24 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



ANTEVOLO.

By Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

OWNED BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Our readers will remember the illustration of Antevolo in his two-year-old form which appeared in this paper, and will no doubt agree with us that he has developed into a fine looking four-year-old. From reasons of modesty we must allow them to judge, and will only say that he is one of the handsomest, best disposed and most capable horses we ever raised. He is by Electioneer:

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

The Thoroughbred Horse—His Origin and Breeding.

Col. Tasker, the importer of Selima, by the Godolphin Arebian, had such a career of uninterrupted success in Maryland and Virginia with horses of his breeding, that Maryland-bred horses were excluded from the Jockey Club purses in the Colony of Virginia. He therefore sent his mares to Virginia to foal, as did many of the shrewdest English breeders to France whilst the rule was in force allowing foreign-bred horses seven pounds. Col. Tasker renewed his successes in a few years with Virginia-bred horses. His Excellency Geo. Washington was at that time one of the stewards of the Jockey Club at Alexandria, Va., and often ran his horses in Virginia and South Carolina. Col. John Tayloe, of Mount Airy, Va., may be said to have been the father of the turf in the Old Dominion. He imported many valuable horses, including the famous Jenny Cameron, by Caddy, son of Fox, by Clumsy, he by Old Hauthoy, by the D'Arcy Turk, dam Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, son of the Brownlow Turk. From her he bred Betty Blazella, by Eng. Blaze, son of Flying Childers; Lloyd's Traveler, and Silverlegs, by Morton's imp. Traveler, son of Croft's Partner, by Jigg, son of the Byerly Turk; Young Jenny Cameron and Pompadour, by imp. Valiant, son of Dormouse, by the Godolphin Arabian, and a daughter of Crab, by the Alcock Arabian. Most of these were famous racehorses in their day, and much of the best stock of the present day trace to some of them. From Betty Blazella he bred the famous racers Yorick and Tryall, by Moreton's imp. Traveler. He also imported Peggy, by Trumpator, son of Conductor, by Matchem, son of Cade, her dam Peggy, sister to Postmaster, by Herod. He also imported Peggy's daughter, Britannia, by Pegasus, son of Eclipse. From Peggy he bred Clermont, by imp. Spread Eagle; Peggy, by imp. Bedford, son of Dungannou, by Eclipse, and Fairy, by Highflyer. From Britannia he bred Roxalana, by Selim, the Arabian; she was the dam of the famous Miss Chance, by imp. Chance, dam of Tychicus. Col. Tayloe also imported Lady Northumberland, by Northumberland, son of Cade, by the Godolphin Arabian; her dam by Shakespeare, son of Hobgoblin, by Aleppo, son of the Darley Arabian. She was the dam of some good ones, including Butler's Columbus, by imp. Pantaloon; Cub by Yorick and Kitty Fisher, by imp. Regulus. Col. Tayloe also imported several stallions, including Robin Redbreast, by Sir Peter Teazle, son of Highflyer, dam Wren, by Woodpecker, son of Herod, out of Papillon, by Snap, the dam of Sir Peter Teazle. He was sire of the famous Robin mare, dam of Rattler, Childer's Sumpter and Flirtilla, all by the noted Sir Archy. Col. Tayloe imported Petworth, by Dragon, son of Woodpecker, out of Everlasting, by Eclipse; Anvelina; by Anvil, son of Herod, dam Augusta, by Eclipse, out of Hardwick's dam, by Herod. Anveliua was sold to Col. Alston, of South Carolina, and was famous as a brood mare. She was the dam of Lottery, by imp. Bedford, a grandson of Eclipse. She (Lottery) produced Young Lottery, Koscinsko, Saxe Weimar, Crusader, Phenomenon and Mery Singleton, all by Sir Archy, and Sylph, by Hepheston, nearly all famous as racehorses, stallions and brood mares. The Senior and Junior Col. John Tayloe made many other importations, including Childers, by Blaze, son of Flying Childers; Dungannon, Volunteer, Gabriel, and the noted Cestianira, the dam of the Godolphin Arabian of America, Sir Archy, the value of which will fully appear as we proceed. Col. Lewis Burwell imported Regulus, son of Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian, dam by Croft's Partner. Col. Byrd, of Westover, imported Calista, by Forrester, son of Forrester, by Hartley's Blind Horse, by the Holdernese Turk, dam by Crab, son of the Alcock Arabian. She was the dam of Mercury, by Janus, Camilla, and Daudridge's Fearnought, by imp. Fearnought. Burwell's Traveler, by imp. Traveler and others. Col. Baylor imported Cassandra, by Whitenose, son of the Godolphin Arabian, dam by Dovenshire Blecklegs, son of the Alcock Arabian; she was the dam of Stella, by English Shakespeare. He also imported the noted Jenuy Dismal, by Dismal, son of the Godolphin Arabian, dam by Whitefoot, son of Bay Bolton, by Grey Hautboy; she was the dam of John Dismal, by imp. Sober John; Spanking Roger, by imp. Jolly Roger, Fitzhugh's Regulus, Specimen, Showman, Godolphin and Betsey Pringle, all by imp. Fearnought, all noted in their day and progenitors of much fine stock. Carter Braxton imported the noted Kitty Fisher, one of the most valuable of all the early importations; she was by Cade, son of the Godolphin Arabian, dam by the Somerset Arabian, out of the famous Beld Charlotte, by Old Royel, son of the Holderness Turk; she was the dam of Wormsley's King Herod. Crippled Fearnought and Young Kitty Fisher, by imp. Fearnought; Kitty Fisher, by imp. Vampire; Virginia Cade, by Partner, son of Mouctou's imp. Traveller, and many others. Kitty Fisher, by Vampire, produced Hoskin's Kitty Fisher, by Symme's Wildair; she was the dam of Melzar, by imp. Medley; Americus, by imp. Shark; Minerva, by Bellair; Albert, by Americus, her son, and Kitty Fisher, by imp. Aldermen. The family has always been famous: Moll Brazen, by Cub, son of Fox and Nancy Bywell, by Matchem, dam of Goliah, son of Old Fox. She was a famous race mare in Maryland in 1770-71 and '72. Bloesom was imported by Gen. Thos. Nelson, of Virginia; she was by Sloe, son of Crab, dam by Regulus. She was noted as the dam of Rockingham, Sloe and Star, by Partuer, son of Traveler, Americus, by Fearnought, and Aid-de-Camp, by Specimen. South Carolina made some valuable importations before the Revolutiou, the best of which were Follower, by Blank, son of the Godolphin Arabian, dam by Croft's Partner, and Flimnap, by South, son of Regulus, dam by Cygnet, own brother to Cripple, by the Godolphin Arabian; the latter was quite a celebrated horse. In New York, Gen. Jas. Delancey made some valuable importations—the stallions Wildair and Lath. Wildair was by Cade, son of the Godolphin Arebian, dam by Steady, son of Flying Childers, out of mare by Croft's Partuer, son of Jigg; by the Byerly Turk he was the sire of Dr. Jos. Simm's Wildair, Basbaw and Slamerkin, called Maria Slamerkin, and Miss Slamerkin, the two latter out of the imp. Cub Mare, imported at the same time, about 1764. She was by Cub, son of Fox, dam sister to Leede's, by Second son of the Alcock Arabian, etc., from Slamerkin many of the most famous horses in America have descended, and many of the very best now on the American turf trace to her and the imported Cub Mare. Wildair's stock became famous in England, and he was sent back about 1772, and afterward sired Tommy out of a Syphon mare, who won the St. Leger in 1779. Lath was by Shepherd's Crab, son of Crab, dam Crazy, by Lath, son of the Godolphin Arabian. These mentioned, and some others, which space compels us to omit, constitute nearly all the most valuable ones imported prior to the Revolutiou, and laid the foundation of the best stock now in the country, and all partaking largely of the great lines of blood which we have mentioned, the Eclipse, Matchem and Herod.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

American Girl and Her Career.

In the galaxy of trotting stars, which contained such horses as Goldsmith Maid, Dexter, Lady Thorne, Lula, Judge Fullerton, Lucy and others, none were more prominent then American Girl. She was a slashing big mare, of fine movements and with an immense amount of courege. In 1862 the mare was foaled as the property of Mr. Phillip Travis, of Westchester county, N. Y. She was got by Amos' Cassius M. Clay, out of a mere of utterly unknown blood that was bought in a team from Virginia at the breaking out of the war, and did service in a brick yard at Kruger's Station, on the Hudson river road, until her death. Amos' Clay at one time belonged to John Pollock, of Philadelphia, and he died at the age of twenty-seven, the property of H. Farrell, Mount Moriah, Philadelphia. Mr. Travis presented the filly to his sons, and they soon afterwards sold her to a Mr. Odell, who quickly discovered that the daughter of old black Cassiue and the brick yard mare was a younguster of more than ordinary merit. In 1866, when the mare was four years old, she made her first appearance upon a public track, in a scrub race, at Newburgh, N. Y. Mr. Odell then sold her to Messrs. Travis & Mason, residents of Peekskill.

In the Fall of 1867 the mare had developed such speed as warranted her owners in matching her two races against J. J. Bradley, a horse that had already shown his quality as a trotter. In the first race the mere was compelled to go to wagou and Bradley in harness; in the second race both were to go to harness. The opening race Bradley won, but it was desperately contested. American Girl won the first heat in 2:32½, which was the fastest heat in the race. Bradley captured the second heat, but the third attempt was a dead heat. Bradley, however, won the next two heats, which decided the race. The time for the second race came around, but Borst, who controlled Bradley, seemed to be satisfied with the result of the first race, and he paid the forfeit in the second match. Upon equal terms it was clearly demonstrated that the mare was superior to Bradley. It was not very long after this when American Girl was sold to William Lovell, of New York, for $7,000, who at once placed her in the hands of John Lovett, a well-known driver. On the 4th of June, 1868, American Girl first met Goldsmith Maid in a race. The former was six years old and the latter eleven. It was a hotly-fought contest and it took six heats to decide it. Goldsmith Maid won the first two heats, and she looked all over a winner. The Girl, however, took the third heat, but the next heat wes a dead one. American Girl then brought her great staying qualities into play and finished the race in the next two heats. The best time in the race was 2:28, made by American Girl. Two weeks after this race the Girl and General McClellan met, and, although the mare won the first two heats, she was defeated in the next three and consequently lost the race. After this contest the change of drivers, which had so often been made while the mare was owned by Mr. Lovell, commenced. She was first placed in charge of Hiram Howe, and in her first race under this gentleman's direction she met and defeated Goldsmith Maid in a six heat race, the best time of which was 2:25. She participeted in several other races during the year 1868, winning four racee and heating, among others, George Wilkes, Rhode Island and Goldsmith Maid. Her best record during the season was 2:24, made in the third heat of a race against Rbode Island. In 1869 Hiram Howe was depoeed from the management and the mare was turned over to Peter Manee. The first race Mauee drove her in was against Lady Thorne, by whom she was defeated. The celebrated mare Lucy, then 13 years old, was pitted against the Girl, and the latter was again beaten. Manee was compelled to step down and out, and Roden beceme her pilot. The mare started ont very prominently under this driver's charge, her first race being truly a great one. It occurred at Prospect Park, May 29, 1869. In the race with her were Lucy, Goldsmith Maid, Rhode Island, Bashaw, Jr., and George Wilkes. American Girl downed the gang in three straight heats and in the excellent time of 2:23½, 2:23½, 2:21. This race estehlished the big mare's fame as a first-class trotter beyond dispute. On the 26th of June the same year, at Narragansett Park, she geined additional distinction and placed her name second on the scroll of feme at that date, by defeating Lady Thorne, Goldsmith Maid, Lucy and George Palmer in straight heats in 2:22½, 2:19, 2:20½, which proved to be the very best race that had ever been trotted, and against four of the fastest trotters that the country could produce.

During the season of 1869 she won ten racee, and trotted sixteen beats in 2:25 or better. Notwithstanding the mare had accomplished wonders nnder the manegement of Roden, he was superseded in August of the same year by Ben Daniels, but the cheuge did not add anything to the mare's reputation. She commenced the campaign of 1870 in Daniel's hands, by beating George Palmer and George Wilkes, and won seven racee, but only made seven heats in 2:25 or better during the seeson, and was clearly not up to the standard of the previous year. In 1871 she still remeined in Daniels' hands and won six races, none of which, however, were up to the mark of her performances of 1869. Her best heat during the year 1871 wes 2:20. In 1872 American Girl was placed in the hands of Ben Mace, and during the season she won eight races, heating such cracks as W. H. Allen, Lucy, Henry, Goldsmith Maid, George Palmor, Rosalind, and others. It was on the 9th of August, this year, that the Girl made her name go ringing through the land and placing her beside Dexter, who then had the best record. It was in a race with Lucy, and although the daughter of George M. Patcheu was victorious, American Girl came out of the contest with a record of 2:17¼. Her best race of the eame year, however, was at Fleetwood Park, when she won over Lucy, Henry and Goldsmith Maid in 2:21, 2:19¼ and 2:24. Her season's record was the winning of sixteen heats in 2:25 or botter. In 1873 the mare's owner seemed to desire another change in the manageneut, and Ben Mace was deposed for Dan Pfifer. She won five races dnring the year, the host of which was over Judge Fullerton, by Edward Everett, and Camors, by General Knox. The race took place over Prospect Park and was won by American Girl in three straight heats, in 2:28, 2:22 and 2:22¼.

In 1874 the Girl started in a great many races and was successful in nine. Her best race and the crowning one of her career upon the turf was at Albany, Sept. 25th, when she beat Camore in 2:20¼, 2:16¼ and 2:19, being an average of about 2:18½ to the heat, and placing them among the fastest three heats that had ever been trotted in a race. She commenced the campaign of 1875 upon June 18th, at Jackson, Mich. She won a heat in 2:28¾, but lost the race. She was subsequently beaten at East Saginaw, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Utica and Hartford. She won but two heats in all these places—a fourth heat at Chicago in 2:25, and a first heat at Poughkeepsie in 2:17¾. At Springfield, however, she was successful against Lula and Nettie, in 2:22, 2:24 and 2:22. At Elmira, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 2d, she was entered against a formidable field of horses in the free-for-all race. The mare was in apparently good condition, although having just recovered from a slight attack of the epizootic, which had prevailed to a considerable extent. She had been thoroughly examined before the race and no danger was anticipated in starting her. She started with the rest of the horses in her usual spirited manner, but just before reaching the quarter pole she was enddenly observed to stagger and finally to fall upon the track. When the heat had been concluded the track was deluged with people, and a break made where the great mare had fallen. It was quickly discovered that the famous trotter was dead. A post-mortem examination showed her lungs in a congested condition, engorged with blood. She was thirteen years old at the time of her death.

"Commemorating" a Record.

Mr. Bushey writes the New York *Times* the following statement of how Mr. Bonner's scruples were overcome in the matter of trotting Maud S. after her purchase from Vanderbilt:

Allow me to say that Mr. Bonner has never started a horse for money. Among the owners of great flyers he is the exception in this reepect. His stable has cost him hundreds of thousands of dollars without returning him one cent on the investment, except in the way of recreation and health. As you make a reference to me in your colnmns I ask for a little space to explain—to make the point more clear. It was at his house in this city that I urged Mr. Bonner to start Maud S. for a record. At first he declined. I argued that he could do so without violating the fixed rule of his life, without offending a single healthy canou of the church. I pointed out that he had always paid dearly for records—$35,000 for the 2:17¼ of Dexter, and $36,000 for the 2:13¾ of Rarus—and added that it would be cheaper for him to allow Maud S. to receive proper credit under the rule should she succeed in beating 2:09¾, than to pay an enormous sum for Jay-Eye-See in case the little black gelding should get down to 2:09¼. I further remarked that he had an opportunity to set idle gossip at rest by giving a practical demonstration to the world of his wonderful knowledge of the equine structure and foot balancing. Maud S., like all the other horses owned by him, had greatly improved under his treatment, every joint freely articulating, and I urged that it was a duty to let the people see that there was more in scientific shoeing than they had dreamed of. "But how can I get a record unless I trot for gate fees or purse?" asked Mr. Bonner. "Easy enough," I replied. "There is great rivalry among the leading trotting associations. Each is ambitious to be known as having the fastest track in the country. The association at Hartford, where Maud S. now is, will be glad to profit by the performance of the mare should she trot below her present record. Let it commemorate the achievement by awarding to Maud S. a cup." "Commemorate," said Mr. Bonner, rising and pacing the floor. "Commemorate is good. Write out the conditions in full." Taking the vacant chair at the library desk, I wrote:

"In compliance with a promise made through the press to the citizens of Hartford, Mr. Bonner's old home, Maud S. will trot at Charter Oak Point on Tuesday, Oct. 14th, or next good day, exhibition heats against her own record of 2:09¾, and should she beat the record (which she may not be able to do, owing to the lateness of the season and the uncertainty of the weather) the Charter Oak Driving Park will commemorate the achievement by awarding to her a cup with the time made by her engraved thereon."

The clerse was criticelly examined by Mr. Bonner, and just before the hands of the clock pointed to the midnight hour he said that he would start the chestnut queeu under it. I went to Hartford the next morning and arranged with President Morgan G. Bulkeley to advertise the exhibition. Mr. Veil, the secretary of the National Trotting Association, wented to strike out "commemorate" as a word not recognized by the trotting code, but when I told him that everything hinged on it he withdrew his objection. The day was bad when Maud S. started, and after failure she was shipped to Lexington. Previous to starting at the latter place Mr. Brodhead, manager of Woodhurn Farm, asked for the privilege of commemorating the achievement in case of success, because the lowering of the record would greatly benefit Woodhurn, where the sire, the dam, the brother and two sisters of Maud S. are owned. Mr. Bonner cheerfully assented, and the 2:09¾ of Maud S. was thus commemorated into a technical record. The triumph of the queen was extremely gratifying to her owner, arousing as it did the enthusiasm of the nation and demonstrating marked improvement, through rational foot treatment, on the part of the mare, and now I seldom meet Mr. Bonner without facetious allusion by him to the word commemorate. He has sundry hands me a cent for the "happy thought" and I am rapidly accumulating a stack of copper coins.

There is a commotion in English turf circles. A cable-gram, dated Jan. 3d, says: "The Duke of Westminster, as Master of the Horse, served a notice to all concerned in the Queen's Plates, that during the year they shall only be competed for by a horse bred in the United Kingdom, and no horse will be allowed to win more than two events per year. It is also announced by the stewards of the Jockey Club that jockeys, as in the last year, shall not hold a license who wholly or partly own horses that race, but a training jockey may own two or more horses. Nor shall jockeys hold licenses, who even indirectly bet or receive the slightest uresent. Sporting circles vigorously denounce the Duke of Westminster in the Queen's Plate matter, which disfranchises Epsom, Doncaster, Hampton and Goodwood from stakes retained for Ascot and York. Sporting men say that Newmarket is favored to save Jockey Club coffers. That despotic parliament of the turf, composed of stewards of the Jockey Club, is socially considering newer rules more stringent against cash betting, fearing that Parliament may take the turf abusee up."

When Colonel John Treedwell, nearly one hundred years ago, saw grand old Messenger plunge down the gang plank of the ship that brought him safely over the great waters, and rear up—brandishing his forelegs in the air, despite the restraing efforts of his two grooms, when he reached the solid earth—he exclaimed, "This is a horse in a thousand; wherever he goes, I shall send a mare to him!"

Mr. Brodhead writes this from Woodhurn farm: "As Mr. Bonner has done so much for the breeding interests in allowing Maud S. to trot, I hope he will start another boom by sending Malice, Manetta, Nutbonrne, and a carload of his other great horses to Lexington this season. We will give him a rousing no betting meeting."

Accordiug to the latest advices from England, the Jockey Club has removed the disabilities of Charles Archer, the trainer, and granted him the license to train at New Market which was refused a year ago, on the ground of his connection with Mr. Walton in the running of the horse Boswell.

Lord Falmouth's Theories on Breeding.

The most successful turfite of all time has been Lord Falmouth, and that with animals of his own breeding, and yet, as far as strains of blood go, he appears to have mated his mares entirely without theory. Take, for instance, Chevisaunce, the dam of Jannette (who probably would fetch more money than any other mare in the world). She was in successive years put to stallions of such totally different strains of blood as Gladiateur, Rosicrucian, Lord Clifden (the result of this cross was Jannette), Parmesan, Scottish Chief, and Queen's Messenger. Then Spineway is sent to Scottish Chief, Kingcraft, and Petrarch, and Queen Berthe to Sauuterer, Trumpeter, Fitz Roland, Mecaroni, Adventurer, Kingcraft, so that blood is quite ignored. Theory, however, Lord Falmouth had in breeding, and to this we have not referred above, and, to judge by the mares he has, the following appears to have been the rules on which he acted in the production of thoroughbred horses: To breed from no mere thet had not won a race (to this the only exception was the highly tried Lady of Mercie) thet hed not run at two years old, or remained on the turf longer then four years old (except Lillien), or whose dam had not bred other winners besides herself.

It is curious to note that since 1860 the Derby has only been won twice by the progeny of mares thet never ran. Alice Hawthorn, the dam of Thormanby, ran no less than seventy-one races, of which she won forty-nine and one-half. Blink Bonny, the dam of Blair Athol, ran twenty races, and won fourteen; Seclusion, the dam of Hermit, twenty-two races, and won six; while Marigold, Doncaster's dam, although she never ran at two years old, afterwards appeared fourteen times in public, and won five races. According to this, racing, instead of its being mimical to the success of the mares et the stud, has the contrary effect; and in the case of Cemballo (winner of the Two Thousand and sire of the Lambkin) we may note thet his dam, the speedy Little Lady, ran her first race as a yearling, appearing altogether thirty-five times, and winning sixteen races. We may note that in the other generations also the hard work of the meres has had no evil effect, for Seclusion's son, Hermit, will very likely prove to be the most successful sire of all time. Hermit ran in twenty-five races, of which he won eight only, and these during his two and three years old career, after which he ran ten races without winning. Blair Athol earned et the stud the enormous sum of £65,000, while his immediate descendents won in stakes on the English Turf alone more than £170,000. Pocahontas, whose direct descendents won the four classic races no less than forty-five times, ran many races. She lived to thirty-three years of age, bred fifteen foals, amongst them Stockwell, Rataplan, King Tom, Knight of Kars, and Knight of St. Patrick. The potency of her powers is proved by the fact that her last foal, Arancarie, bred when Pocahontas was twenty-five years old, produced in her turn Stephanotis, Wellingtonie, Camelia (winner of the Oaks), Chemant (winner of the Two Thousand, etc.), and Reyon d'Or (winner of the St. Leger.)

It is clear, therefore, that racing, unless carried to the greatest extreme, and perhaps not then, as witness Alice Hawthorn, has no detrimental effect on meres. Great harm is done by overdoing young sires at the stud. Even more harm, however, results from the English fashion of feeding stallions heavily and giving them little work, so that they look sleek as moles, but are full of all impurities. A stallion should have plenty of exercise; in fact, it would be most beneficial that he should be turned in the paddock for a few hours every day, or be ridden regularly, the latter plan being adopted successfully in Germany. A stallion to serve mares should be almost in as hard a condition as when in training, and then his powers are unimpaired and his foals healthy, while the contrary is the case when the stallion is gross and plethoric.—*London Field.*

A Flourishing Society.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association was held at Santa Rosa, on the 12th, President I. De Turk presiding. After the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting, the annual reports of the President, Secretary and Treesurer were read. These showed the affairs of the association to be in a splendid condition. During the past year, the old indebtedness of $2,000 with interest has been paid, and $4,000 has been expended in permanent improvements on the grounds of the association, the entire sum thus expended aggregating $6,232.53. This does not include the expenses of the annual fair. The total expenditures of the year amounted to $15,921.88, and the receipts to $14,085.95; this shows the total indebtedness of the association, which is $1,835.93. Had the association commenced the year without any indebtednese, and built no more stalls or expended no money on other improvements, instead of being in debt, it would have had $4,396.60 in the treasury. This expenditure will not have to be made again, so that the claim that the association is more than self sustaining, and that the stock-holders have a dividend of nearly $4,500 in improvements is clearly demonstrated. The foregoing is condensed from the reports of the officers. The reports were referred to an auditory committee consisting of James Austin, B. M. Spencer and J. W. Morey.

The election of a board of seven directors was next in order. Seventy-five out of the one hundred stockholders being present and entitled to a vote. The following selections were made: James H. Laughlin, I. DeTurk, Guy E. Grosse, W. Finlaw, E. Fitton, John N. Bailhache and Rufus Murphy. The directors will meet for organization on Saturday, 17th inst.

The success that this society has had is a matter of congratulation to all our citizens. Not one cent of aid has it received from outside sources, yet it to-day represents a splendid property. The track is one of the finest in the world, and all the buildings, stables, pavilion and grand stand are first-class. Its annual meetings are one of the institutions of the State, and are looked forward to by hundreds with pleasure. It is a success and is made so by the shrewd, business-like management of those who have it in charge.—*Santa Rosa Democrat.*

The recent death is announced in England of Mr. J. Johnstone, one of the most famous of the old north country turfmen. He was associated with Mr. Jardine, his cousin, and owned Pretender, who won the Two Thousand and Derby of 1867. More recently he owned the crack Border Minstrel. He was also an ardent follower of coursing.

The annual boom in thoroughbred stock sales, has begun with the sale of the two-year-old Favor to Green Morris, for $12,000. Inasmuch as he cost but $470 in the Spring of 1883, and won five out of eight starts in 1884, landing some $6,000 in stakes for his owner, this is one of the most profitable transactions we have heard of in some time.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Mild Weather in the East—Kentucky Derby Gossip—The New Orleans January Race Meeting—Distinguished Visitors to Belle Meade Farm—Mr. Wheatley and the Maryland Jockey Club. Etc., Etc.

The old year is going out to-day like the meekest of lambs. Thermometer at 60 degrees, and everyone wilted and enervated with the undesired warmth after a temperature of down to zero, only a few days ago. We hope that 1885 may come in like a new year should do; and to-night, fortunately, the temperature is rapidly getting cooler.

To-morrow entry day will be over (though of course the Washington Park Stakes claim attention by the 15th), and then the attention of the turf world will be directed to the New Orleans race meeting, beginning on the 20th, and to the recent developements concerning the Louisville Derby. That betting on the Blue Ribbon of Kentucky is likely to be confined to this city is almost certain, judged by the recent announcement of another firm of Western bookmakers that they have determined to do no business on the race, having doubtless had all they want the last few years. It is not likely, however, that our metropolitan pencillers will retire from the field in this manner, for they, in common with many other persons, have no doubt discovered that this year's Derby is a very uncertain race, and would still continue to remain an open event even if the redoubtable Green Morris should buy two or three more of the candidates engeged in the coming struggle in May. That any would-be backer of Favor can be accommodated very soon in this city, as soon as business begins, is little short of a certainty, as also the fact that the bookmekers here will bet egeinst this colt as long as the money goes on, for his performances were not those of a Himyar, a Spendthrift or a Hindoo. They were simply those of a good, steady rater, with occasional claims to brilliency in his races. True, his last race, a mile in the mud at Louisville, where he ran second to Bonanza, the Californian, was very creditable, and made a great impression on some of the eye-witnesses, but on other occasions that might be quoted he was badly beaten by two-year-olds not now considered as quite first-class. Another reason is tending to the belief that the metalliciens of Gotham will, in due time, "lay against any of 'em" in the race, Favor or any other, is that the astute Green Morris has now at least three prominent colts in the struggle, the two Ten Broecks, Ten Stone and Freeman (leaving out Biersau for the time being), and his recent purchase, the high-priced son of Pat Molloy and Favorite. Now the question comes up in view of the reports of the great improvements in Freeman, and of Ten Stone's known great burst of speed when he won the seven furlongs at Washington last Fall, and his subsequent growth and general good looks, whether anyone can tell at this early day how "the (stable) cat is going to jump." If they can, they are wiser than the majority of their fellows and we believe the bookmekers in this city will give them every opportunity to find out. Why shouldn't they? The others in the stake are not a lot of "crabs." In our opinion the contest is as open a one as in any year since its inauguration in 1875, and more than one subscriber to the race is confident that the winner is in his stable in spite of Green Morris and all his "crecks." J. R. Swiney's Redstone, C. G. Speth's promising pair, Thistle and Exile, the colt Isaac Murphy, half-brother to Pearl Jennings, Capt. Cottrill's lot, Lord Coleridge, O. B. and Jim Guest, of whom the last named showed such fairly good form on more than one occasion, that if he has trained on since lest Fall he may perhaps follow in the footsteps of his brother Buchanen; Nichols' Warrenton, whom good judges say is as fast a colt as any in the stake; Skookum, the Long Islander of the Suffolk stable, whose evident staying qualities, as exhibited at Coney Island last Fall, will find him backers if he goes to Kentucky; Venlter, the speedy son of Vagabond, whose stringing out of a large field of youngsters at Lexington last Spring was such a runaway race as to leave no doubt that he will be in the foremost of the fight if he can stay the trip; and Volo the Illinois colt, who showed his owners, the Power Bros., good work in private before he got off, ere all in it, to say nothing of Williams' Joe Cotton, the St. Louis colt Keokuk, whose sire Long Taw, (Dave Moore), was one of the gamest sons of Longfellow, that ever looked through a bridle; Trump, the recently sold Socks; Young's McGrathiana, and the "dark" Falconer, Royal Knight, and Lepanto. Now we think this recapitulation of such a fairly good lot of colts in the Derby, outside of the Morrie cracks, shows that the latter will have their work cut for them to carry off the prize. There are a number of others that are not mentioned in the foregoing, some of them winners, too, as anyone who takes the trouble to peruse the list of nominations may see, and all turfmen know the often meteoric improvement in thoroughbreds from their second to their third years—Luke Blackburn's case for instance. So if ever, in our opinion, there was an open race, it is next May's Derby.

The New Orleans meeting is more than likely to be a great success. Those in charge are determined to leave no stone unturned to attract the best horses obtainable, and to have everything conducted on a fair and honorable basis that will leave no room for cavil. It will conduce greatly to the popularity of the sport in the Crescent City this Winter, however, if the management will secure the services of a capable starter. The experience of the past racing year has taught more than one turf association how important it is that the starting flag should be in capable hands, for nothing disgusts the public sooner than bad starting, which reduces the sport down to simply good luck in getting away, which is not racing and not satisfactory to anyone. If neither Messrs. Caldwell or Sheridan can be secured, surely there must be some other who can fill the bill.

One of the dailies gets off the following on the "Brigbton Beach regulars:" "By George! here's one of 'em now—first I've seen since the Brighton races stopped;" and the driver of the Flatbush avenue car that was slowly climbing up the hill in Fulton street, Brooklyn, slung the brake handle round in response to a signal from a stout lady in black who stood on the curb. The signal was not a frantic waving of both hands, filled with parcels and parasols, but an almost imperceptible nod of the head, similar to that which the quiet but big buyer at the auction gives.

"Don't know her, hey?" continued the driver, in response to an inquiry. "Why, she's one of the Brighton regulars, and used to go in heavy, too. I guess she came out big, if that new sealskin's anything to go by. We used to get a couple of 'em at the Bridge and eight or ten on the way up on our early up trip on race days. An' there was one funny thing about 'em. They was all of 'em great big fatties, just like that 'un in there, an' they all dressed in black. Most of 'em was married women. How they'd manage when they lost a pile, I don't know, but they kept it up regular, for we took that same crowd up to the depot right straight through the season. I wonder what on earth they do now that there ain't no racin'?" and the driver shook his head in a puzzled way, as though the problem was beyond his solving.

Just when congratulations have fairly poured in on the Maryland Jockey Club at the apparent solution of their troubles in their selection of Mr. Charles Wheatley as secretary, comes the unpleasant news to friends of the club that Mr. Wheatley will not be able to accept the position, supplemented by the later intelligence that he had agreed to act for the club during their Spring meeting in May, when another Secretary will be elected. As an organizer and arranger of all the necessary details of a race-meeting, Mr. Wheatley has been so uniformly successful in past years, that all well wishers of the third in seniority of our Eastern racing associations would have been pleased to see him assume the helm of management at Baltimore, if compatible, of course, with his duties at Saratoga.

The Rendell Congressional party, when at Nashville last week, are said to have particularly enjoyed their visit to Belle Meade Stock Farm, and the hospitality of Gen. W. H. Jackson. Luke Blackburn, Enquirer, Bramble and Great Tom received their full meed of admiration, as also the fine collection of stud matrons and young weanlings. But what pleased the Washingtonians most, apparently, was Gen. Harding's handsome deer park, and each and every member of the party voted Belle Meade the handsomest stock farm in the Southwest. The yearlings now there are described as very promising, and the performance of the Dwyers' youngster at Brighton last month ought to make the young Brambles sell well.

Plunger Welton's unofficial announcement that he is about to take up his residence in St. Louis, and to retire from the turf, does not appear to have created any great sensation. If he sells off his horses there will certainly be some warm competition for the English four-year-old, Richmond, this son of Bold Beyrell showing on our courses, when comparatively just off the ship, that he was a colt above the average. His effort in the Derby was a good one up to his distance, a mile and a quarter, and more than one on this side of the "big pond" would be glad to secure him. The wily Plunger, however, has given out so many intentions and announced so often what he would do, and what he wouldn't do, that not much credence will be given to reports about him or his, until the same are well authenticated.

While the innovations of Lord Cadogan and other members of the English Jockey Club, as reported by the Bennett-Mackey cable, are creating no little excitement in English turf circles, all American turfmen will rejoice to hear that grand old Eole is doing so well at Tom Cannon's place that he is likely to be entered for one or more of the Spring handicaps in May and June. The Manchester Cup is about a good distance for this grand son of Eolus, and as he is not likely to get over 115 or 116 lbs., judged by the weights put on him last Fall, he is likely to give a good account of himself. Success to Eole and his plucky young owner.

None can heer the rumors of the suspension of "Krik's Guide without great regret. For eight years Mr. Crickmore has so untiring perseverence in the effort to supply the complete racing statistics of each season for the public at large has been the subject of admiration to all who were acquainted with the up-hill work of the undertaking. Deficits have been met out of the compiler's own pocket, and, as he says in the announcement published in the *World*, "it would be criminal for him to contract any such increased debt as the continuance of the Guide demands." We honor the pluck that stops a cherished enterprise before becoming head over heels involved, as well as the grit that kept the fight up so long under adverse circumstances. Mr. Crickmore has the sympathy of all, and his loss is not such a great one as those who will miss their "Krik's" Guide.

For some time, since they left St. Louis, traces of the Archer party have disappeared like so much smoke. It seems the famous jockey and his friend Captain Bowling have been at the Hot Springs, and last week they turned up at the Cresent City to take in the Exposition. Whether they will make a tour through the Southern cities, or take the trans-continental trip to California, had not yet been decided.

New York, Dec. 31st, 1884. PACIFIC.

Equine Sprinters.

The great match for $5,000 between Big Mare, owned by J. Adams, of Berryessa Valley, and Blue Mountain Belle, owned by S. J. Jones, of Portland, Oregon, was decided in the rain and mud of last Saturday. The match raised a great excitement among the "short horse" fraternity, and even those who profess an utter abhorrence of quarter-racing were somewhat exercised at the meeting of two such renowned animals. Big Mare was thought at one time to possess phenomenal speed. She defeeted Jim Douglas so easily in a run of six hundred yards at Sacramento during the Summer, that it was held by the experts of this kind of racing that she could outrun any animal—faster, in fact, than all of the famous heroes and heroines of the quarter-paths in any era and of any country. She is a large and remarkably handsome mare; a bronze chestnut in color and of immense muscular development. Blue Mountain Belle is smaller, a great deal smaller as was evident when brought together, and is of a deeper chestnut-like bronze. She, too, is very well formed and has run some notable races. It could scarcely be termed a fair trial when the mud was fetlock deep, and there was a shower of sloppy clay flying from their feet as they took their preliminary gallops.

The betting was very heavy. At first it was dollar for dollar, and then Blue Mountain Belle became the favorite at $100 to $75, as a majority of the speculators fancied that her chances would be better in the mud than her long-striding competitor. There was a good deal of money back of Big Mare, and this brought the betting to evens again. There was no wasting of time at the starting point, the half-mile pole, as the jockeys were fearful that there might be danger in pulling up should they get away before the flag fell. So at the first attempt a capital send-off was given, there being scarcely a foot of difference when the signal was given. Blue Mountain Belle was rather the quickest at getting away, and having the benefit of the inside, the other had further to go, though all the way around the turn the contest was very close. When straightened into the stretch Blue Mountain Belle commenced to draw away with clean, resolute action, while Big Mare was all abroad and the last furlong was only a big gallop for the Oregon championess, she winning very easily by many lengths in 53 seconds. It is very likely that defeat will not be accepted by the losers without trying to retrieve the lost laurels on a "good day and a good track."

Henry Dutton, of Boston, has a cutter that weighs 38 pounds.

The Ethics of Horse Racing.

I have noticed with pleasure the fact that Mr. Robert Bonner has permitted his peerless animal to contend for a record in public. The fact brings pleasure for many reasons. Mr. Bonner has contributed more, perhaps, than any one man to bring the trotting horse to its present advanced state of development. The public has heard from time to time of the splendid performances of other animals owned by Mr. Bonner, and with regret that conscientious scruples should prevent his showing these animals to the public. No one but Mr. Bonner is the custodian of his mind or conscience, and however ill-grounded some may think his scruples to be they are none the less real to him, and the subscriber, for one, respects him for their observeuce.

There are many to whom conscience is practically a myth, a relic of superstition, etc. The company of such men is not desirable to many who enjoy legitimate sport. The typical gambler, with his "loud" attire, his immoral stories, and his unscrupulous methods of stealing other people's money, is the chief enemy to all kinds of sport, and the parasite that generally sucks its life blood. The typical "sporting men" lovers around the pool-box during the day, and frequents the brothel at night. He is called a "sporting man" on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, because there is no genuine love for sport in him. He is ready for any "job" which shall filch money from the pockets of more honest men. Scruples of conscience he considers as unmanly weaknesses: dishonest practices au evidence of business capacity on his part. We all know his type. We can pick him out as far as the eye can see. Is it any wonder that such gentlemen as Mr. Bonner should decline his company? And yet will some patron, some follower of the races tell the public how to avoid them? Mr. Bonner has his way, and it is an effectual one. Mr. Vanderbilt has lately uttered his protests against their company in the sale of Maud S He has endeavored to enjoy a legitimate sport, but his self respect was continually attacked by improper imputations till he solved the Gordian knot by selling his peerless mare.

There is no kind of sport more worthy of men than horse-racing. There is nothing necessarily cruel in it. The successful horse must, of necessity, be in the highest possible condition of health. Is there anything contrary to morals in this? The successful horse is even more auxious for the contest than his owner, who is more guided by ulterior motives. Those who have stood by a high-bred trotter or racer, whilst others were engaged in contests, have noted their plainly expressed uneasiness to engage in the race. What cruelty is there in this? I believe that God implanted in the soul of man au aspiration to excel—a desire for superiority—which has its lawful operation in society. I believe that horses are in some way driven on to excellence by an instinct of divine origin. If God created those desires in men and beasts as seem incontrovertible, who shall say that man does au immoral act in reasonably gratifying them.

St. Paul, in his Epistles, shows his familiarity with the race course, and if the Divine Wisdom has chosen figures from the racecourse and the boxing arena to convey knowledge to men, surely there must have been some way honorable to men, men even of sensitive consciences, of engaging in these sports. But some will say there is the element of chance, and exposing money to the element of chance is gambling, and, hence, immoral. I will answer these two objections which are frequently urged, as follows: First—Horse-racing has little of the element of chance. Second—Betting money is not necessarily immoral. To enlarge my proposition, I will say that success in racing is as largely due to intelligently directed efforts as success in any other sphere of life.

The animal is bred for the purpose, and in his breeding, wealth, judgment and patient industry must combine. The breeder must know the comparative excellence of different strains and his judgmeut must direct the union of these different strains with the intelligent and reasonable expectation of realized anticipation. I will point to the success of General Withers in breeding successful trotters. Any man who would say that chance had anything to do with his success would be set down either as one ignorant of that whereof he spoke, or a malicious misrepresenter of facts.

The animal, we will say, is bred, combining every strongly-marked speed inheritance, and if the sum of these inheritances is combined in one animal, shall any reasonable man say that the speed of the animal is the result of mere chance? Chance does not enter into his development. The animal is led, by easy stages, from the A, B, C of colthood to the intelligent gradnate, like Maud S. The trainer must be a man who understands the peculiarities of his pupil. He must have a sympathy with his scholar. He must bend his intelligence to discover her weak points, and correct them if possible. He must be patient. He must know that all things come to him who waits. The trainer, in his way, must be a man as competent as the teacher of science, and the results he attains are every bit as legitimate and honorable. Will some one tell me what there is immoral in all this? What there is of chance? The trainer turns the animal over to the driver, and here I will say that the successful driver must combine in his *personnel* gifts which would do credit to a judge on the Supreme Bench.

He must know all that the trainer knows, and much more besides. He must be able to take his place behind a horse he has, perhaps, never seen before, and learn, by driving him a half mile or a mile, all that the trainer may know by months of study. He must have that rare gift of knowing exactly when his horse is doing his best. He must have that gift, worthy of the good lawyer, of knowing well not only the weaknesses of his opponents, but of impartially judging those of his own animal. He must not get excited in the heat of a contest. He must have his plans made beforehand for a race; how to drive it, where to go, or when to save his horse. He must know, at every rod of a mile, where he is, relatively, to every one of his opponents. He must have a judgment that will, in an instant, direct him to exactly the right thing at the right moment. He must watch his charge with the diligence of a faithful sentinel. He must labor to keep her in condition, with such labor and diligence as would command success in any other form of business. The successful driver must add to all this moral qualities worthy of the pulpit or the bar. He must learn to be patient, and control his temper under the most exasperating circumstances, and yet be courageous as a soldier. His language in public must be gentlemanly and polite. He must be abstemious in the use of drink and as regards other forms of indulgence. I do not, of course, go to put a halo around the head of the knight of the sulky, but speak only of my own observation of the qualities that mark such drivers as are known to be successful.

Take, therefore, the animal whose breeding is the result of carefully directed intelligence, which has been trained by the competent trainer, and is driven by the accomplished driver. How far does the element of chance enter into the contest? In fact, no sensible man ever attemps to explain success or defeat upon any such theory, but it is always explained as the result of generally visible causes. I have heard that, if McLaughlin is to ride a certain horse, the betors diminisb the odds given against that horse. What is the cause? Is it chance, or is it confidence in the superior skill of the jockey? If, in addition to this, yon give him the best horse in the lot to ride, can his success be explained on any theory of chance?

We may conclude, therefore, that in horse racing the word chance is a misnomer, and in reality has no existence.

I approach my second proposition with less confidence of success in convincing, for here I meet in opposition the prejudices and inherited sophistries of would-be and, perhaps, well meaning moralists. I do not, however, think anything is gained for good morals either by pious fraud or pious ignorance, and shall pursue my argument without the desire to use one and without the fear of the other.

I hold that a men has a right to use his money as he pleases for reasonable recreation, after the lawful claims against him are setisfied.

No man has a right to squander, for his own gratification, in pleasure-seeking, anything that belongs to auother.

A men's family have claims upon him that are a constant and legitimate debt.

His creditors have a right to demand that he shall not squander money that is justly theirs.

The poor and needy have a just claim upon his purse.

Society has the right to claim that he shall not become a burden on it.

All these just claims being satisfied, there often remains a surplus to a man, which he may, without offense to anyone, spend in innocent recreation. If it pleases him mightily to burn a dollar bill a day in the fire no one can deny that he has a just right to do so. If he is wondrously pleased to give away a dollar a day nobody can reasonably deny him this pleasure. If be wants to go to a theatrical representation, an agricultural fair, and so to spend his money, no one can reasonably object. In fact, he is the absolute owner of the money, and as ownership without use, in the matter of money, is equivalent to non-ownership, per contra, ownership signifies use. If an owner has the right to give a man money absolutely he has the right to give it conditionally. He has an absolute right to say: "I will give you a dollar if the sun rises clear in the morning and not cloudy." He has a right to give on any one of ten thousand contingencies. No reverend moralist will deny the validity of this form of giving, for it is in constant vogue among churchmen. A. says: "I will give $10,000 to the church if I have a good crop." B. says: "I will give $10,000 if wheat goes up to 150." C. says: "I will give $10,000 if New York Central goes up to 175." Is there anything contrary to morals in this form of gift. Still, in all these gifts there is what some are pleased to call the element of chance, upon which some moralists condemn betting. Brother A. happens to meet Brother B. going to business, and they discuss the price of coal. Brother A. says it will go up to $6 a ton in Decemher; Brother B. thinks it will not go beyond its present price, $4.75. Brother A. says: "I will give you $10 if you will deliver me 100 tons in Decemher at $4.75." They make the contract. Is there anything contrary to morals in all this? And yet the profit or loss on this transaction depends upon on element as unstable as the weather. If it continuee warm Brother B. loses money; if it happens to be cold weather he gains. Is not this contract lawful? The mere matter of exposing money, or making contracts dependent on future contingencies, is not, *per se*, unlawful or immoral. It pervades nearly every business transaction. Betting, if you choose so to call it, is not, therefore, immoral in itself; but, if it is immoral, it must be for reasons outside the act itself. An act innocent in itself may be vitiated or changed in its character by circumstances independent of the act itself. In fact, every act is determined as to its morality by circumstances. Whilst, therefore, it may not be immoral for A. to bet, it may be immorral for B. to do precisely the same action. If betting is immoral, therefore, it is not immoral because money is exposed to be disposed according to certain future contingencies, but it is immoral for other reasons extraneous to the act itself. There is a way, therefore, of betting that is within the realm of moral actions, and to which the most scrupulous teacher of ethics can take no exception. The morality of the act must depend on the man who does it, and a conscientious man will find no difficulty in judging for himself. There is no difference in morals whether a man races his horse for nothing or for a purse or for a silver plate. Whichever way gives him most recreation is lawful. Mr. Bonner's method is open to no just exception, and he must be pharasaical indeed who would say otherwise.

Some object: "But betting is contrary to law, therefore immoral." Far be it from me to counsel any one to do anything contrary to law. In answering the objection the different characters of civil and moral law must be borne in mind. The moral law can never change, for God is its author; hence it is perfect from the beginning, and is, in fact, nothing else but God's will. The civil law can change, for man is its author, and it cannot be more perfect than its author. Moreover, the moral law deals with internal as well as external acts, whereas the civil law merely deals with such acts as may be made manifest by evidence. In the civil law a man does not commit murder unless he is proved guilty. In the moral law he is guilty though no eye but that of God alone sees the deed. An act, therefore, may be right in the civil law, and, at the same time, wrong in the moral law. Inasmuch as the civil law admits its own character of imperfection by changing from time to time, it so admits its own non-existence upon the theory, "*Lex injusta, lex nulla.*" If, therefore, it be admitted, on other grounds, that betting is right in the domain of morals, it is only the shallow moralist who will invoke the civil law to make it immoral. Not only that, but the civil law does not pretend to any claim upon morality since it prescribes only acts to be done or omitted; it does not deal with intentione or motives, so that a man may obey the letter of the law, whilst acting against its spirit, on the old saying: "*Finis non cadet sub lege.*"

Betting has every element of a legal contract. A contract is defined: An agreement by which one or more hind themselves with one or more others to give, do or omit something. The equivalent in this contract of betting, or, in legal parlance, the consideration, is two-fold.

First—Mutual promises made at the same time are a sufficient consideration at common law to form a valid contract.

Second—The risk of loss is a true and equitable consideration recognized not only by divine but by civil law.

We have a familiar example of this consideration in the contracts called insurance. No man would sue a company to recover premiums paid for insurance, upon the ground that no equivalent was rendered or delivered, for the answer would be that the danger, or risk of loss, is a proper and true equivalent. In fact, a very strong parallel might be drawn between insurance against loss and book-betting, rates in the former being represented by odds in the latter. Betting is a simple parol contract, and the fact that money is or is not staked cannot vitiate it as a contract, or change its moral character. Civil law recognizes the principle upon which bets are made, although it is not the practice of modern governments to enforce contracts made under this name and in this way. It was anciently enforced, and the obligation was inherited by the heirs of the contracting parties, as anyone may see by referring to the "Codex Justini," Ames Lib. III., Tit. 16, sec. 4. "De Conditione" also, Titulus, 20, sec. 13. This code is the one of which our boasted English common law, as represented by Blackstone, is the imperfect imitation. The writer does not wish to be understood as favoring the practice of betting, as it is generally practiced. I do not wisb to be understood as throwing the mantle of honesty and fair dealing over the iniquitous form of robbery which is often called betting and pool-selling, but is, in reality, no less immoral than highway robbery.

I do not think that betting and pool-selling assists true sport, but think, on the contrary, that it is a detriment, for the reason that so many "jobs" are unearthed, and go unwhipped of justice, that it throws the suspicion of dishonesty over all racing. I believe that it is practical to have honest races and honest sport, and even to have honest betting, if those who can afford wish to do so. My object in writing these lines is to combat what I believe to be a pharasiacal and puritanical series of objections against horse-racing, which objections might more force be directed against its abuse, and not with its use.—*Defendum in N. Y. Spirit.*

Nominations in Latonia Club Stakes.

The stakes of the Latonia Jockey Club closed on the 1st inst., and filled well. Californie is represented by the Santa Anita and Palo Alto Stables, but the latter did not affect the Spring meeting of 1885, Mr. Baldwin being the only Pacific Coast nominator for the early races. The Spring meeting begins May 27th. The following are the nominations from this side of the mountains:

Clipsetta Stakes—For two-year-old fillies, (foals of 1883). Five furlongs. Closed with sixty-three entries.

E. J. Baldwin, br f Bonita, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Beldwin, b f Estrella, by Rutherford—Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Maricopa, by Lexington—Athola.

Harold Stakes—For two-year-olds, (foals of 1883.) Five furlongs. Closed with fifty-seven entries.

E. J. Baldwin, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jeunie D.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Primero, by Grinstead—Jennie D.

Sensation Stakes—For two-year-olds, (foale of 1883). Winners of the Clipsetta and Harold Stakes to carry three pounds; of both, five pounds extra. Six furlongs. Closed with forty-seven entries.

E. J. Baldwin, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Linda, by Rutherford—Blossom.

Ripple Stakes—For three-year-olds (foals of 1882), that have not won prior to the closing of this stake, before the 1st of May, with $1,000 added. Winners after the closing of this stake, to carry 5 lbs. extra. Closed with 60 entries. One mile and a quarter.

E. J. Baldwin, b or br f Mira, by Grinstead—Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, br c Brandywine, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.

Merchants Stakes—For all ages. Wiuners in 1885 of any race, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., with 3 lbs. additional, if maidens at starting. Closed with 40 entries. One mile and a furlong.

E. J. Baldwin, b or br f Mira, 3, by Grinstead—Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, blk f Freda, 4, by Wildidle—Frolic.
E. J. Baldwin, ch g Rapido, 3, by Grinstead—Experiment.

Cincinnati Hotel Stakes—A handicap for all ages. Winners after the publications of weights, on March 15th, of a race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. Closed with 64 entries. One mile and a quarter.

E. J. Baldwin, ch g Rapido, 4, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Volante, 3, by Grinstead—Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin, blk f Freda, 4, by Wildidle—Frolic.

Brewers' Cup—For all ages; three-year-olds to carry 90 lbs.; four-year-olds, 108 lbs.; five-year-olds and upwards, 114 lbs. Sex allowances. Closed with 24 entries. Two miles and a quarter.

E. J. Baldwin, b c Lucky B, 5, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, blk f Freda, 4, by Wildidle—Frolic.

FALL MEETING, 1885.

Zoo Zoo Stakes.—For two-year-old fillies (foals of 1883); six furlongs. Closed with seventy-four entries.

E. J. Baldwin, b f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Linda, by Rutherford—Blossom.

Kimball Stakes.—For two-year-olds (foals of 1883); six furlongs. Closed with fifty-nine entries.

E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Estrella, by Rutherford—Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Linda, by Rutherford—Blossom.

Barrett Stakes.—For two-year-olds (foals of 1883); one mile. Closed with fifty-five entries.

E. J. Baldwin, br f Mollie McCarthy's last by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.

SPRING MEETING, 1886.

Hindoo Stakes.—For three-year-olds, (foals of 1883.) One mile and a half. Closed with 64 entries.

E. J. Baldwin, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jeunie D.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glenuew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Kathairou.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shauuon—Planetia.

Glidelia Stakes.—For three-year-old fillies, (foals of 1883.) One mile and a quarter. Closed with 88 entries.

E. J. Baldwin, br f, Mollie McCarthy's last, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Estrella, by Rutherford—Sister Anue.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Girl, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Kathairon.

Himyar Stakes.—For three-year-olds (foals of 1885.) One mile and three furlongs. Closed with 64 entries.

E. J. Baldwin, h c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Bonite, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Pelo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Kathairon.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.

FALL MEETING, 1886.

Springbok Stakes.—For three-yeer-olds (foals of 1883); one mile and five furlongs. Closed with sixty-three entries.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Linda, by Rutherford—Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Primero, by Grinstead—Jennie B.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, h f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepseke, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gerdey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.

Felsetto Stekes.—For three year-olds (foals of 1883); two miles. Closed with fifty-seven entries.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Mollie McCarthy's lest, hy Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Beldwin, ch c Primero, by Grinstead—Jennie B.
E. J. Beldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
Pelo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm h f Gnenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepseke, by Flood—Kathairon.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gerdey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.

Winners and Losers.

A sketch of the "Manners of the Age," pnblished anonymously in England in 1792, shows if true, that the noble owner of John Bull end Violente wae not burdened with qnalms and scruples of conscience. Yet Lord Grosvener is said to have etated that his love of horse racing had cost him £300,000. Tbat might be so, though we must add that few men in England could part with tbat amount and feel tbe pressure less than the nobleman named. It is likewise alleged that had Mr. Merry never owned a racehorse or backed one, he would have died a richer man by £200,000. We wonder if that is true. Then it is alleged that Lord George Bentinck's losses on the tnrf were enormous, but what proof is there of this? In contrast to the stetements we bave referred to, it should be kept in mind that Lord Falmonth, who bas been connected with racing for something like forty years, if not more, during three-fourths of which he did not find the game exactly a paying one, left off with eomething in pocket. Therefore it stande to reeson that if one man wins at any sport, somebody must lose, and, as is frequently the cese, the loser shrieks and pulls ont his hair by handfulls; he is regarded as an object of pity; though, had the horse he backed won, he would have pocketed the winnings and put all his success down to his superior knowledge, and described the other as a blessed fool.

Lord Falmouth did not snceeed to his title nntil 1852, though some years before, nnder the assnmed name of Mr. Valentine, he was an owner of racehorses which he placed in John Scott's care. But, under the great Yorkshire trainer's tuition, many years elapsed before an animal bestrode by the wearer of a magpie jacket was to enter his name on tbe roll of fame. At length his lordship tnrned over the care of his stud to Matthew Dawson, when a cbange "came o'er the spirit of the dream." After some smaller snccesses, Lord Falmouth, hetween 1875 and 1879, won £125,000 in stakes—the largest amonnt ever betted in a similar time.

It is, however, trne that the grandfatber and great grandfather of the present Duke of Greftou, during the first half of this centnry, won the Derby four times, the Oaks seven times, the One Thonsand eight times, the July five times, and the Port and Claret three times, which were all important races, and these are said to have come to in the aggregate a quarter of a million of money. So the turf cannot be altogether snch a losing game as some of its most successful men represent it to be. Lord Falmouth in his time has not done badly, and if Lord George Beutinck had not entered "the whole squad," to qnote the words of William the Fonrth, he would donhtless have come out a considerable winner. The forfeits proved too heavy for him to have a chance of winning, unless he had made a hook, which Lord George, as a rule, was qnite able to do. For all that, despite ell that has been said to the contrary, we helieve that the cause of his death was not politics, bnt the fact that one horse, Surplice, cerried off both the Derby and St. Leger, a feat which had never been accomplished since 1800, when Champion carried off both events. Hie lordship, we fancy, was hit heavily, for knowing that as a rule a market horse in big races seldom wins, he went in a bnrster against Surplice, and the "splendid groan" which Mr. Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield) has placed npon record was, we imagine, not due so much to having parted with a daughter of Crucifix, as to the fact that he had laid stiffly against her.

A correspondent of the *Live Stock Record*, writing of a visit to Mr. Bonner's stables, seys: "The bret door opened showed ns the large white face of the renowned Dexter, 26 years old, bnt as playful in his greet box stall es a colt. He is a king in luxurioua retirement. After looking over a few slightly less femons ones, Rarus was presented, and immediately ont of the straw, matting his comfortable bed, peeped and barked the little dog so often referred to as the constant companion of this great horse. He is a diminntive dog in muscle, bnt liberally snpplied with hair, it being especially long and shaggy abont his fece. As the groom took down the hridle he etooped slightly; the yellow terrier eprang npon his back, and from theuce he seated himself upou Rarus, end remained there until the bridle was removed; he then jumped down and was soon lost in the straw. Mr. Bonner attempted to part them, but the little fellow lost his appetite and spirits, and he was compelled to rennite the lovers. Althongh Rarus has the reputatiou, and juetly so, I think, of being 'too handy with his heels,' yet he is very kind, tender and considerate with his companion. The remarkable affection hetween these animals, differing so mnch in every way, furnishes etudy for students of mentality, or of instinct, if yon or they please."

The San Joaquin Valley Agricultnral Society has offered three special trotting pursee for colts, to be trotted for at the fair this Fall. Eech purse is $1,000, and are for two-yeer-olds or under, three-year-olds or nnder and four-year-olds or nnder. If there are more then ten peid-up entries the society will add $200 to eech purse. In each case $100 of the purse goes to the winner's aire, if standing in this State. Entries close with the eecretary on the let of April, and five per cent. entrance fee muat accompany the nomioation, the second five per cent. to he paid Angust 1st.

Electric Timers.

The method of taking recing time at Sydney, New South Weles, is worthy of imitation hy all other recing people. The agent is that never-failing and strictly truthful element, electricity. The *modus operandi*, as adopted by the Sydney Jockey Club, is as follows: Over the judges' stand a clock with a dial six feet in diemeter is suspended, end this is connected by wires with tbe posts tbat merk the frectional distences. If the race is two and a querter miles the button on tbe querter post is touched the moment the flag drops, and the current sounds a gong at the judges' stend and starts tbe time-piece. Tbe instant the nose of the leading horse reaches tbe wire the judge touches a hutton which inetently stops the clock. The time taken is nearly absolutely correct, and is exposed to the view of the spectetors.

A few years ago Mr. Edisou was reqnested to turu his inventive mind towards giving the turf a similar contrivance. Instead of the starter or judge doing the timing, it was proposed to bave the horses do it themselves. This conld be accomplished by stretching a cord across the treck, after the mode adopted hy Muybridge in taking his instentaneous photographs, end the breaking of this cord by the leading horse wonld open end close the circuits. Mr. Edison pronounced the idee feesible, bnt had weigbtier things to consider. The adoption of such a method of timing on race-tracks in this country would he a veet improvement on tbe old style, eud prove a death blow to that vicione practice, tbe suppression of time eud misrepresentation. We ell know the fellibility of timing by hend. A too eager finger, or an over-cantious one, will make the time either too fast or too slow. Scarcely a race takes place without a comparison of time-pieces by the timers, and then a "splitting tbe difference," when there is a discrepancy. All this would he done away with by an electric timer, and the absolute truth known at e glence. Electricity is fest becoming the promoter of hnmen progress. It is used for a thonsand different purposes, and even promises to take the place of the steam engine. We trust it will in time hold its place in tbe world of sport.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The Sale of Favor.

If, at this season of the year, when racing affairs are at a staudstill, turfites needed a topic of interest, it was afforded by the sale of Favor, the Kentucky Derby favorite, who passed from the hands of Mr. G. D. Wilson into tbose of Messrs. Morris & Patton for $12,000. The sale bas furnished as much discussion es might he expected in the case of tbe favorite for so prominent a betting event, and nearly everyone hes aired his opinious thereon. ,,Wbat does Green Morris want with him?" is the question asked. Already he has Ten Stone, Bersan and Freemen in the Derby, and some sey Favor was purchased to get him ont of tbe way of Ten Stone. But we have not heard that Mr. Morris had backed his colt. Others affirm that Ten Stone hes not come up to expectations, and Morris has purchesed the colt as a measure of necessity. Some say that be is a cheap colt as prices go. Others tbink him well sold. He won five of bis eight eugegements, viz., the McGrathiana, heating Tronbadonr; the Post Stakes, heating Joe Cotton, etc.; the Rnnrymede, beating three others; the Clark, heating Troubadour end six others, and the Thomas Stakes, beating Bonanza and four others, in 1:45½ with 113 lbs. In the Kenwood, at Chicago, he was nowhere to Iseac Murphy, Verano and Trouhador, and in the Hyde Park be was nowhere to Verano at 5 lbs. difference. The Western men, as a rule, seem to think he holds the Kentucky Derby qnite safe, bnt we met during tbe week a prominent member of the Washington Park Club, who saw Favor at Chicago, and who considers him quite a moderate colt. He is heavily engaged, and this fact leads us to think that the $12,000 is made up partly of contingencies of his winning, as Green Morris is not tbe man to pay that much in cash for a horse unless he is a veritable Hindoo, and hardly at that.—*Vigilant.*

THE KENNEL.

Neill's Kennel.

Mr. R. H. Neill, who imported several pnre Irish Red setters a year or more ago, finds that bnsiness demands npon his time are so pressing as to make it impossible to give sufficient attention to his beautiful dogs, and, therefore, announces his willingness to part with all but one or two. The Kennel inclndes Pat O'More, a solid rich, red setter of high quality, bred et the Callender keunel, in Albany, N. Y., by old Rory O'More, out of Nora O'More. Pat is a fine, vigorous, young dog, and very capable. Lena, Mr. Neill's brood-bitch, is also in the market. She is thoroughbred, good looking, gets nice puppies and is a good mother. She has whelped two litters since she came, and the pups compare well with any red dogs hitherto seen in California. There are several youngsters, hy Pat, out of Lena, which can he had by anyone who wishes a field dog. It is to be regretted that the kennel is to be broken up, because it is a choice one, and might do much to make good setters more common. Mr. Neill is to be found at the California Wire Works, corner of Bay and Mason streets in this city, and will be glad to show his doge to interested visitors. If a hench show is given here, the doge are so good as almost to insure their being placed against anything now in the State.

A Great Pedigree.

Mr. Thomas Bennet, of this city, the owner of the celebrated dog Regent, hae shown us an official pedigree of Regent recently furnished him by Mr. S. T. Hammond, editor of *Forest and Stream*. The pedigree in question goes back through the long period of eighty-four years, and coming from Mr. Hammond is, of couree, beyond question. Regent, as is well known, wae sired by Royal Duke, from Gift, both celebrated in their day, and from these great doga the pedigree embracea almost every other name of note on the field during the period mentioned: Carlowitz, Trne, Countess, the Rock, Dash, Cora and Belle familiee, Prince, Dora and othere equally celebrated, but which we have not space to enumerate.

The Newfoundland Dog.

During the past week we have recoivod nearly one hundred letters, tbe writers of which all desire information concerning Newfoundland doge. As each letter required an answer on almost all possible points, a short description of the pure Newfoundland is given. In this all questions are answered and it is presented in such a form as to be interesting to those who take only a passing interest in matters pertaining to dogs. The breed of Newfoundlande is nearly extinct and conseqnently very rare. All large black dogs are called Newfoundlands by people who do not know the characteristics of the hreed, and very often doge have been exhibited at hench shows as Newfoundlands, which to breeders ehowed plainly their impurity of blood. These generally have in their veins the blood of the St. Bernard or maetiff. The trne Newfouudland dog rerely attains a height of more than twenty-nine inches, aud seldom weighs more than 150 pounds, while the St. Beruard and mastiff are often thirty-two inches or more in height and weigh 180. The color of a Newfoundland dog is hleck, while the other hreeds mentioned never bave black coats. This is what oftentimes causes tbe question, "How a dog having other tban Newfoundland hlood can be hlack?" By breeders tbe questiou is easily answered. It is a trick of tbe trede. Occesionally it is an accident of birth aud sometimee it is brougbt ahout by breeding in with black-coeted dogs. If en extra large dog is desired, the breeder selects snch as will give size. He does not consider tbe color or otber charecteristics, but looks only to the size. The progeny may have a grey coat, but, if of tbe required eize, is easily hred to bleck stock, and this color is ohtained. Tbis combination of size and color prodnces a mongrel aud is called a Newfoundlend dog. Tbe Leonberg dog is a specimeu of this kind of dog, no two of them being alike—some resembling the St. Bernerd, some the Newfonudland, end they will not reproduce their own kind. A purely bred Newfoundland dog is, es previously steted, very scerce, end it ie douhtful if on tbeir uetive island tbere is to-day one pnre specimen. They have been neglected aud so mixed with otber breeds that tbe demand is in greet excess of tbe snpply. The principal characteristics of the Newfoundlend dog are his weter qnalities, his kindly dispositon end good nature, and be loves childreu. No other dog hes the intelligence and discretionary powers of the Newfoundlend. One of the most purely bred Newfoundland dogs in Americe, a puppy niue mouths old, owned in Bostou, seved the life of his little master during the past Summer. The circumstances were as follows: At the rear of tbe residence of Mr. J. A. Nickerson was an old well, whicb, owing to the introductiou of city water, was closed up. There hed been boarde placed over tbe well and the surface had heeu nsed as a flower bed. It was the delight of Mr. Nickerson'e tbree-year-old son George to dig in this peculier spet. One day he was "making hie garden" there, his fatber being busy withiu the honse. Suddenly a peculiar bark of the dog gave Mr. Nickerson warning that sometbing was wrong. He looked out of the window and saw tbe puppy digging end when the father reached the spot he found the dog had pnshed the child awey from the well and had laid bare the boarde which had covered the same. The whole covering had become entirely roten and the dog had possession of the place to keep the child from death. The well was thirty feet deep and contained ten feet of water. A Newfonndlaud puppy which Wallace Ross, the oersman, brought to New York city from St. John, N. B., last Summer eaved the life of a child in Harlem river, near the Metropolitan Boat Clnb's honse. Tbe coat of a Newfoundland shonld be black, with wavy, not curly hair.—*N. Y. World.*

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail												
Partridge												
Rail												
Grouse												
Doves												
Male Deer												
Female Deer												
Spotted Fawn												
Antelope												
Elk												
Salmon												
Trout												

The news for tbe week is very discouraging all round, and professionals and amateurs are grumbling and suffering, one for money, the other for pleasnre. Yet for all that the market ia not so badly supplied with feathered game. The dncks, as a rnle, may have gone South, but they will have to come back earlier than usual, if as likely now we get no more rain until late in the seasou. Patience, gentlemeu, the duck shooting of the year may close as brilliantly as it opened. Keep your guns in order and your eyes in practice. Both may yet have work. One thing we recommend our sportsmen to do is not to he *too* particular ahont the kind of duck they get to shoot. We venture to maintain our opinion, formed from considerable experience in more than one conntry, that the man who gets a good bag of mallard, teal, or even redhead, need not cry so far as eating goee hecanse he does not get a cauvasback or two. We do not like to hear a man curse at the blessings Providence has eo bountifully scattered ronnd because they do not just come up to his ideas and preferencee. Some ecorn "blackjacks" entirely and call them very common duck. We have had neverthelesa many a good meal of them. We commend the good eense of those members of the Alameda Clnb, who killed a lot of these dncks at Mallard last Saturday. Aloug the river at places on the marshes at the eouth eud of tho hay, and on the wheat fields where pools of water exist, fair shooting may he had yet, and will till the season closes. But this shooting does not equal that of the preserves. Honkers are again reported to be uncommonly nnmerous. The habit of this fine goose is solitary, and until this season they were seldom or never seen in numbers. The Sacramento *Bee* says the Suisun marsh is full of them.

The Marysville *Appeal* says: "Game of all kinds ie very ecarce this year: Ducks seem to have deserted tho country altogether." As a geoeral rule this is not eo. Quail are ahnndant, snipe plentiful, geese too numerous, ducks have only changed their locatione as their instincts prompted tbem for food aod peace in getting it. Wheu properly looked for Californiu gives to-day more good shooting than all the world put together. It is not often that the *Turf, Field and Farm* can rise enperior to ita prejudices wheu speaking of our State, yet it recently paid it the following just measure of praise:

"Latest advices from the Pacific slope bring the glad tidings that while the sportsmen of the Eastern and New England States are to a degree 'ice-hound' by the rigors of Winter, the lovers of dog and gun in the Golden State are enjoying excellent shooting. Who would not be a Californian in mid-winter?" Still more appropriately might it [illegible]d who would not he a Californian for all time.

Pigeon Shooting.

This amusement has been unusually deed this Christmas aud during the holidsys. The only recent matches we have heard of are the following, and even these the local papers did not thiuk proper to report in full:

"Qnite a number of residents of Biggs and vicinity attended the pigeon-shootiug match of Table Mountain Gun Club at Oroville last Friday, amoug whom were C. S. Quimby, Lon Rose and Sol. Davidson. Out of twelve birds each, Qnimby killed seven, aud was awarded a keg of powder. Rose killed six aud divided fourth and fiftb money with Judge Leouard. Davidsou killed three birds and was awarded a toy gun. George Stevens, of Oroville, won the Club's silver cup, aud Col. W. L. Perkins, who killed two birds, was given a leather medal. It is nouseuse for the gallant Colonel to attempt to shoot with professionals. He couldn't hit a barn door at two yards' distance witb a caunou.—*Biggs' Policy, Jan. 8th.*

At the pigeon-shooting match at Coruing on New Year's Day, Mr. Papst, of Orlaud, won first prize of $50; Messrs. Hurlhurt and Speucer second aud third prizes, dividiug the pot of $40; Mr. Watkins won the fourth prize of $10.—*Tehama Herald.*

Messrs. Adams, Mortimer and McDonald, of the Alameda Gun Clnb, went to their preserve at Mallard last Saturday. They found two flocks of birds ouly on the lake, of abont 50 eacb, composed entirely of redheads and blackjacks. They managed to kill abont fi0 in two days. They conld only get a shot, bowever, by constant rowing aud driviug the birds backward and forward past the blinds. Occasionally in twos and threes the cans wonld light, but at the first shot they were off again as if tbey did not want any of thet business. Mr. Adams has found out tbat redheads are remarkably fine eating and that blackjacks are not to be despised. We are glad to learn the above club, at a recent meeting, abolished the infamous resolution it passed in tbe earlier part of the season, allowing night shooting at Mallard. Nothing conld he more derogetory to their charecters as sportsmen and gentlemen than such a poaching practice.

On Sunday, Januery 4th, Thomas Swansborough and Chas. Toombs went over into the Mosquito country to bunt squirrels in the match agaiust Jos. Swansborough and John Allen, the losers to buy for the winners 500 cartridges. After huntiug all day they eat down on the Mosquito bridge to count their game, when it was found that each party had killed just forty fine fat squirrels, so the bet was not paid. But it occurs to us eighty squirrels is a good day's work for four meu.—*Placerville Democrat.*

We think so too. We don't kuow the Moequito country, but we venture to say this number of squirrels was not killed within a radius of 20 miles rouud Placerville. Not on Weaver creek, at Latrobe, Coloma, Diamond or Mud Springs, or up in the mountains as far as the old Webster Station. Where is this great squirrel country?

A Challenge.

From previous understandings aud arrangements, Mr. Burbank is now ready to sboot Mr. Ben Brown, a pigeon match for $100 a side, tbe conditione being 50 birds each, 30 yards rise. A forfeit of $25 left at this office will be covered by Mr. Burbank on notice. California State rules to govern. Thie challenge holds good for thirty days.

Mr. Orr did not stay in the country as long as he expected, but he had a few day's fine shooting, killing abont 80 qnail and three dozen snipe. While driviug to the snipe grounds the gentleman witb him shot a medium sized bawk, tbe most destructive of all bewks to quail, which had got into a large hevy. Tbe hawk was killed from the wagon at very long range with a half-eaten quail in his claw, wbile in the act of striking another one. He reports much improvemeut even from so ehort a stay in the country.

The Game and Fish Committee.

Speaker Parks, of the Assembly, has appointed an excellent committee on game and fish, from the names of wbich we are led to expect intelligent and thorougb legislation in both respects. Mr. J. V. Coleman, of San Francisco, Mr. Pyle, of Gilroy, and Mr. Hazard, of Los Angeles, are so well known for tbeir energy aud bonesty of cbaracter and their connectiou with tbe game interests of the State aud legitimate sports, tbat it would be superfluous in us to aay a word abont them. Messrs. Munday, Henley and Carter are not so well knowu to the eportsmen of tbe Stvte, but from those personally acquaiuted with the gentlemen we hear notbing but words of praise for tbeir abilities and confidence in their principles, Mr. Munday comes from Sonoma, Mr. Henley from Mendocino, Mr. Carter from Solano, where they are respectively engaged in farming and general business pursuite. All are keen, sensible, shrewd, successful meu, who cannot aud will not be misled by canting sophistry into the selfish aud unjust measures wbich disgraced previoue commit'ees and previous Legislatures. The prospect is very bright this year for obtaining aucb legislation for the preservation of our game animals aud birds and the propagation of our game fish, as in either case is required and as tbe intelligence and necessities of the State demand. We feel qnite confident that the officers of the State Sportsman's Association and the Fish Commissioners conjoiutly will ask for nothing not absolutely needed or ask in such a manner that our representatives in tbe Legislature will be unable to indorse and snpport tbeir application. A great change has come over the sentiments of the public on tbese matters since last eession, and we are pleased to learn the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN ie credited in some measure with produciug tbat chenge. Many gentlemen in the Legislature, besides our committee, are now couvinced that if tbe farmers aud country landowners are to be protected from the outrageous insoleuce of the lawless poacbers and the ravages of their mougrel, half-bred and half-starved curs, we must have more stringent game laws and a more thorougb euforcement of those laws. We understand the members of Nevada county will not only vote under these convictions, bnt will give the committee all tbe aid they can in obtaining what our friends may ask for in justice and reason. We know tbe members of onr local clubs, even those not officially counected with public sports, have promised moral und pecnniary aid when requested. We are not surprised at this change of sentiment for the existence of private clubs necessarily produces a desire for just game laws as well as their strict enforcement. For this reason we have always advocated the establishment of such clubs all over the Union, as the one great means of creating correct ideas on American game laws, in principle and object so different from English and European game laws. There is nothing special, sectional, or unjust in our game laws. While they seek to preserve our public game and fish, protect the farmer and landowner in the rights of private property, they leave the general citizens fond of hunting, at the same time, millions upon millions of squsre miles of land and water courees well stocked with all kinds of game to shoot over or fish in wbenever they feel inclined to do either. Can sny other country in the world say as much? Ontside the commercial and domestic value, both very large in their casb amount, of our public game and fish in their marketable character, just game laws involve the recreation, tbe heslth and oftentimes the livelihood of the honest citizen in generul. In forming and passing game laws for a country like America, ouly the most generous and comprehensive ideas should be indulged. We seek and ask no caste, or cless-distinctions, such as divide and antagouize mankind in other countries, and, therefore, we bope the requests of our committee will he received in a similar republican spirit, thet spirit which is begotten of the nation, not its modern wealth. When it comes to making a just distinction in this respect the real American statesman and true legisletor is seldom fooled and seldom errs. We think it will be so in our case now. For the first time in our local history we feel assured perfect jostice will be done to the interests of the State and the absolute or constructive rights of the citizen, both in what is asked by our committee and what is granted by tbe legislature.

A Good Idea.

In order to get rid of conflictions with lawless poachers and the complications springing therefrom, the owuers of two very large landed estates in Los Angeles county, have leased the right to preserve and shoot game on each for a nominal rental, to the Recreation Gun Clnb of Los Angeles City. The members have built a house on each estate, and will see no trespasssing is allowed in future that special constables can prevent. Tbis is a good idea, and a move in the right direciion. For the hunting privileges the owners turn over the responsibility of supervising the estetes to the Gun Club. If trespassers persist in their iniquitoue violation of property rights, they will have to fight the Gun Club, and, in that case, we cen assure them they may make np their minds to go to gaol beforehand. The Los Augeles Clnb is composed of men of wealtb and honor, who seek only what ie strictly right; and if a contest comes, legal or otherwise, we know full well they will spare no expense and stand no nonsense. The land-owners of Marin and other northern counties have also suffered aggravated wrongs for yeers from the lawless poaching element, and to free themselves in future we advise tbem to follow the example set them in Los Angeles county. The estates can combiue to lease so much territory, and private geutlemen of wealth can combiue to pay for it; and thus a great public and private good is secured at a nominal price. It is no mean advantage to gentlemen to have good shooting secured all the year round; it is no mean advantage either to land-owners to live and sleep in peace. Let the plan be adopted all over the State. When the poacher kuows his occupation is gone, he'll go too; it's a grand movement all round.

We beg to acknowledge a present of eome qnail from Mr. Orr, and some fine fat redhead dncks from Mr. Adams, a compliment we duly appreciate.

THE RIFLE.

The Shell Mound range was well patronized on Snnday, and the attendance of that portion of the National Guard who believe an effective nse of tbe rifle after all is said is tbe best part of a soldier, was creditable to tbem. We bope the "faitbful few" will contiuue tbeir devotion to tbis noble art, until many more of the force are induced to pay more attention to the practical nse of the rifle. The day, bowever, at least until well on in the afternoou, was unfavorable, the fog being so heavy tbat at times the target at 200 yards was scarcely discernable, and of course at 500 yards it was still worse. Nevertbeless the record for the day, taken altogether, was creditable, sbowiug tbe California riflemen have keen eyes as well as brave hearts, and that they permit no ordinary difficulties to subdue tbem.

Tbe German Fusileers, under the able and spirited command of Captain Stettin, bad a regular medal shoot. It is not correct tbat Captain Stettin bas douated the handsome medal won from the Eintrachts to his company. Tbis medal, in honor of wiuning it, he inteuds to remain with the company as long as it exists, and to be worn by the Captain for all time, whoever he may be, and thus he has worn it since it was won. The medal shot for on Sonday was another medal donated by Captain Stettin to his compauy, which is to become the private property of the man winning it tbree times. The final sbootiug for the medal will take place on the tbird and fourtb Sundays of next montb. Besides this medal other prizes were contended for, the scores averagiug from 35 to 42 out of a possible 50. This record sbows the Maueer is being used by tbis company with marked improvement. Tbe wiuners were: First class—Capt. H. Stettin, Lieut. Schaffer, Sergt. Volkman; Secoud class—E. Peterson, Cbas. H. Shafer; Third class—Cbas. H. Scbottman and Chas. Luedcko; Fourth clasa—G. Voke, A. Daboe, Chas. Trompett. Houorary members—Major A. F. Klose, A. Bammerer, A. Scharfeuberg.

The San Francisco Fneileers, under the direction of Capt. Huber, were also out for the first of the regnlar seriee of the company's monthly contests. This company for a long time past nnder tbe energetic command of their former commander, Captain John Bruer, a devoted riflemen, has enjoyed a reputatiou as sbarpshooters second to none scarcely in the State. Capt. Bruer from imperative business engagements is compelled to retire, and it is fortuuate for the company that his successor, Captain Hnber, is a mau after his own heart. This gentleman is said to he a devoted rifleman, and it is his iuteution to eo perfect his men that duriug the season the "Big Six," of tl e First Regiment, and the "Big Six," of the Fifth Battalion, will have to look to their laurels. The sbootiug of this company is limited to seveu sbots to the mau with a possible 35. The score ou Sunday for the first official shoot shows the stuff the men are made of:

200-YARD RANGE.

Captain Huber	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	28
Sergeant Lemeke	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	—30
Sergeant Marcus	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	—27
H Petrie	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	—27
C. Thierbach	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	—33

500-YARD RANGE.

Sergeant Lemeke	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	—29
C. Thierbach	5	4	4	5	4	2	4	—28

Mr. Thierbech's 33 out of u possible 35, with five bull's-eyes out of seven shots is very close shooting for a bad day.

The San Fraucieco Hussars, another company desirous of promoting rifle-shootiug, were well represented at the butts on Sundsy. The Hussars nse the Springfield, aud for the day did good work. Captain Keene, who commands the Hussars, is a devoted rifleman, but unfortunately he has been seriously ill of late. He will now aoou be convalescent, and then he inteuds to push business and make his men tske a lead at the bntts. After awhile we think other commanders now indifferent to the shooting ability of the militia, either from envy or shame, will imitate his good example.

We spoke last week of Mr. Jas. M. Vaughan, President of the new Pacitic Rifle Club, intending to make himself a marksman worthy of his position. On Sunday he gave an evideuce of his sincerity in making aud his ability to fulfill hie promise. He fired four strings on Sunday at the 200-yard target, ten shots each, wheu the white of the disc could only be seen, which, for a comparatively new beginner shooting in a thick fog, is a good work. We are inclined to think the new club, from the eplendid material it already contains, will live to win distiuction.

Vaughan	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	—41
		4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—44
		4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	5—40
		5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4—41—166

In addition to what we have said of this new clnb in previous issues, we now take the followiug from the *Alta* of Moudey:

"A new rifle clnb has been organized in this city recently. It is called the Pacific Rifle Clnb. It was organized for the purpose of promotiug markmanship in the State. The membership is limited to twenty-five, and it is understood that all the members must be able to hit a target when they shoot at it. At preseut Sergeant Howard Carr, Lieutenant Fred. Kuhnle, Colonel H. D. Ranlett, J. M. Vaughan, Colonel Sam. E. Beaver, Sergeant Ed. Hovey, J. B. Bigelow, R. C. Moore, D. Geary, A. C. MacAlpine, Colonel S. I. Kellogg, G. B. McC. Barker and C. M. Wollam are the active members, but two others are expected to joiu shortly. James M. Vaughan is the President, Colouel Sam. E. Beaver, Vice-President, and Colonel S. I. Kellogg is Secretary und Treasurer. The first Club shooting match will come off at Shell Mound on February 1st, when the contest will he for medals and trophies at 200 yards. After that time there will he money prizes offered. On the first and third Sundays of every month after the first meeting the sbooting will be at either the 200, 500, or 600-yard targets, or at all of them. Entrance, $2.50; dues, $1 a month. Any rifle can be used at the Club metches, under proper restrictions, although the majority of members will employ some military rifle. One of the featnres of tbe Club's programme will he off-hand matches at the 500 and 600-yard targets. A 22-calibre match will also he an adjunct to Club matches. Other novelties will be submitted from time to time."

These are all good names and promise future success.

Tbe Fifth Infantry had its usual complement of marksmen out on Sunday, and some of them, especially Lieut. Kellogg and Private Moore, did big shooting. They shot at the 500 yard range.

Kellogg		3	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5—44
		5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—48—92
Moore		5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—46
		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50—96

Kellogg's twelve bull's-eyes out of twenty shots, with a score of 92 out of a possible 100, is first-class sbooting; but this time Mr. Moore, wbo has heeu indefatigable of late at the target, got away witb him and rolled up 16 bull's-eyes witb a score of 96. Mr. Moore may well be proud of bis ten consecntive bull's-eyes at tbe loug range. Afterwards he made two more in succession and then quit. We gladly give the figures of Mr. Moore's 96:

Moore	500 yards—	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—95

Mr. C. F. Waltham, also well-known, took a ten-shot string at tbe double distance aod got away above the regulation figure for sharpsbooters, making 89 out of a possible 100.

Waltham	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—44
	500 yards—	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—45—89

The Nationals, Company C., First Infantry, will next month inaugurate a new idea in the company's monthly medal contests. Hereafter, the different yearly class medals will be awarded by aggregates, and at the same time money prizes will be held up to encourage the sbooters. In our opinion this is decidedly the fairest way of gaugiug a man's ability. The average of a year is certainly better than that of a day.

Howard Carr does not intend to give up his 22-calibre magazine rifle wbich he had out on Sunday. He left before the fog in a measure had cleared off, thinking it would last all day. He intends trying again to-morrow, and before he gets through he thinks he will astonish some folks.

Mr. A. Johnson, of Company C, First infantry, in the afternoon, had an accident which might have heen more serious in its results. He was firing at the 500-yard target with a Sharp-Burchardt, when a cartridge exploded and cut him slightly in the neck. His eyes had a narrow escape. Mr. Johnson is very popular in and out of the force, and with his many friends we congratulate him things were no worse.

The Police Team is getting down to its work in regular old-fashioned style. On Thursday last Sergeant Fleming and others went out to the Presidio and fired teu shots over the four ranges, and every one held his end up in good shape. Sergeant Flemiug made 166 points or 83 per cent.; Officer Wittman made 160—41 at the 300-yard target, the most difficult range. This is the second time Mr. Wittman has made this total, which, considering he has beeu but a few mouths in practice, with long gaps between, is considered by all as extraordinary good shooting. Captain Douglas and Sergeant Nash are anxious to hear from any gentlemen who think they can shoot straight at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, said gentlemeu to say when they want to shoot and for how much. So says a contemporary, but we thought the Police Team had an affair on hand with a distinguished citizen rifle club that bids fair to give them all they want to do to win. We hope that match has not "gone off," as we looked forward to its bringing out on both sides some of the best average shooting ever done in California.

At Scheutzen Park, Alameda.

On Sunday the Eintracht Club were out for a practice, their medal days being the last Sunday in each month. As at Shell Mound the fog almost obscured the target from the vision of the shooters; but about noon it cleared off pretty well, so that the scores of the day were quite respectable. The California Scheutzen Club were also out shooting for prizes, but the autocrat of its records has not deigned to give the result. Perhaps his own shooting was not as good as usual, or it might have been otherwise. Among the Scheutzens Mr. Klotz, a member also of the Eintrachts, made four bull's-eyes in one string, which at the ring target is excellent work. Mr. Klotz is one of our new beginners with the rifle, whose singular ability in its use would not yet have been known so extensively in the community as it is, but for the exertions of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which takes especial pleasure, as a matter of duty, in making such cases known. The Eintrachts score for Sunday: Klotz, 411 rings; Ropke, 351; Gumbell, 324; Eoff, 264; Brockenwagon, 238; Wehle, 220; Wolff, 205; Schwartz, 202.

Colonel Ranlett was absent on Sunday. He was visiting a sick friend and military comrade who is not expected to get better.

We personally regret to hear Major Parsons, of the Fifth Infantry, is also very seriously sick with abscess of the liver and other complications. In and out of the militia, Major Parsons has a host of friends, who with ourselves will be delighted to hear of his convalescence and presence again at the target.

An exchange informs us that at the shooting match at Deskins' on Christmas, Sam McClendon, of Sam's valley, a youth of 13 years, won every purse by driving the center of a target, one inch in diameter, at a distance of 60 yards, every time, notwithstanding the competition of old and experienced marksmen. This youth bids fair to become a "Carver."

The Second Artillery Regimental team will soon be augmented by the addition of Mr. Waltham, one of the crack riflemen of the Fifth Infantry. An officer of the Second Artillery told us this week that with Waltham's assistance they intend to challenge the Police team right away. At this rate the Police will soon have their hands full, but we guess they can stand the racket preparing for them.

Eastern Shooting.

We have been hunting for some Creedmoor records for a week or two, at the request of some of our leading local sharpshooters, but can find none in any of the Eastern papers. The best we could find we give below, and with a possible 35, it is certainly very good.

"Worcester, Mass., Nov. 13.—The first of the Fall series of meets at Pine Grove Range, occurred to-day. In the Creedmoor match, out of a possible thirty-five, the result was as follows:

A. C. Brown	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—33
S. C. B. Smith	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—32
S. Burton	3	4	4	5	5	5	5—31
Thos. Leighton	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—30
C. A. Allen	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—30
A. L. Rice	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—29
A. Mills	4	3	4	4	4	5	4—28

HERD AND SWINE.

Varying Potency.

Many words have been expended at different times in discussing the question of the variation of the procreative powers of animals in connection with age. At what age do males beget, or females breed the best offspring? Some males appear to vary but little, their impress being constant throughout their lives. It is recorded of a certain horse, or a certain bull, that he was never the sire of a bad animal, whatever the dam of the offspring might be. Another horse stationed in a certain district, or bull used in a certain herd begets excellent stock, but removed to a fresh district or herd, as the case may be, proves an indifferent or uncertain sire. The obvious explanatory suggestion is, that the mares in the second district, the cows in the second herd, were not so good, or were not so well suited to that particular male as the mares or cows in the first district. The case, of course, may be reversed, and the result in the second location be proportionately better than in the first. In that event, the same answer, also reversed, may seem to suffice. But there are cases in which similar changes have been observed in the stock of males never removed from place to place, and cases in which such changes, for better or for worse, have been noticed after the animal's return home from service elsewhere. Cases of this latter class are of common occurrence, and some breeders, having repeatedly observed them, adopt the odd notion that the constitution of the male may become so affected by the females with which he associates, that he transmits somewhat of their likeness to his progeny from other females. With the exception of contagious disease, it is difficult to name anything which, in the present state of knowledge upon these matters, would seem probably communicable in the way stated. We must look elsewhere for a reasonable suggestion. That the system of the male has undergone some change is quite clear; and does it not seem likely that the change would be hastened and increased by the altered circumstance of a new temporary home, in proportion as they differed from the circumstances (of keep, management, climate, etc.,) in the animal's birth-place?

We have to remember that a very delicate, sensitive and complex organization is brought under infinitely various influences; that it is not a newly created organization, but represents the harmonizing or conflicting powers of millions of ancestors (all tributary lines, duly recognized); so that the reason for wonder is not that the hereditary powers of the bull or the stallion is subject to variation, but that it is subject to so little variation, and is often found constant throughout life—sometimes throughout a long and changeful life.

It is well, in attending to this subject, to avoid confusion of ideas between procreative and impressive power; between, on the one part, a sure or an uncertain stock-getter, and on the other part, an influential, or an uninfluential sire. A male may fill the farm with his stock, yet not give to his stock his likeness. Another male, whose services are seldom effective, may never fail to stamp his image upon his offspring. The natural assumption would be, that a male in full vigor of procreative power is more likely to be an impressive sire than one whose vigor is comparatively little; and that assumption, perhaps, might be right. But still we must draw the distinction between the two ideas, and remember that one male may be so far superior to another in impressiveness, that, in his feeblest state, he can do what that other never could do in his condition of greatest constitutional strength—so overcome and modify the female hereditary influences as to transmit the distinctive properties of his own inheritance.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Small Dairy Herds.

We often hear of a dairyman who has a single cow that makes one hundred or more dollars worth of butter in a year, and perhaps his near neighbor with thirty cows gets only an average of $30 to $35 worth per cow. Yet the latter dairyman is entirely unconcerned about the small outcome of his herd. He goes on year after year milking cows that do not pay for the food eat, much less for the labor of milking and caring for them. He seems to take it as a matter of course. He does not take time to consider the fact that he could dispose of these poor cows and get better ones to put in their place. In fact, he has no definite idea of which are the poor and which the good ones.

The cow of his neighbor, which makes as much butter as three of his, does not arrest his attention; yet when he is asked how this can be, he will strike very near the fact, in the answer: "Well, he has only one cow and can take care of her." Just so, and if you would sell off twenty of your poorest cows and take care of the remaining ten, you would get much more profit than you now do from thirty cows. A few weeks since, an account was given in a New York paper of a small dairyman, in Vermont, with six cows on a farm of 60 acres, who makes 330 lbs. of butter average per head. He has been improving them for some ten years, starting with an average of only 150 lbs. of butter per cow. His income from his six cows is now $500. He keeps a record of each cow separately, and each is retained on her own merits. He keeps no cow that will not respond to good care and keep, and pay a good profit. He does not expect cows to make 330 lbs. of butter each, without the best of food and a plenty of it. These six cows take no chances of drought and scanty food. Their owner takes the duty upon himself to prevent the effects of drought, and to supply a full ration under all circumstances. His reward is 330 lbs. of butter.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Surely He Don't Read.

Reforms advance slowly. Education is not the work of a day. Notwithstanding the general diffusion of knowledge, great numbers of people yet remain in the shadow of deepest ignorance. These reflections were caused by meeting a neighboring farmer at the stock yards in search of a grade bull, because he "could get one cheap." It is needless to say he doesn't read the live stock papers. We have in mind a fine stock farm in Kansas through which the neighbors lead their cows and mares, past a barn full of thoroughbred bulls and standard bred horses, to scrub stock getters farther on. It is cheaper they say. In the face of the overwhelming and oft demonstrated superiority of the thoroughbred over the scrub, it is questionable whether it is not love's labor lost to try to teach such men better. They are joined to their idols. While the stock journals have been mighty educators on this point, the work is not done yet. Plain, pointed, persistent teaching, line upon line, precept upon precept, is demanded. The scrub answered the purpose when there was nothing better, but now its mission is well nigh accomplished. Its days are numbered. The scrub must go.—*Kansas City Indicator.*

In his excellent work on "Feeding Animals," Prof. Stewart speaks as follows: "Whey may profitably be fed to pigs: but even greater care is required to supply the missing constituents of the whey than in feeding calves, especially if the pigs are young. The young pigs cannot properly be grown upon whey alone, as they get less of other food than the calf. Pigs are usually kept in pens, and there is not food in the whey to grow the bones and muscle, and this explains the cause of disease among small pigs attempted to be raised at cheese factories upon whey alone. The only case where whey alone may sometimes he fed safely to hogs is when the hogs are full-grown, with well-developed frame and muscle, but lean, requiring to be fattened. Such hogs will sometimes fatten very rapidly upon whey alone—the whey furnishing the materials to make fat, rounding out the body into fine proportions. This mode of feeding may be pursued for three months with such hogs, producing a good result. But when the young pig is to be grown upon whey, it must be mixed with other food, as directed for the calf. The pig should also have green grass given in pen every day. We have found whey to pay a fine profit when fed to shoats of 80 lbs. weight, somewhat lean at the start."

Those who have tried onions say that they are an excellent preventive to the cholera. When fed a few daily, pigs kept in the neighborhood have escaped the disease. If they are generally found so beneficial, farmers ought to grow them abundantly to mix with the food of their swine. As for myself I have no occasion to try them, having kept my swine in dry, warm places in Winter, and a large pasture in Summer, giving them light food and of considerable variety—feeding very little corn, except three to four weeks before slaughter, to those we were fatting for market. Poultry, in Winter, or when confined in Summer to small yards, are fond of onions chopped up fine and mixed with their other food. Thus fed, they are scarcely ever attacked with cholera.—*A. B. Allen.*

The end of cows' horns may be sawed off if necessary about two inches from the points without causing them pain provided little or no blood follows. The saw which is used for this purpose should have very fine, sharp teeth. It would be safest to saw off only one inch in length to begin with. Then if no blood was shown, nor pain apparently, another inch might be taken. But the best way is to notch the cows' horns when they begin to turn towards the head; scrape the outside of them a little, and taking a piece of wood hollowed out to match the curve of the horn, bind fast to it. This will prevent the horn turning in farther towards the front of the head as it grows in length.

Captain Taylor, of Burlington, Kansas, says: "I have five pure blood Duroc-Jersey sows on my farm. They all dropped pigs in one night a short time since. In the morning I had just sixty-five head of hogs. If these last pigs all live I will have a hundred and twenty-five hogs during the year from a starter of five."

About Ensilage.

The remarkable change that has come about respecting ensilage is certainly very gratifying to those who have "pinned their faith to it," and to the agricultural world it opens up new possibilities in the way of making the grass, or coarse, heavy fodders of the farm, available for food for all kinds of stock. Two features in the past have been against the universal adoption of ensilage—the cost of putting it into the pits, and the strong vinegar acidity developed in the silo, and the possibility of its after effect upon the stock. The theory of preserving ensilage was based upon the idea that ferment produced by the exposure to the air must be prevented by very quick work in filling the silo, and then forcing out the air that of necessity exists among the cut fodder, by excessive weights. This plan has never worked only in part, and the mass of material has gradually had its sugars changed to vinegar by the process, and therefore its feeding value impaired. To remedy this, the wise men have recommended even more haste, and greater weights or pressure, even devising plans for bringing the screw into requisition to accomplish this purpose.

It occurred last year to some of the thinking Yankees that possibly it was not wise to rush this business of filling the silo, but on the other hand that it was better to proceed slowly, and allow the mass to heat up to a point so high as to kill the fermentive principle, in other words bringing to bear the effect that when a quick ferment is attained by heat, and then closely shut away from the air, the ferment ceases, and the temperature subsides, leaving the mass to remain in an unchanged state for long periods. This recognizes the fact that ferment of grains and grasses are not the result of the air itself, but only an assistant, the real cause being microscopic germs, which may be produced in the well-known experiment of "hay tea;" and if the ferment rises to a certain point, these germs are killed. And now if the ensilage be excluded from the air at this stage, vinegar acidity is avoided, and we get the result only of what is known as "hay ferment," Those who this year put up their ensilage upon this slow principle, giving each day's cutting a chance to heat up to 125 degrees, and then filling in, and so on until the silo was filled, and then instead of putting on tons of stone and sand, put on a little hay or straw, placing the matched covers in position and covering this with a few inches of clay; well forced into the outside space about the walls, where cover and wall meet, have had the satisfaction of finding that their ensilage is all that they could ask for, and in no way can affect the stock, any more than could green corn fodder. The great expense of employing an extra number of men and teams is avoided, and the labor of filling becomes a matter of farm employment only, and reduces the expense of filling the silo down to the few shillings per ton, instead of two dollars, as one often hears claimed as the necessary cost.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

The Education of Cows.

A cow is certainly a reasoning creature. Its instinct in this respect is greatly increased by maternity. A cow with a young calf certainly reasons, and if we wish to make the most of her instinct and reasoning capacity we must educate her. There is in all sorts of animals a differing hereditary capacity for being educated—a reasoning ability, which aids them in understanding the desires of the owner and the means he uses for communicating this knowledge. A young calf inherits chiefly the instinct of fear and self-preservation, and the first lesson it requires is to overcome this instinct, which is natural, by an effort of reason, which is wholly artificial. This is taught by the constant exercise of kindness and gentleness, until the natural fear is wholly expelled, and docile confidence in its owner is created. This is the first step in the education of cows. After this has been firmly established the cow learns by experience; and surely the ability to learn from what has passed, and to exercise memory, is reason, or closely akin to it.

The first lesson to be given is the handling, and this is of the first importance, because a successful education in this respect avoids all the vices and disagreeable habits which detracts so much from the value of a farm animal. The habit of kicking, which is utterly destructive of the value of a cow, may in every instance be traced to errors and sometimes vices in the early education of the animal; so, too, is the bad habit of withholding the milk, and all others which are so often complained of. One of these may be more particularly mentioned, viz., the habit of cleanliness. There are cows which can never be kept clean, and which seem to delight in fouling their udders and hindquarters, and of plastering their sides with filth by dipping their tails in the gutter and lashing their flanks with them. This all comes from education. A well-trained cow has no such unclean habits, and once brought up in a cleanly manner will preserve the habit and save a great amount of labor and worry thereafter.

Training to milking is another branch of a cow's education which should not be overlooked. It is one thing to make a good milker and quite another to keep her good. In this respect the milker needs more training than the cow, perhaps, for the cow cannot be expected to be better than the teacher. Milking is a nice art and needs to be studied in the very best manner by a dairyman. We have read instructions in this respect which are altogether wrong and misleading and even disastrous in their effects. For instance, a writer once urged that heifers should be left unmilked at long intervals for the purpose of stretching the udder and making greater capacity. It is quite safe to believe that one who so thinks and advises is not a milker, and is not competent to teach the art to a novice, for he must evidently be a novice himself. For as soon as the udder is filled and the ducts gorged the glands must stop secreting; an injurious congestive condition is induced, and reabsorption must occur, to the serious damage of the cow. There are several other points which might be referred to, but we prefer at this time to merely suggest the consideration of the whole subject from the few texts here given.—*New York Times.*

We have been such excellent customers in the purchase of Jersey and Guernsey cattle for years past, that the French breeders in Normandy, opposite these islands, are now calling our attention to their cattle, which are supposed to be something like those of Guernsey Island, and equally good in the dairy. They are nearer the size of our Shorthorn cows, and approach them for beef as well as milk, making them a fair general-purpose cow. Still as they are not so fine in their points, and their steers do not mature so early, we cannot think an importation of them would confer any benefit on our cattle breeders, as we already long since, with Shorthorns possessed their superiors. The French have now a herd book for this Norman race of cattle. They were called the Coutentine race.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Jan. 24, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson. 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Manbrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Agent, Stockton.
Alphens, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Saladin, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Lancelot, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Anteeo, I. De Turk. Santa Rosa.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.
Albert W., A. Waldstein, San Francisco.

The Blood Horse Spring Meeting.

The programme of the Spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will be found in the advertising department. It is somewhat longer than the ordinary offerings of the association, containing as it does thirty races and exteuding over a period of seven days. This step forward has been undertaken this year for the reason that the growth of the public interest in the sport and the increase in the number of horses available justifies such a departure, and it is to be hoped the trustees will not be disappointed in this estimate of probabilities. The programme itself is as complete as any yet arranged in this State. It provides for all classes and ages and conditions and all distances from half a mile to two miles and a quarter. One of the new features is the Winters' Jockey Stakes for maiden two-year-old fillies, to carry one hundred pounds and be ridden by jockeys who have never had a public mount for money. Mr. Wiuters adds premiums as follows: To the winning jockey $50; to the second $20; to the third $10. His object in offering these prizes is to encourage boys who are eugaged in the different stables to ride in exercise and training, to pay more attention to their business, and endeavor to acquire a degree of skill that will justify their employers in giving them mounts in races. The fact that a large number of two-year-olds are being prepared this Spring is recognized by the association, and the card makes full provision for that class. The California Stakes, already closed with fifteen nominations, is half a mile and is the first race of the meeting. On the first extra day the Winters' Jockey Stakes above alluded to will be run. On the second regular day there is the Coleman Stakes for all two-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile, with the first and second in the California Stakes penalized, thus reclassifying the same field. On the third regular day the Gano Stakes will be run. The distance is three-quarters of a mile, and the number of nominations twenty-one. The second extra day offers another opportunity to bring the colts together in a purse where winners of the California and Coleman are barred and the second horse penalized; and on the third extra day penalties are all taken off and the distance extended to three-quarters of a mile. The closing day gives the Gano field another race, with penalty for the winner and a quarter of a mile added to the distance. Three-year-olds are given five events, one of which is for maidens, and distances are from a mile and an eighth to a mile and three-quarters. The heat races are one at three-quarters, one at a mile, and on the last day a $500 purse for heats of two miles. Two selling purses and the usual variety of all-age races, both for age and handicaps, make up a programme that every horse on the Coast can find a place in. Entries close February 10th, and as the heavy rains of the early Winter augur an open Spring it is to be hoped that the nominations will be liberal, and the field of starters large. Good racing will oc thus made certain, and good racing makes certain the patronage of the public. Which is the cause and which the effect is not material matter, and the fact is not changed by any metaphysical analysis. There is a mutuality between owners and the public in the matter of successful race meetings, and associations can only in reality act as advertising and business agents, and in most cases do so without pay or emolument.

A Point Well Taken.

Mr. M. K. Kittleman, who rightfully enjoys the title, America's greatest sprinter, is in this city and excepts to the story of his carcer on the cinder as given in these columns a few weeks since. The ground of his objection is that the tale isn't true, which is about as valid a basis as we know of. The article in question was copied from the New York *World*, and duly credited to that journal, but the evidence is cumulative that the story was evolved from the brain of a reporter and had no foundation in fact. Mr. Kittleman has shown us a private letter in which the *World* reporter pleads that he was "full" and did not know what he was doing when he concocted the false record, but there is a method about the thing that discredits such a defense. It was probably an attempt to make a sensational item, plausible and readable, but not necessarily hampered by such trifles as truth. It was a hard story and we are glad it is not true. Our personal acquaintance with Kittleman has led us to hold him as a pleasant and strictly honorable man, and we have the testimony of our own watch that he rightfully claims an ability in his line that has no equal in the authentic records. Now that he is married he expects to return to private life as soon as he has satisfied his ambition to run in a Sheffield handicap, which he expects to do this Fall.

Goodwin's Turf Guide, containing the records of races run in 1884, has been received at this office and it makes a very complete work in a convenient form. The record is fully indexed and the books contain, in addition, a large amount of statistical and other information of value. It is published and sold by the proprietors, Goodwin Bros., 241 Broadway, New York.

Dan McCarthy has leased the half-mile track on the Point Lobos road and is now located out there with his horses. The track and road give him a fine chance to display his stock and he is on deck for anything in his line of trade.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

C. W. T. Downey, Cal.

Will you publish the breeding of the dam of Susie Hill, by David Hill; also record of Susie Hill.

Answer.—We have been unable to trace the breeding of Susie Hill. Mr. McFarland who owned her claimed that she was by Belmont. Her record is 2:41.

H. W. P., Healdsburg.

To settle an argument, please state the date of the death of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; also, how many entire sons of his there are in this State; also, give their names.

Answer.—March 26, 1876. Five; Electioneer and Mohawk Chief owned by Gov. Stanford; Arthurton, owned by Wm. Corbitt; Echo, owned by J. B. Haggin, and Speculation, owned by Clans Spreckles.

S. W. M., Point Arena.

At Ukiah last June in a race of mile heats 2 in 3, Billy Winfree won the first heat. The owner of Roan Frank claimed foul riding and the judges gave the heat to Roan Frank, placing Billy Winfree third. Billy Winfree won the next two heats and the judges declared him winner of the race and money. The owner of Roan Frank then put in a protest. The Board of Directors six months later reversed the judge's decision and gave the money to Roan Frank. *Can* the Board of Directors reverse the decision when the judges declared Billy Winfree to be the winner?

Answer—It is impossible to give an opinion in such a case without more definite information as to the ground of the protest. It was filed in time and if the subject matter was such as gave the Directors the right to review it was competent for them to do so six months thereafter or any other time.

Foale, 1885.

At Rancho del Rio. Property of Theo. Winters.

Jan. 9th, chestnut colt, four white feet and white face, by Joe Hooker, dam Pnss, by Norfolk, from Nettie W., by Belmont. Mare will be bred back to Joe Hooker.

Jan. 12th, chestnut colt, left hindfoot white, star in forehead, by Norfolk, dam Marion, by Malcom, from Maggie Mitchell, by imp. Yorkshire. Mare will be bred back to Norfolk.

Driving fast against a strong current of wind is not only hard on the horses but is apt to injure their breathing powers permanently. Many a horse that is thick-winded has received the starting point of his injuries in this way. A thoughtful or a merciful driver will observe this and govern himself accordingly.

General Topics.

We became so fully convinced with the advantages which will follow microscopial investigations of the horn of the horse's foot that we could not await the expert examinations and purchased a microscope, magnifying glasses and a condensor. A little book was also bought, which gave lessons in the use of the instrument and from that was learned what little we know of the marvellous instrument which has done so much in perfecting the knowledge of the infuitessimal. Very little, however, was gained in the way of erudition, and, so far, though many hours have been spent in the endeavor to acquire a meagre understanding, dependence will have to be placed on those who have become adepts in the use of the potent investigator. The trouble lies in a proper method of mounting the objects, and hopes were buoyant that the condensor would be sufficient to throw the necessary light on opaque subjects. With an ordinary magnifying glass a good guess could be made, and the tubes, of which the wall is composed, could he plainly seen. The difference between the wall and sole was also distinct and likewise the variation in structure of the part which connects the wall and sole, but under a higher power it was too indistinct, with any slides that we have succeeded in making to give a reliable image. This trouble will, of course, be obviated when the slides are properly constructed, and we have the utmost confidence that lessons of the greatest value will result from perfected objects.

With the minor power the tubes are clearly defined, especially in white horn, although these tubes do not occupy the regular position we anticipated, excepting in the outer casing which forms the enamel. In that the order is regular, the tubes being plainly marked, running with the slope of the wall that is about the same angle from the ground surface which is shown by the corresponding portion of the foot. The "enamel" is very thin. In order to get a segment from the toe, when the foot had been allowed to grow to what could be termed an excessive length, cutting pincers were used. The same pressure, of course, was used on both branches of the handles, and that part of the cutting edge which was brought on the enamel barely marked it, while the inside edge cut nearly through the wall and the prizing motion broke off a section three-quarters of an inch in height, half an inch higher than where the pincers grasped. This throws light on the cause of the tearing away of the horn when the hindfoot catches the shoe in a longitudinal direction, the strength of the enamel holding the mass together. From having so frequently seen nearly the whole side of the foot torn off with the shoe we formerly thought that the layers of tubes extended all through the wall in regular order, and that the wedge-shaped nail had an influence in splitting the fibres apart. While we have not as yet sufficient data to decide authoritatively that these regular layers do not exist, from the slight examination which the magnifying glass makes possible the tubes are placed irregularly and the matter which fastens them together occupies more space than we supposed.

It is manifestly a waste of time to speculate when in a few weeks at the furthest there will be correct knowledge to build upon, as it is beyond reasonable doubt that when microscopic observations are made by a competent man, there will be no longer mysteries regarding the formation of the horn. It may be necessary to supplement the revelations of the microscope with further examinations in order to determine exactly the composition as well as the formation, and when that has been done it is reasonable to anticipate a knowledge which will greatly aid in the proper treatment of the foot.

From the following cablegram sent to the N. Y. *Herald* by its London correspondent, January 15th, it will be seen that the dog show is a vast success. The preceding portion of the telegram was an account of the libel suit of Lord Lonsdale against Edmund Yates in the Court of Appeals:

"After this the *Herald* correspondent visits the Crystal Palace, where he finds the libelled gentleman, now twenty-eight years old, and patron of fifty-nine livings, the centre of a group of canine judges. The show is acknowledged to be the best ever known to sporting circles.

"There are 1,623 entries, beginning with bloodhounds, mastiffs, St. Bernards, many valued at as much as $5,000 and one at the almost incredible price of $50,000, and ending with Lady Brassey's ten small pugs. Lady Giffard's four beautiful Maltese and her toy terrier Dot are in company with the toy terrier Gladstone, each small enough to go into the conscience of a tory usurer. There is only one American exhibitor, Mr. W. Wade, of Hnton, Pa., who shows the mastiff puppy American Girl, valued at $2,500.

"All the society people in town, admixed with East End dog breeders who carry Bill Sykes' looks, are thronging the bench aisles trying to talk, amid deep bays, shrill barks and the basso profundo of the dumpy-legged, elephant-eared Basset hounds. Groups cluster around the collies, the 160-pound Danes, a toy terrier by Bismarck, out of Elmar, priced at $100,000; around Lady Giffard's four Maltese looking like round balls of floss silk, each seated on a violet cushion with their names in gold, and carefully covered with plush flannel; around Lady Lonsdale's Chow Chow, with its long, bristling hair, dark brown and yellow, with constant pricked ears and bad temper and around an affectionate-eyed sheep dog named Border Prince.

Several clergymen were exhibitors, and one judge was a reverend young magnate from Oxford, so that the judges for Lord Lonsdale's pets in the afternoon were as potent in their way as Mr. Yates' judges on the bench of the Royal Courts were in the morning.

Princess, the property of John Batchelor, won every race she started in on the Southern circuit. She was sold at Memphis, in the Fall of '83, when a three-year-old, for $2,400, and has won upward of $10,000 clear for her present owner.

Hill's Black Hawk Not a Morgan Horse.

I have but little more to say concerning the pedigree of the horses Black Hawk and Ethan Allen. It has been stated, times without number, that Black Hawk was sired by Sherman Morgan, and that Ethan was a son of Black Hawk, and that it has been so proved and become a matter of history. My only object in reviving that old controversy was to call forth that proof, in order that the young horsemen of to-day might see how the matter stands. All the evidence there is or ever was has been furnished by the *American Cultivator*, and I submit if there is a single particle of valid evidence in the whole of it, anything that would be called proof in a court of justice. It is all the opinions of men, based upon hearsay. That justice trial over a black colt up in Durham, N. H., was a very small affair, and throws no light whatever upon the origin of Black Hawk. They state that a Mr. Kelley owned a black mare of English blood, and he traded with Mr. Bellows, the owner of old Sherman Morgan, for the services of his horse, and gave him his note as advance payment. Now it should be understood that a note given in that way was collectible, whether the mare had a black colt or a white mule, or did not have any at all; but they state further that Kelley sold the mare to a Mr. Twombly, who agreed to pay for the services of the horse, or the note, which is the same thing. There was kept in the same barn with Sherman Morgan a black horse called Paddy. Before the colt was dropped the statement was made that the mare was coupled with the Paddy horse. When Twombly saw the black colt he knew that he had got a Paddy colt and not a Morgan, and he resisted payment. This man was the most competent witness to be found; he owned and raised the colt, and he knew all the circumstances that surrounded the case. R. M. Adams says that Mr. Kelley told him that he knew nothing about the matter personally, and the *Cultivator* says that Mr. Adams is a very conscientious man. The testimony of Mr. Bellows does not appear; but a Mr. Henderson has been dug up and he says that Black Hawk was foaled the property of Ezekiel Twombly. Linsley in his book says that it was Wingate Twombly. Mr. Hill says that it was S. Twombly. These are the only witnesses, and they all contradict each other. Now I ask in all candor if this is not a cheap lot of trash? That lawsuit up there in Durham was a small affair, and if anything at all was shown it was that that black mare was coupled with both the Paddy horse and the Sherman Morgan. The Paddy horse was a French horse in the prime of life; the Sherman horse was over twenty years old. I cannot say whether Black Hawk was raised in New Hampshire or was brought from Canada or Africa. The best of judges long ago decided that he belonged to that class of horses that are produced by a union of the French blood with the thoroughbred English. Such horses are to be found in Canada to-day, and when the Black Hawk fever was at its height Vermont men went there after Black Hawk mares.

In the absence of all reliable evidence of the origin of Black Hawk, we can only reason from analogy. There is a principle that underlies this matter, a law that "like produces like." We must judge of a tree by its fruit. The old horse has settled this controversy, he has written his own doom, and it will remain as long as his shadow and the shadow of his posterity are to be seen upon the wall. Linsley says truly that resemblance is the strongest evidence of relationship. Every man that knows anything about the early Morgan horses knows that there is no resemblance between them and Black Hawk and his progeny. The Sherman Morgans, as a rule, were smaller than the other Morgan families, inclined to sway backs, with short, flat, sinewy legs, and did not show much style, but made good stage horses, for they would never wear out. The color, as a rule, was bay or chestnut. Linsley says the general structure of the body is unchanged, showing a light, lean head, a small ear, and restless eyes, short, bony legs, compact body, deep, roomy chest, and short back. He says, further, that little or no change has taken place in color, bays and chestnuts being the prevailing color of the Morgans. Compare this description with the Black Hawk race. They, as a rule, are all black in color, tall, long-jointed, round-legged, long backs, high-headed, arch-necked, with door-yard style, and little endurance.

No race of horses were ever raised in this country that were so unlike each other as the Morgans and Black Hawks. This has been tacitly admitted by attempting to show that as great absurdities have been known as to call a Black Hawk a Morgan. Are we to be told, in this age of herd books, that all is uncertainty in breeding; that we are liable to have one kind of colt this year and exactly the reverse the next, from the same stock? Are we to be told that there is no such thing as pure blood that is transmissible with certainty every time? The history of the race of Morgan horses and the Black Hawks, too, shows to the contrary.

A Morgan was never known to produce a Black Hawk, nor a Black Hawk a Morgan; any man's experience to the contrary only shows that he is dealing with mongrel blood. I had a Gifford Morgan mare; I raised from her four Black Hawk colts; all of them were unsound before they were old enough to harness. Three of them would stand in the stable with their hind legs locked together. A Morgan was never known to do that. An old man once said that the Black Hawks were good horses, a bystander said he would like to know what they were good for. "Why, good to fix up and cheat somebody with," was the old Helot's reply.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

Obiit—Isaiah Rynders.

It is with heartfelt regret that we announce the death of Capt. Isaiah Rynders, the recognized warhorse not only of the Democracy, but as well of the turf. He died, as was fitting for a man of his remarkable characteristics, with the harness on which he had worn without intermission since he sprouted into the most mischievous of mischievous lads during the last war with Great Britain, for he was born in 1804, and those who knew him will readily believe that he began to assert himself early in life. Last Monday he was about town as usual, the most vigorous and aggressive of octogenarians. He was an applicant for the appointment of U. S. Marshal under the Cleveland administration, and his really sanguine nature assured him of the second tenure of the position he held under President Buchanan, and the income of which he needed sorely in his declining years. That evening he left his residence on Twenty-third street, and repaired, as was his custom, to the public places of the uptown hotels. He started to return about half-past ten o'clock, but was stricken down by apoplexy on the street, was taken home in a coach by a stranger, and expired very shortly thereafter, meeting the only foe that ever forced him to surrender.

We leave to the daily journals the task of recounting the political career of Capt. Rynders, and they have already done it at length and ably, so much so that the papers of Wednesday devoted much more space to his obituary than to that of Schuyler Colfax, who was his Antipodes in every possible respect. It was rather as a horseman that we knew our lamented friend, and as memory reviews the past, we can recall no more enjoyable conversations than the many we have had with him. Our sanctum was a favorite resort of his, and it had no more welcome visitor than the weather-beaten high priest of Aberdeen, Killarney and Widow Machree. There was no half-way house for the Captain. He believed, as implicitly as he believed in Shakespeare or the principles of Democracy, and died so believing, that Aberdeen was the grandest stallion, Killarney the fastest trotter, and Widow Machree the gamest mare that ever lived. *Haec olim Meminisse juvabit*, how the slender form would swell, the wrinkled visage glare, and the voice resound, like the blows of an axe, as the old hero declaimed upon these favorite themes. Abundant, even redundant, but artistic and veinal, were the expletives with which these memorable orations were interlarded. In this specialty the dead Captain never had a rival; but these strong words come from his heart, and for every one of them we believe the Recording Angel had a ready tear; for while no man was quicker with a word or a blow in defense of himself or a friend, while he stormed through the world like a hurricane, fists ever doubled and chips on both shoulders, a kinder heart never beat under a breast, and he was the soul of honor. He made and lost fortunes, and, like most men with that experience, was impoverished in his later years, but he would to the last give the little he had to anyone he thought more needy than himself, and this very Winter, on a cold night, took the overcoat from his back and put it on that of a shivering stranger. A quainter compound of humanity never was than Isaiah Rynders. Perhaps the chief element of his power, after his native force of disposition, was his astonishing memory. The days of Eclipse and Henry, of Topgallant and Betsey Baker, were as fresh to him as those of the present decade, and he bore in mind the minutest details of the great turf contests in the early part of the century. He could correct the books, and correct them correctly, in many a case, as we have frequently found. Under his aggressive and bristling exterior, and in spite of his customarily violent ways, he was a man of excellent judgment and rare command of language. His vocabulary came from his favorite text-books, those fountain heads of English pure and undefiled—King James' Bible and Master William Shakespeare. And in parting with him forever, we can find no truer and more fitting epitaphs than the words of the great poet: "After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well," and "We ne'er shall look upon his like again."—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Sensible Hints on Breeding.

The use of a younger and better class of mares by successful Kentucky breeders than are generally kept for brood purposes in the North, is probably one of the chief causes of the larger proportion of superior animals raised by them than has been produced in any of the Northern States. Miss Russell was but nine years old when she brought the present queen of the turf, and the same mare produced Nutwood (2:18¾) in her five-year-old form. Midnight was put to breeding when but three years old, and was thirteen when she produced the little black trotting wonder, which, if he comes to the wire in good form next season, will undoubtedly place to his credit a faster record before its close than has yet been made by any trotter in single harness.

Betsey Trotwood, the dam of Phallas, was but nine years old the season the latter was foaled. Ouida was ten years old when she brought Trinkett and Kate Crockett the same age when Lula was foaled. Ned was fifteen years old the season she produced Clemmie G. Lizzie Witherspoon was but seven years past when her daughter, Fanny Witherspoon, was foaled, and Miss Coons brought Wilson in her six-year-old form. Black Bess was also six when she produced Darby, but Dolly was sixteen the season she dropped Director, which was her ninth foal. At eleven years of age Mag Ferguson brought Piedmont, and Little Ida, the dam of So-So, was seven when she dropped that speedy daughter of George Wilkes. Lady Thorne, Jr., was but five years old when she dropped Santa Claus and Sallie Chorister was nine when she foaled Proteine. Woodbine produced Wedgewood when sixteen years old. It is true that old mares sometimes produce fast trotters, but it is also a fact that Kentucky breeders have produced their fastest trotters from comparatively young mares which had never distinguished themselves upon the turf. It requires considerable capital to stock a farm with young, sound, well-shaped and well-bred broodmares, yet there is no doubt that those who select such will be much more successful in a term of years than those who stock up with a cheap class of animals. Young men just entering upon the business of breeding had better select at least one mare for brood purposes that possesses all the qualifications which they wish to produce in the offspring, and is free from defects. One such animal has often proved the stepping-stone to fortune. Miss Russell, Green Mountain Maid and Alma Mater are a few of the many that might be named of this class. Alma Mater is now but thirteen years old, yet the amount realized by her present owners from the sale of her produce has already reached $40,500. It is true that such instances are extremely rare, yet the fact should not be forgotten by those just entering the breeding ranks, that a very large proportion of the most valuable horses yet produced were from young dams.—*American Cultivator.*

Talent for Santa Anita.

Our New York correspondent sends us the following under date of the 11th: It is quite confidently asserted here that E. J. Baldwin has secured the services of two well-known men from this section to train and ride. The trainer is James Stewart, brother of Lewis Stewart, trainer of the great colt, Goano, and Jack of Hearts, Knight of Ellerslie and others of Appleby & Johnson's lot of horses; and besides coming from a family of trainers Stewart was second trainer at Rancocas for several years. Hughes is the jockey said to be about to don the "black jacket and red Maltese cross," and the records of past years show this rider to be a first-class artist in the saddle, his recent lack of engagements being due to causes other than lack of ability. With Stewart and Cooper as trainers, and Hughes and Holloway as riders, the Santa Anita Stable is likely to be well looked after this season. Indeed little is heard among turf circles here in this dead time, but the expected invasion of racehorses from your State and the stimulus their presence will give the sport in whatever sections they appear. By the time snow flies this Fall it is likely that a good bit of the money hung up will be credited to California, judged by the heavy entries at Chicago, St. Louis and Covington. It is also reported that Mr. Baldwin has engaged the famous colored rider, Isaac Murphy, for 1886 and 1887 at a salary of $5,000 per annum.

Anent Naming Horses.

To our mind, the name of a racehorse should never be of more than three syllables, and two is better. A name easily spoken or shouted is what is needed. We have never ceased to admire that system of naming employed by Mr. Francis Morris and some others. It traced the relationship at a glance, in the majority of the cases being suggested or derived from the name of sire or dam. Thus Barbarity gave name to Ruthless, Remorseless, Relentless, Merciless, Barbarian, etc. Asteroid was happily chosen for a son of Nebula, as was Triton, for a son of Ocean Queen, while Pizarro is permissible for a son of Adventurer. Duke of Magenta was well chosen for a son of Magenta, as was Glidelia for a daughter of Waltz, whose yearling son has been very appropriately christened Promenade by Major Hubbard. Pampero was an admirable name for a son of Cyclone, as was Decoy Duck for a daughter of Call Duck. Some of the English owners have given us fine samples of this system of nomenclature. Shotover was wonderfully clever for a daughter of Stray Shot, as was Harvester for a son of Wheatear. Cremorne, for a son of Rigolboche, was neat, as was Petrarch for a son of Laura, and the same may be said of Hermit, son of Seclusion: Macaroni, son of Sweetmeat; Kettledrum, son of Rataplan; Pretender, son of Adventurer; Beadsman, son of Mendicant, and Galopin, son of Vedette. While on the subject of Derby winners, it may not be out of place to remark that it is the common boast of English writers that a badly-named horse has never won the Epsom event. Within the last couple of years, however, there have been more saints than sinners on the turf in England. Whether its affairs are in such a state as to merit the irony we know not, but there are, nevertheless, thirty "saints" in the Racing Calendar of the past season, among them St. Simon, St. Gatien, St. Medard, St. Blaise, etc.

The Rancocas youngsters are quite up to the uniform good taste shown by Mr. P. Lorillard, but in no case are they suggested by the names of their dams. Honsatonic, the name chosen for Vandalite's colt, is alliterative when we consider that his half-brother and sister were called Hiawassee and Huron. The others, Savanac, Pontico, Winfred, Yucatan, Cyclops, Ariel, Zamor, Hercules, Saluda, Kanawha, Ulidia, Restless, Taledaga, Ragnaroc, Naiad, Dewdrop, are all very neat, and, with a few exceptions, are not backneyed. Mr. Withers, as usual, has neglected to name his, but Mr. George Lorillard's are very happily chosen. Mariner, for instance, is very appropriately chosen for brother to Triton, but it is rather hackneyed. The same applies to Fleetwing and Electric, but it is the only objection. Friar for a son of The Nun is a neat bit of nomenclature. Fay is the name of Ferida's first born, chosen, probably, for alliteration's sake, and the same may be said of Fancy, daughter of Fanny Brown, and Ladybird, out of Lady Mentmore. Messrs. Appleby & Johnson are always exceedingly neat in their choice of names, and never more so than in their latest. Lookout is a capital name for a son of Alert, as is Fanwood for a son of Fanchon. Blue Day,, for a son of Blue Mantle, and May Day is a clever play upon the name of sire and dam. Attorney is quite proper for a son of Endless, being a mild insinuation of "the law's delay." Melton, for a son of Monarchist and Marguerite, is purely alliterative, as is Beverly, by Bramble, while Wildwood is neat for a son of Wildrose, but Addie C. and Ella S. are an unpleasant departure from the uniform good taste displayed.

The Preakness Stable is always neat in its nomenclature. Linden for a son of Linda Lewis is good, and Bassanio for a son of Bel et is at least alliterative. Bonnie Prince is a brother to Bonnie Lizzie, Lorenzo a Lisbon, and sufficiently Portugese. Viudex, for the Virgil colt, was our own choosing, and modesty forbids our commenting upon it. The gems of the lot, however, are Repartee, a son of Retort, and Soprano, a daughter of Duet. The Erdenheim lot are generally well, although rather oddly named, owing to Major Hubbard's laudable desire to avoid hackneyed names. Wanwecus is good, and Spinette not bad, for a half sister to Spinaway, but the best named is Promenade, for a son of Waltz. Mr. Kelso's lot are exceedingly well named, particularly The Bard, by Longfellow, and Lottery, out of Lotta, is an excusable pun on his dam's name. Landsdowne and Leopold are pretty, but derive no significance from the names of their progenitors, while Billycock, for a son of Billet, is rather a perversion. The best is Waitawhile, daughter of Bye-and-Bye. Mr. R. W. Walden, too, is quite an adept in nomenclature. Argyle is good, but has suffered from frequent use. Comique is new and pleasant, Royal is not bad, and Rock and Rye quite apropos for a brother to Tolu, while Letretial out of Letty, and Virgilia, by Virgilian, sound well.

One of the most noticeable improvements, in respect to naming colts, appears in the latest of the Dwyer Bros., who have been singularly unfortunate in their Luke Blackburns, Elias Lawrences, Charley Gorhams, George Kinneys. It was no fault of theirs, as they are only responsible in the case of Elias Lawrence, the others having been already named at the time of purchase. Their new system consists in following the names of cities and towns, which furnishes some very agreeable names, as shown by their list, viz.: Richfield, Portland, Hawley, Rutland, Buffalo, Peekskill, Quincy; while for their fillies they have adopted the simple but pretty patronymic, such as Millie, Lydia, Lulu, etc. Mr. W. L. Scott has seldom failed to display taste in his selections. His latest are, on the whole, very neat. Juryman, for a son of Verdict, could hardly be excelled; Aureole, by Aureolus, is pretty; while Charity, Waitaway, Pocomoke, Flavia and Petticoat are good in themselves. Mr. Baldwin's Santa Anita representatives are, as usual, well named, with the exception of Mollie McCarthy's Last, for, while it expresses a fact to be regretted, we could have wished the Stud-book had been left to record the fact. The Clipsiana Stable has sought to reward its faithful employees, in Ben Pryor, Jackson, Belle Garrison and "The Dipper," the last being a title applied to the proprietor, with what justice we will not undertake to say.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

At the annual meeting of the Mendocino County Agricultural Society, the following named gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors and officers for the ensuing year: President, A. R. Davidson; Vice-President, J. A. Morgan; Secretary, C. A. Irvine; Treasurer, J. S. Holman; Directors—H. Willits, E. T. DeCamp, Dan Lambert, H. T. Hatch, O. Simonson, P. T. Muir, E. R. Shimmons, A. O. Carpenter, E. C Buell. As the third annual fair of the 12th district will be held at Willits this year the Mendocino Agricultural Society will not attempt to hold a fair.

Henry Clay and his two grandsons, Amos' C. M. and Strader's C. M. Clay, lived to a good old age. Henry was thirty, Strader's thirty and Amos' twenty-seven.

Counting dead heats twice, more than 2,300 heats were trotted in 2:30 or better during the season just closed.

Irish sporting men are talking of establishing trotting tracks and meetings on the American plan.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Lameness—Bony Tumors.

Depoeits of bony mstter on various parts of the body are more common in the horse than emong other animals of the farm, for reasons which are quite obvious. In the first place horses, from the nsture of their occupations, sre more liable to snffer from injuries, such ss hlows from without and coucnssion during rspid movement—causes which are likely to set up inflsmmstory action; second, it is more thau prohable that the tendency to the formation of hony deposits msy he transmitted from pareut to offspring, and therefore heredity may he considered as a cause of the disease.

Bony tnmors affect the enimsl's sounduess to the extent of the irritation with which they are associeted, and the interference which they offer to the free movements of joiuts, whsther between joints only or honee with teudons.

In some animels the formation of bony tumors is so readily occssioned that the slightest blow suffices to set up the requisite disorder of the psrt; but generally s considerahle force is necessary for the purpose, and under ordinary circumstences, when a bouy deposit is detected, it may be concluded that the affected part has snffered from some violent action, either from without or during the movement of the amimal. Tumors on the exposed psrte of the skeleton may be referred to csnsss acting from without, while the ssme kinds of growths near joints of any sort, or, iu other words, in positions where motion naturslly tskes place hetween two or more hones, or hetween hone and tendon or ligament, they are due to eprsin or concussion during the movements of the auimal.

The actusl effsct of auy of the csusee of bony deposit will depend on the predisposition existing in the animal's system, and it has been suggested that the character of the food or water may also heve some influence in the developement of bony tumors. In regard to the last suggestiou, it may be marked that hard or chalky watere contsin lime in the form of carbonate, which is an nnimportant constituent of bone earth, while the essential material, the phosphate of lime is never present in appreciable quantity in water used for drinkiug purposes. It is possible that an excese of chalk in water may lead to the deposit of calcerons material in different parts of the body, but such deposits are quite distinct from true bouy tnmors. On the other hand, horses in common with all grain-feeding animals, take food which is rich in phosphates, and there is consequently an abundant quantity of bone earth in the system to supply the necessary material for the formation of hony deposits, if the conditions are favorable.

There appears to be no douht that the membrane which invests bonee, and is the medium through which the blood snpply ia carried on in the hony structure, is the active agent in the formation of bone.

As the periosteum is the etructure from which healthy bone is formed, it is easy to understand how the injured and inflamed membranes will secrete hony matter of an abnormal character. Nor is it difficult to realize the fact that the process, ouce started, ia not to be arrested without eome trouhle; indeed, it does sometimes occur that the remedies which are applied for the purpose of arresting the increase of a hony tumor, or promoting its absorption, lead to a further development of the diseased structure; and when this rssnlt is produced, it may in certain cases be heneficial, especially if the deposit has taken place in a compound joint, limiting, hut not totally arresting, the motion. In such circumstances, one object of the treatment is to produce perfect uuion hetween the small bones of the joint, and gain relief from pain, which is cousequent on movement, at the exoense of a certain degree of stiffness, which may not seriously interfere with the animal's nsefulness.

The most commou forms of bouy deposits in the horse are splints, apavins, ringhones, and side-bones; and iu all of them the deposits affect the free movement of bonee on bones, or of bones on the softer structures.

Splints, properly so called, are bony tumors situated on the small metacarpal or metatarsal bones, extending in both directions sometimes, on to the large bones to which they are attached. In fact, the term "splint" is clearly traceable to the form of the small spliut bones on either aide of the shank honee, and a bony tumor which ie confined to the shank hones cannot he corrsctly described as a spliut st all—it is simply a hony tumor or exostosis, as it would he if it were on the shoulder-blade or hip bone.

A true splint originates in the periosteum covering oue of the splint bones, generally the one on the inside of the fore limb. It may be the result of inflammation set up by a blow from the opposite foot, or from concussion, which causes a atrain from the white fibrous tissue conuecting the splint bones to the shauk hones.

Horses of all kinds and of all ages are subject to eplints, and it is impossible to indicate the circumstances nnder which a splint is likely to cause lameness in the ordinary course of the animal's work, but it may be said generally that the most objectionable kinds of spliuts are those which are aituated close uuder the knee, or iu such a position on the splint bones that they interfere with the suspensory ligameut, the nerve, or the flexor tendons. Splints which are situated on the canon boue, aud do not extend to any point where they msy produce deraugements ahove referred to, aud are also out of the reach of injury from the opposite foot during the movementa of the animal, are of the nature of hlemishes merely and do not constitnte unsoundness.

Lsmeness as the result of splints is often very severe, but rarely of long duratiou, and never permanent, uuless the tumor ie situated so as to prevent the free actiou of the knee joint. Under ordinary circumstances the animal is restored to aoundness when the inflammatory process snhsides aud the splint ie formed. Lsmeness may recur from time to time, but it generally yields to simple remedies and a week or two of rest.—*London Field.*

Hired hands who keep their horses' harness clean and in good condition, and see that the collars, etc., are a proper fit, may at once be recognized as conversant with the details of atable management. The horseman who is contented with the line of life he hae chosen, and who takes an intereat iu hia stock, will always pride himself in keeping his horsee and harness in the best possible condition. Such a man ie worth eeveral dollara per annum more wages thau the man who thinks how he can beet pass muster with least labor, or who goes through his work hurriedly and imperfectly.

A horse with a high ridge on the top of his head will he balky unless very carefully treate.l. Thia ridge is located ou the phrenological hump of firmness, aud iu the horse, at leest, this indication is to he avoided. A horse broad in the forehead will be generally intelligent and kind. Those experieuced in judgiug horses cau tell hy their faces aud heads what mauner of beasts they are.

Care of Breeding Mares.

From now until after foaling time in Spring the brood mare deserves careful treatment. We do not mean that she should he closely housed snd etall-fed, nor csred for as one would in prepsring an animal for the show-ring. She should, it is true have shelter during severe weather, but not he deprived of exercise, light and out of-door life. Brood mares sre amoug the most profitsble animals owned by the farmer, if they are good ones, and bred to good horses, otherwise they should not he kept at all. While admitting that there are circumstances nnder which it msy he profitsble to keep a poor horse, it certainly never pays to raise one. A hrood mare shonld be used regularly aud kindly until near the time of her foaling, and generally both she snd her foal will be better for it. She should, however, if so nsed, be well fed, and not have too much for some time hefore fosling, two months if possible. She should be loose at night, aud if not used, in the daytime also. Msres in the later stages of pregnancy are very liable to he taken with violent pains, and if loose they will generally get relief hy rolling, etc. I hsve known some casee where loss of the colt, and death of mare, resulted from her strnggles when tied in stall. Shortly after the birth of the colt, she msy be worked, but not to excess, snd she should not be too much hlamed if she objects to working at this time, for msny very good tempered mares object strongly to lesving their young, especially for the first few days. When the colt is from four to six months old, it may be weaued. The mare should he csrefully attended to, until her milk dries np; at this time she will be weak, snd shonld be well fed and kindly treated.

A correspondent of an exchenge gives the following descriptiou of how he would manage sire and dam when breediug for a trotter:

Just before coupliug, both should be driven a lively warming-up gait to aronse the trotting spirit in sire and dam. Great care should be observed to have both in the best possihle temper, for otherwise they might prodnce a contumacious colt, that would require much time and trouhle to educate. During the psriod of gestation the mare shonld be fed libsrally on stroug uutritious feed, and driven regularly for a period of from five to seven months, and duriug the time frequently be given a breezy dash, to put her in a glow with the warmth of her natural gait. After being let nn in the Fall, the liberal feeding should be continued, and in the Spring, after dropping her foal, they should be turned iuto a good pasture, and morning and evening have from four to six quarts of feed. The foal soon learns to divide the morning meal with his dam, and as a result hia growth and muscular developement will astonish everyone interested in him.

Be systematic in the training of your young horsee. Teach them one thing at a time, and teach that thoroughly before you begin something else. Too many horsemen have an idea that teaching a draft horse to pull a heavy load iu a short time, or a trotting horse to travel over the road at an extraordinary gait at once, is the secret of snccess in trsining young horses. There could be no greater mistake made. Nothing should be more gradual than the development of the power of a draft horse or the speed of a trotting horse, and in but few other ways are horses more permanently injured than in pushing their developmeut too rapidly. These are points which horsemen will do well to consider.

Kunckling is a pecnliar loose douhle action of the hind pasterns, which may result from weakness, caused by stsnding without exercise for a long time, or, in some cases, it may be the symptoms of eome disease. When an animal is sufferiug from any form of disesse iu the hock joint it is very apt to knuckle when travelling. Animals which have suffered from paralysis nsually exhibit this symptom. When a horse is observed to knuckle he shonld he fed gensrously, and receive in his grain fifteen drops of nux vomica morning, noon and night for a week. If the hock joint is affected apply three times a week for two weeks a liuiment composed of sweet oil, two onnces, creosote, one onnce, spirits of turpentine, one onnce. Shake well and rub in thoroughly.

One of the most valnable tonics known is copperas, known as sulphate of iron. The dose is two drams, aud it ahould always he mixed with the same quantity of gentian. It is the hest medicine in the world for building np and restoring to strength any animal suffering from debility. It should never he given, however, nntil all fever and inflammation of the stomach has subsided. After administering six doses, which can be given once a day in wet oats, the medicine should be omitted for a week, as if given daily beyond that length of time, it is liable to irritate the stomach and produce inflammation of the same.

It will pay you well to invest a few dollars in an extra horse rather than be compelled to work your young horses too hard this Spring. Mauy horsee are ruined by heiug put to work too young, and worked too hard before their hones are properly hardened and their joints sufficiently strong. In this immature condition the yonng animsl is not able to bear coustant and severe exertion, aud if it is exacted of him the owner must expect that the least serious injury which the horse can sustain will be limbs and joints eularged and stiff throughout hia whole life. Moderate exercise should be begun quite early, but full service of no kiud should be required until the fourth year.

One of the points frequently neglected by horsemen is putting a stallion in condition for the stud season. It should begin several months heforehand, the feed not to he more than sufficient to keep up or bring on a fair growth of flesh, attended with daily moderate exercise when the weather permits. Keep him loose in a large hox stall, so he can walk ahout, and also exercise in it. The great fault iu keeping stallions is, that they are made too fat aud do not get sufficient exercise, and iu consequeuce of this, the firet mares they cover are not so sure of beiug got in foal. After a while, uot heing over-stuffed with rich food, and having more exercise, the stalliou becomes a surer foal-getter.

To put a horse into condition exercise him well, then rub dowu vigorously; when cool, dry and reeted, give good hay, theu oats of the hest qualily in qnautity according to the work he does. Fat will sweat off, muecle will not. A fat horse is liable to iudigestiou, sun-stroke, cold, flatulence (colic), and evor so many other ills, which a horse in coudition is uot only free from, hut if proporly fed, aud cleaned, and worked, is not liahle to get. It is usually poor ecouomy to reduce either food or exercise.

POULTRY.

Chicken Notes.

There has been great improvement iu the trestment of fowl within a few yesrs pest, end the time may come when the farmer who allows his hens to be out in the cold snd stormy weather, and to eat snow to quench their thirst, will be considered barbarous as he who should treat his young stock in the ssme wsy, snd a flock of lousy hens will he conaidered as disgraceful to the owner as a herd of louey calves.

Old farmers can recollect when young cattle were wintered in open sheds snd fed at the strsw or bog-hay stack, and when the common excuse for their unthriftiness was the vermiu that were on them. It wss thonght good treatment enough for calves and colts, and to give them better cere was pampering and spoiling their constitutions.

As this has changed for the better, it may be possible to improve the condition of the poultry housee, and get better trestment for their inmatee. Let those who esy that poultry does not pay go to work and clean up the henhouse; give the walle a coat of whitewssh and the nests and roosts a brushing with kerosene; remove the manure under the roosts, and give a supply of clean, dry esrth or wood eehes for them to wsllow in; give them hot dough or boilsd potatoes mixed with mesl or wheat bran every norning; good corn, oats or whole grsin st night; a few scrsps and green vegetables every day; pure water all the time, and the better if slightly warm in the morning; keep a supply of cracked bonee or oyster shells constsntly on hand; and, above sll, make their room as warm as possible, and begin on the first of the year to keep a strict account with them for the ensuing twelve months, and they will give a different report next yesr.

No fear of the business being overdone until the chickene are sold at the same price per pound ae whole hogs aell for, or nntil eggs can he bonght so cheaply that it will not pay to send grain to Europe to feed poultry to produce egga to be sent back here. At present prices of grain and poultry prodncts it is not difficnlt to make a flock of young heus yield a profit of $2 or $3 per head in a year, or as many times their own cost, while we shonld think a cow or horse that gave such a profit over cost of keeping was a phenomenal animal, as it would be. But such a result in poultry keeping can only he obtained hy good care.

The best of the flock ehould he sepsrated from the othera for breeding nurposes. Limit the nnmher of hens to twelve for each cock if they are of the large hreeds, and twenty for the smaller, and give them good care, hut it will be well to give more liberty, even if as many egga are not obtained by so doing. The eggs from hens in close confiuement aeldom hatch well.

A dozen hens should furnish eggs enough from which to hatch out 150 pullets, and if the parente are well selected they will be worth more than 200 taken from the flock without selection. In selecting fowls to hreed from never take the largest. Choose medium-sized birds of good form and in vigorous condition. Let them he well marked with the characteristic marks of snch hreeds as are best adapted to the production of good poultry or of eggs, as may be decided on for that locality, and let the male he pure bred, if possible.

A cross of a large and small hreed ie considered to make the most prolific layers, and chickena which will mature more rapidly, though of smaller size than the larger breed; but this makes necesaary either the keeping of two hreeds distinct each year beside the main flock of half-hreeds, from which to obtain the breeding stock, or a crossing back iu alternate years.

A correspondent of the *Poultry Yard* follows the plan described below, which, if carefully used, may he safe and effective. He says: "I make saw henches for roosts—that is, I take 2x4 scsntling and nail legs to them of the length to suit space and breed. Theee, as you will at once see, can be moved at pleasure when cleaning droppings or for any other reason that may present itself; hnt the best part of it ia as regards lice. Every week I take my kerosene can and go to the hen-house, carefully carry out of doors my saw-benches, ponr the kerosene on them and touch it off, the flames will quickly run over every part of it, aud go out without burning the wood, bnt every mite or nit that would have made one, you are rid of forever. I have followed this plan for some time, and hsve no tronble with lice.

The *Canadian Stock Raiser's Journal* thinks a frequent cause of unsatisfactory results from fowla is keeping heus until too old to be of any use. A heu should never be kept after her second summsr; that is, her eecond eeason's laying, which would make her two aud a half years old, unless she is a valuable etock hird, as at that age they are not too old for table use, and have passed the zenith of their usefulness in egg production.

The *Tribune and Farmer* mentions as a preventive for heus eatiug their eggs, and one that is satisfactory, to make nests in small, low, dark boxes, covered upon the top aud entered upon the eidee, from a loug, narrow, dark passage. Heus will resdily enter a dark place to lay, for they prefer seclusion, but will hnrry from it as soon as possible, aud will not enter it excepting for the purpose of layiug.

The Houdans are profitahle chickeus to keep as they are continual layers, are easily fattened, and the flesh fiue and good. They are the hardiest of all the kiuds, and escape the cholera almost iuvariahly. They should be more largely kept than they are, for absolutely there are uone hetter. A cross of the Leghorn aud Houdau is one of the hest.

The heus shonld he set where the laying fowla cannot diaturh them, in a separate house or yard, and supplied with fresh water and grain. Before placing the eggs nnder them they shonld be dusted with carbolic powder, and four days before the eggs will hatch the dusting may he repeated.

Good brood-sows are necesesry on every farm, and no farm ehould he without a buuch of nice thrifty shoats. A few of them can he grown on every farm to the fatteuing period, on the refuse which would otherwise be wasted, with scarcely auy cost.

Never buy a cow without firet testing her udder to aee if it ie free from lumps, the teats all right, aud eeeing that she herself has no vicious habits.

If any of the stock get off their feed or are out of conditiou, nothiug seems to be relished more than oats or bran hoiled with a little flax-seed.

Ruaty iron kept in their drinking water is said to he an excellent remedy for looseuees of feathere iu fowls.

The best breeding auimala are the cheapest to the farmer, and uine out of teu auch animals are thoroughhreds.

PACIFIC COAST
LOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.
SPRING RACE MEETING.
1885.

Programme.

FIRST DAY, Saturday, March 28th.

CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Closed h 15 nominations.

BEARST STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit: $200 added; nd to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

WINTERS STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mila and a half. sed with 22 nominations.

SELLING PURSE, $:00, of which $25 to second; horses entered to sold for $1,000 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each below and three ponnds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. e mile.

PURSE, amonnt and conditions to be announced March 21st; ries close March 27th, at 1 P. M.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, March 31st.

WINTERS JOCKEY STAKES, for maiden two-year-old fillies; each; $25 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 1st, 1885; $250 ed; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. To be ridden by keys who have never had a public mount for money; to carry 100 nds. Theo. Winters adds the following premiums: to the winning key $50; to the second $20; to the third, $10.

PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds, ts and fillies, that have not won a race. One mile and an eighth.

PURSE, amonnt and conditions to be announced on tha first day of eting.

PURSE—Same as No. 8.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, April 7th.

. COLEMAN STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 if declared or before March 16th; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths a mile. Winner of California Stake on first day to carry five unds; second in California Stake to carry three ponnds extra.

. PACIFIC CUP HANDICAP; $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 ed; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles and a rter. Nominations close March 1st, 1885; we ghts announced March 4; declarations due March 28th.

. HANDICAP STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $10 declara- n; $250 added; $50 to second. One mile and three-eighths. Weights nounced March 16th; declaration due March 28th.

. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Tuesday, March the first extra day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY, Saturday, April 4th.

. GANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. osed with twenty-one nominations.

. PURSE, $300, for all ages; $50 to second. Three-quarter mile ats.

. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on April 2d, the cond day of the meeting.

. PURSE, same as No. 16.

. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKES, for three-year-olds. One le and three-quarters. Closed with twenty nominations.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, April 7th.

. PURSE, $250, for two-year-olds; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a le. Winner of California and Coleman Stakes harred; second in lifornia and Coleman Stakes to carry five pounds extra.

. HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 claration; $250 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and an hth. Weights announced March 28th; declaration due April 6th, at . M.

. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Saturday, ril 4th.

. PURSE, same as No. 21.

EXTRA DAY, Thursday, April 9th.

. PARK STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if clared on or before March 16th, 1885; $200 added, of which $50 to cond. Three-quarters of a mile.

. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $50 to second. Conditions same No. 4. Mile heats.

. PURSE, amonnt and conditions to he announced April 7th.

. PURSE, same as No. 25.

EXTRA DAY, Saturday. April 11th.

. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for two-year olds; winner of y two-year-old event at this meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra; weight not nunitative. One mile.

. OCEAN BEACH PAVILION STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 ch; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $300 added, of hich $50 to second. One mile and a quarter.

. PURSE, $500, for all ages; second to receive $100; third $20. Two iles and repeat.

. CONSOLATION PURSE, $200; $50 to second; for non-winners at is meeting. Five ponnds allowed for each time beaten. One mila. ntries to close five minutes after the finish of the last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to Stakes and Purses, not marked closed or otherwise speci- d, will close February 10th, 1885.

Races to close will he run under weights adopted at the annual meet- g 1881.

Starters in all races must he named at 6 P. M. the day preceeding the ce.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at . M. the day preceding race, by paying five per cent. After that ne can only he excnsed by Presiding Judge, and in such case ten per ent. on amount of purse must he paid.

Non-members will he placed on the same footing as members of the sociation in regard to the payment of Purses and Stakes advertised; d should there he a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata vision.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time making entries, and after record will not he allowed to ride in other lors. This rule will he strictly enforced.

All uominations in Stakes and entries in Purses (except in the cases ove noted) mnat he made on or before February 10th, 1885, with the ecretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco. o be valid they must he delivered to the Secretary, or plainly post- arked on or before that day, February 10th.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of nfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

THE WILKES STALLION,
ALPHEUS,

red by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, rst dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by oyal Georga.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by odhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, r. First dam of Todbunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen bands threa inchea n belght, weigbs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beanty of finish, ymmatry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink- ye he has not been exhibited for speed since his mamorahla perform- nce at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fina field of oungsters and won second money, being lapped on the winnar at tbe nish of second heat in 2:42½. Will maka the ensning season at Marya- ille, beginning February 1st, at $40 for tbe season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnia Scotland.
Tbird dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Tbirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Brnce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending Juna 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned tbe following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antavolo, foaled May 12tb, 1881, is a seal-brown, one bindfoot wbite, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches bigh barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the bigbest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill tbe eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of tha very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

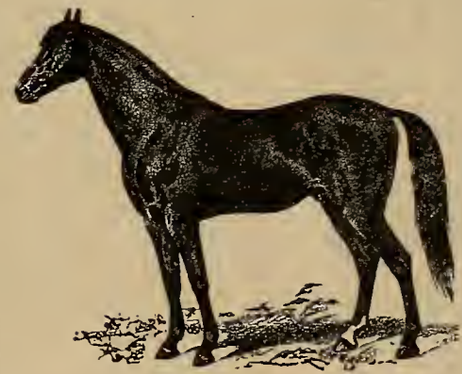
His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast borse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I aver drove from tbe rate he would show on tha ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured wben first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a borsa whicb could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and pnblished a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on tbe Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, tbough after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nonrmahal cangbt cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even tbe best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in tbe lower country. Bonnie Scotland is tha sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of bis colts I ever saw bad fina trotting action. Imported Monarcb is tbe grandsire of Monarcb, Jr., and Monarcb Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the tboroughbreds in the pedigree have sbown a capacity to get trotting speed, and tben comes a double infusion of Diomed whicb is now so higbly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all tbis good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteo is the crowning glory. Tbis relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of tbe family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With tbe single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayetta County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Chrisiman, by Todbunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todbnnter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, bis dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is tbe largest and one of the best colts of Georga Wilkes, (weigbing 1,260 ponnds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoronghbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he posseses in an eminent degree tbe same facully of transmitting the family qualities to bis offspring wbich pat George Wilkes in tha front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes bas 35 representatives in tbe 2:30 list, of wbicb 21 bava records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. Tbese are all tbe get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and otber famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will maka tbe ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at tbe Drew Stables, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low mie brings the service of this borsa wilhin reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to tha borsas whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars addresa

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions,

SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th, 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¾. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2.22, and Crown Point, 2:21¾), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Basbaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Del-monico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Candle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:30 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

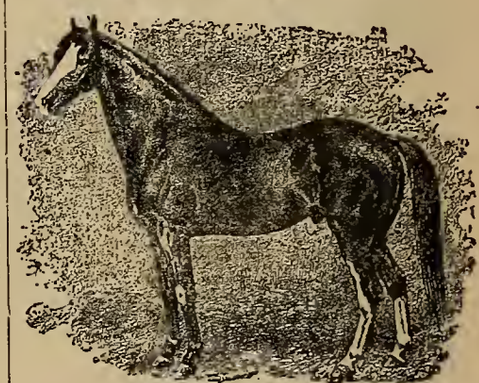
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,
BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling,
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,
By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Elaventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal

Presidents and Horses.

We find tha following item of news in the colnmns of tha New York *Times:*

Gov. Cleveland naver owned a horse, never in his whole lifetima wanted a horse, and the United States Government can foist neither him upon a horse nor a horsa upon him.

It is certainly no discredit to a man that he never owned a horse, neither is he deserving any praise on that account. Bnt to say of a man that ha never wanted a borse is to cast an injurions reflection on him.

A horse is a nseful and an ornamental animal, and in all timas he has won the affaction of man and women of tha largest and finest natnras. On no othar one of tha brutes has so much hnman care haen expandad, and in no othar is so much hnman interest taken.

Bnt a man may he too poor to own a horsa of a quality so high that he can take reasonahla pride in tha beast—for a horse is not worth having nnless it is very good—and the better it is tha greater its price. Only a man of vast wealth, like Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Bonner, could afford the luxnry of possessing snch a horsa as Maud S., bnt very good animals, both to ride and to drive, can ha had for a moderata price, snch as Mr. Cleveland, for instance, could afford to pay.

A man of his sadentary habits, too, ongbt hy all means to get a horse, for in riding it mora especially ha will obtain needed exercise, and will gat a clearer head for public bnsiness. Dnring tha war President Lincoln was oftan on horseback, and so got relaxation from the terribla cares of bis office. For a man of his tall, awkward figura, he made, too, a vary good appearance as an eqnestrian and managed his horsa with skill and nerve.

Gan. Grant was, of coursa, a fina rider, for ha was trainad at West Point, where great attention is given to that fina accomplishment, and he has a figure which shows off to the best advantage on horseback. Besides he has a great and intelligent liking for a good horse, nnd the animal is pretty sure to nnderstand and reciprocata the affection of his special admirers.

President Artbnr is also fond of horsas, and is a gracefnl equastrian. Undoabtedly his daily rides in Washington have done mnch to keep him in good physical condition and to preserve the seranity and cheerfnlness of his mind. In fact tbera is no form of axercise which is so mnch to tbe liking of pnblic men, both hare and in England, as riding. Even up to his old age Lord Palmerston, for instanca, was a hold cross-connlry rider, and Mr. David Dndlay Field at eighty sits on a borsa like a horn cavaliar. His erect and handsome figure seems as young as it did forty years ago.

The story of Jefferson's riding to Washington for his inauguration is familiar to evarybody. Lika all Virginia gentlemen of his time he was an accomplisbed eqnestrian, and a man who was altogether at home on a horse's back. The yonng fellows who now boast of thair prowess in cross-country riding on Long Island and in Naw Jarsey pursne a manly sport which was dear to all Sontharn gentlemen in the old days. Tha time was when in Virginia and Sonth Carolina thare were splendid packs of honnds, and fox hunting was carried on with great zest; and tbey wera not drag hunts aither.

Even now, as ona journays southward, ha finds that riding is mach mora common there tban at the North. In the Sontbern towns he saes tbe farmers coming to market on horseback, and in front of the inns saddle horsas instead of wagons are obsarvable. Since the opening of Central Park, howaver, and the provision of good bridle paths eqnestrian exerciae is much mora generally enjoyed in New York than formarly, and we see there many beautiful saddle horses and first-rate eqnestrians, both male and female. A very tolerable rider, for instance, is Mr. Godkin, onr esteemed contemporary of tbe *Evening Post*, and we always admire tbe appearanca of Mr. Ward, the sculptor, as he trots along the patb astride a horse of great power and beanty. Of feminine aquestrians we also have many who wonld provoka admiration anywbere, both because of their personal charms and thair skillfnl management of their horses.

On a bright day, too, one sees in the park many beautiful trotting horses, in which their owners take a pardonable pride. For Gov. Cleveland's alleged indifference to a horse is not common among onr race, and most men who can afford the lnxury delight in possessing a fine stable.

Our advice to him is also to cultivate a taste for that noble animal, against his assnming control of the White Honse. His physical temperament is jnst the one which needs tbe exercise which is best obtained with a horse. He is a bachelor, and the income of a President is enongh to enable him to satisfy the most exacting requirements in horseflesb. Basides, a pnblic man can get no other opportnnity for meditation equal to that which comes to him when he takes a ride. O, yes, let Mr. Cleveland bny a horse!—*N. Y. Sun.*

Flaxtail.

Time tries all things, and nowhere more severaly than when its tests are brought to hear on predictiona made as to horses, therefore it is natural that wo should feel much encouraged, and perhaps a little proud, that events sbonld so come abont as to incite Dr. M. W. Hicks, of California, to write as folllows: "Accept my thanks for yonr generous expressions in regard to my efforts as a breeder, and more especially let mo thank yon for your appreciation of old Flaxtail, ch h (aire of Fern Leaf, 2:28, and Prairie Bird, pacer, 2:28¼), by Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blno Bull. Pride, with a yearling record of 2:44¼, (up to that time the fastest in the world by twelve and a quarter seconds), had two lines to the old horse, hor dam being by Flaxtail and her sire's dam also by Flaxtail. Prido was foaled May 24th, Hinda Rose, her only rival was foaled in February, making her three months older than Pride, and with this advantage sho beat her but one second. How much three months connt in the speed of a yearling was host illustrated hy Hinda Roae herself, who with another month's training, lowered her own record eeven seconds. Tho only time I ever drove Pride as fast as she could go, she trotted an eighth of a mile in :15½, a 2:07 gait. I have driven my yearling pacer, Brilliant, quarters in public in :35, repeatedly, and once in :34½, and Mr. Wilbnr Smith, a driver of experience and judgment, who drove in company with bim in one of hie trials, offered to bet from a hundrod to five hundred dollars that he could pace that day a full mile in 2:27, and although there were several betting men present, who knew tho colt well, the offer wae not accepted. Brilliant has three lines to Flaxtail, his dam being by a son of Flaxtail, and out of a daughter of tho old horse, and his sire out of a daughter of the old horse. Prompter, by Blue Bull, out of a mare by Flaxtail, sired Apex which started the past season in four races, won all of them and got a two-year-old record of 2:42. Tho dam of Apex was by Flaxtail. Prompter is also tho sire of Transit which won four out of five races the past season and got a yaarling record of 2:45, Transit's dam could not trot in six minntas. This confirmation of your judgmant in regard to the old horse must he as gratifying to yon as the fulfillment of your predictions in regard to Gov. Sprague and Blne Bull, in tha estimation of whicb yon ware almost alone."—*Dunton's Spirit.*

Care and Training of Trotting Stallions.

"Old things are passing away," ia as true a saying now as it was wben first uttered hundreds of years ago. Tha old system of training trotters is giving way to mora scientific methods. It is within our easy racollection that horses wera snbjected to either a starvation allowance of coarsa food in tha Winter tima, or, in the casa of stallions, plenty of grain and idleness was tha regimen. It has been held that becanse a number of stallions, who ware suffered to accumulata fat and lead an inactive lifa, have begotten trotters, that this is the propar way of putting them in condition for stnd service, and that all exercise or axertion is a drain on tbeir reproductive powers. Bnt tbis plan has baen proven fallacions time and again. While wa do not contend that the horse kept for atud purposaa sbould receiva much fast work or savera sweating, wa are clearly of the opinion he will get stouter trotters, and more of them, by being kept in good condition to road off eight or ten miles at any time, without exhibiting signs of distress. In order to bring about this desirable condition, the stallion of good constitution should ba given regnlar exercise from the present tima, either in paddock or in harness. He should be provided with a well-ventilated box stall, and given planty of fresh bedding, bright, clean bay and oats, and carefnl grooming until early Spring returns. Then he shonld he led or driven every fine day, tbe distanca to ba regulated hy his condition, appetite, and strength. Thare are soma horsas not axtra good feaders and of a fretful disposition, which tand to keap them from growing flashy. But onr remarks are mora particularly applicable to good-gaited natural trotters of a race remarkable for stontness and capacity to perform well on track or road, and snch horses shonld always raceive tba breeder's prefereuca if thair progeny bears witness to their ability to reproduca the qnalities above mentioned.

A stallion treatad as we suggest will readily take on his racing form after tha Spring atnd aeason, in case it is found necessary to show his patrons and horseman at large that be is a trotting stallion in deed as well as name. When he is withdrawn from tha stud and activa track work begins he will not be so gross as to need pbysic or excessive sweating to prepare him for Fall racing. It has been remarked to us by a prominent trainer that stallions ara more difficult to keep to an edge than mares or geldings, and he gives it as bis opinion that King Wilkas wonld trot in 2:15 or better if ha was added to tbe list. Now, we feel convinced the basis of this idea is derived from cases of self-abnsa and an nncleanliness in the sheatb. The net, cold batbing of the parts, and coupling witb a mara onca a week whila campaigning, are good prevantives of this bad habit, bnt wa can aee no satisfactory reason for a stallion in tbe enjoyment of good health and habits being a mora uncertain performer than a mara or galding. Let ne qnota a few incontrovertibla casas in support of the position wa take: Mambrino Gift, Monroa Chief, Hannis, Piedmont, J. B. Thomas, Jerome Eddy, Wedgewood, Voltaire, Director, and other well-behaved stallions, were always ready fo give a good acconnt of themselves week after week, during their commanding seasona on the turf, and fought ont many a good race to the bitter and with as much gameness and recuperative power as thair less kingly competitors.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Tha canses of bad fcet with horses are very nnmerous, says an old blacksmith and veterinarian. You very seldom see a yonng horse with bad feet. You can work a horse barefooted all his life and his feet may wear down and get tander, bnt they will always be sonnd. One great cause of trouble with the feat is that after they are sbod, horses are allowed to stand in filthy stalls, another is keeping shoes on too long. Consequently they get out of sbape, and corns and narrowing at tha heel follows. Then the borse is takan to a blacksmith and a first-class job ordered. Now, in this case, if the blacksmith could make a foot then shoe it, he could fill the order. After the horse is shod, his feet are sore, and he travels no better, but if anything, worse than bafore, then the shoer is blamed. The foot is certain to to bave some inflammation in it and tbe slighteat fever in the hoof will damage it very badly. Shoeing too close at the heel, eetting sboes too far back, and filing the toé off are bad practices. The sboe shonld always be as large as the foot. No one ever sees a foot that is too wide. Hard riding or driving often canses had feet. If a horse gets fondered, instead of doctoring for founder the owner loses abont a week in going from one smith to another to get better shoeing. Any good sboer can tell by looking at the shoe whether it hurts or not; but instead of being frank ahout it, many shoers will say that tbe fault is with tbe smith who did the joh just hefore him, and not with tbe foot. Now, brother blacksmiths, this is wrong, and you know it. Wby do you do this? The blacksmiths have lesa brotherhood ahout them tban any men of any other trade or profession in the world. Why don't they come together for their mutnal interests instead of trying to pull each other down? They bave got prices so low that they can't make a living. If prices were hetter, I have no donht that many jobs wonld be done better, many horses would have better feet, and skilled workman would be in many placee now occupiad by hotches.

If you are riding horseback, when you stop to converse, if only for a few minutes, dismount, especially if tha parson you are talking to is on tho ground. It ia a great relief to the horse's back. It is inhnman not to rest the horse when there is opportnnity. Remember that a load increasos its hurden the longer it is borne. Somo men will eit on a horso's hack and talk and talk, then jerk the horse hecanse it becomes restless. Don't he too lazy to dismount. When riding rest yonrself and horse hy walking down a hill every two or three miles. You lose no time bnt gain by it.

Blair Athol, tho celobrated English sire, earned at the stud the enormous sum of $325,000, whilst his immediate descendants won in stakos on tho English turf alone more than $850,000.

DEAR SIR: I havo nsod tho Perfection Bit on my black mare for over 3 months with perfect satisfaction, and am convinced you properly named it. My sales are continually increasing and I hope you will send the 3 dozon bits ordered without a moment's delay, as I am again about sold out. I consider your bit of MORE VALUE to my customers than any bit I offer for sale.

A. V. SMITH, of A. V. SMITH Co., (Limited),
Manufacturers of Fine Harness and Horse Furnishing Goods, Rochester, N. Y.

The *Cultivator* gives soma excellent advice in ragard to tha canse and trantment of scratchas in horses, a disease which annoys farmars more perbaps than any othar. It says: "Thia complaint often occnrs in animals wbose blood is impure, and is much more frequant in Fall and Spring than at other seasons. For an internal remedy, to threa-fourths of a pond of sulphur add one-fourth of a pound of pulverized saltpetra and mix thoronghly, so that every spoonful that is takan up will contain three parts of sulphur and one of saltpetre. Giva a tablespoonful in the feed avery night for a week, then every other nigbt for another week. Wasb the leg affectad with scratches with carbolic soapsuds, or, if that is not conviently obtained, nse castile soap and add two tablespoonfuls of carbolic acid crystals to each gallon of water. Rub dry with soft cloths after batbing, so as to avoid taking cold, which wonld aggravata tba difficulty. If there is much heat and swalling in the leg, take one pint of good cider vinegar, half a pint of alcohol and two ounces of pulverized blne vitriol. Put into a bottle and let the vitriol diasolve. Shaka thoronghly, then with a sponga wet witb tbe mixtura spat the affected part of the leg lightly, baing carefnl to wet all tha soras thoroughly morning and night. This will help radnca tba inflammation and cansa the sores to heal. Should the skin be dry and covered with scurf after the sores have healed, add to a bottle containing six onnces of glycerina, ona ounce of carbolic acid in crystals, and wban thoroughly mixed hy shaking apply a light coating once a day, washing it off avery few days with warm carbolic soapsuds or castile soapsuds witb carbolic acid addad, as snggested. Ba carefnl not to hava tba animal stand where a cold drangbt of air will coma in contact witb its heels, also be particnlarly careful to remova all voidings as aoon as they are dropped. One-fourth of a teaspoonful of cayanne pepper two or three times a week, given in a bucket of watar or at night in feed, will have a beneficial effect, as it eerves to promota digestion.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janns.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from Febrnary 1st to Jnne 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonahle rates, hut no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.
DAN. TULLY, Groom.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18½.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are ont of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Notice to Breeders.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS, DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF will make the coming season in California, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Fees for 1885 will be: Director, $150; Monroe Chief, $75. Particulars as to location and dates, will be announced in due time.

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.

FISH.

A few weeks ago we spoke about shad taking the fly as a matter of fact. From the abundance of shad in our waters now it would be a great thing for our anglers if shad would take the fly reliably. We have been hunting up opinions of late about the matter and confess our labors were not satisfactory. Below will be found the best information we can find on the question. We quote from the *Forest and Stream:*

"In our issue of November 20th we made the statement that in no other river in America besides the Connecticut has there been more than occasional, and perhaps accidental, capture of a shad with a hook and line. We knew that the Connecticut is the river that anglers go to for shad fishing, and that we had seen many of them taking shad there. In the absence of records from other rivers we made the assertion given above, which some of our correspondents very kindly correct. It is evident that one of our correspondents has made better use of the records contained in the former volumes of *Forest and Stream* than we did, for we did not take the trouble to look up all that has been written on the subject.

"*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have read with some amusement the article in your paper for Nov. 20th, 1884; also your editorial comments touching the same. The statements therein contained are so at variance with well established facts, and my own experience, that I beg to call your attention to the following:

"In the very first number of *Forest and Stream*, page 13, appears a paragraph evidently written by Mr. Hallock, then editor. He says: 'Fly-fishing for shad was a favorite amusement of ours a dozen years ago in the Savannah river.'

"If you will also turn to *Forest and Stream*, Vol. II., page 172, you will find that the late Thaddeus Norris also speaks of their capture with bait on the Schuylkill, etc. I have captured vast quantities of shad in the Potomac river, near this city, in September and October, a very small live minnow being used as bait. At one season (in the latter part of 1873, I think), enormous quantities were taken in this manner by anglers fishing from the south end of the Long Bridge, some specimens being apparently nearly full grown; the majority, however, being only about four or five inches in length. I at first doubted their identity, but upon submitting some specimens to the Smithsonian authorities, was informed that they were genuine shad.

"During the Summer months I devote much time to fly fishing in this vicinity, white perch and sunfish being the game sought after, and I am frequently annoyed by having tiny shad, not two inches in length, greedily seizing the flies. I have frequently angled with the fly for large shad, but have never been successful. This I attribute to two causes—first, the scarcity of the fish; and, second, to the fact that the natural facilities which enable them to be readily caught in this manner in the Connecticut river do not prevail here.

"I could furnish other facts if necessary, but think the foregoing sufficient to upset the theory that 'on no other river in America (except the Connecticut) has there been more than an occasional, and perhaps an accidental capture of a shad with hook and line.'

WASHINGTON, D. C. G. A. B."

"*Editor Forest and Stream:* You are mistaken regarding the Connecticut river being the only one producing shad that will take a fly or bait. Ten years ago several friends and myself first took shad at the dam at Birmingham, on the Housatonic river, with both flies and bait. I have used worms, minnow, shrimp, and flies, and on all of these baits I have caught not one or two fish by accident, but dozens of shad from half a pound to four pounds, and it is quite a common thing for persons living in the vicinity of Birmingham to catch shad in the same manner.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Nov. 22. A. J. H."

Another writer in the same paper says: "It is nearly fourteen years since the United States Fish Commission planted its first installment of young shad in the Sacramento River, a short distance below Colusa. Since that time the young shad have been taken in nets and fykes, not only in the bay of San Francisco and its estuaries, but in the Sacramento River as far north as Red Bluff, and in the San Joaquin near the mouth of the Tuolumne. But the migratory habits of the fish, its fondness for seeking cool northern waters in the Summer months and returning southward during the Autumn days, has led it to go into other streams than its original seat of acclimatization. About six years ago a few small specimens of shad were taken in nets at the mouth of Eel River, near Humboldt Bay; and for the past two months the salmon nets of the Columbia River fishermen have caught numerous specimens of the *Alosa prestabilis*, which is the largest variety of the herring family. It is a rare thing for shad to be taken with hook and line, save in the very headwaters of rivers frequented by them. They are occasionally taken at Lansingburg, on the Hudson, and Springfield, on the Connecticut, with a bait composed of salmon spawn pounded up with bread dough or rye flour paste. And there are instances of these fish being taken with the fly in Eastern waters. But it is also an established fact that they have gone into others than the Sacramento or Columbia, and have been taken both with fly and with bait. Along in April of the current year an employe of this office was fishing for trout in the Elokomon in company with the bookeeper in a large wholesale Front street house. They had taken about thirty trout apiece when a loud cry of surprise from the accountant caused the newspaper man to go to his assistance. On reaching the spot he found that his friend had caught a young shad ten inches in length. And last week, on the Wynoochie River, a small and swift tributary of the Chehalis, two shad were taken with hook and line with salmon spawn for bait. One of these was nearly fourteen inches in length, and the other about eight inches. Both were female fish and the larger one had already cast its spawn."

The Greeks Still Marauding.

Another piece of rascality in the destruction of our salmon. We trust the Commissioners will send brother Jones on a tour through this part of the State. It would do immense good.

"The salmon run has not been very extensive in the creeks tributary to Paper Mill creek. It is said that the wily Greeks have stretched gill nets and seine across the mouth of the main stream and that salmon in consequence have to run a gauntlet of danger sufficient to turn the breed gray haired, We presume that there is a law covering such manifest attacks on the fish interests. If there is, it is probably about as good as the other fishing laws of the State—that is, good for nothing."—*Marin County Tocsin.*

Some Results of Fishculture.

"The carp, wherever planted under favorable conditions, and receiving reasonable care and attention, have grown, bred, and multiplied rapidly. Thirty thousand distinct bodies of water in every section of the United States have been occupied with this fish. These represent an aggregate area of 100,000 acres of waste water, which have been converted to profitable, almost spontaneous, production, yielding at a moderate estimate 20,000,000 pounds of food per annum, and adding $1,000,000 annually to the value of the products of the country."

After this perhaps, those opposing the cultivation of carp in this State will not have so much to say against that industry.

"At the annual meeting of the famous Restigonche Salmon Club, Chester A. Arthur was elected President, A. Lawrence Mason, Vice-President and Oliver K. King, Secretary and Treasurer. The club has taken a three-year's lease of 22 miles of the Upper Restigouche, a lease of one year of Patapedia Branch and new leases above and below the club-house. The Board of Directors recommend the purchase of that portion of the Restigouche river in New Brunswick between Toad's Brook and Tom's Brook."

Clubs containing such men as members ought certainly to aid us very much in stopping the wholesale destruction of our best varieties of fish now going on all over the Union.

John H. Burns, a resident of this city, essays to be an angler, though at present entirely ignorant of the mysteries of the divine art. Last Sunday he made a trip to Sausalito Tannery, and caught two or three strange looking fish which he considered novelties in their way. He insisted upon their being Pie-faced McBrides or Stingy-wrays, whatever those may be in the varieties of our fish. On submitting them to the Academy of Sciences to determine their proper characterization, he was astonished at the smile that stole over the faces of the learned brotherhood when they pronounced them "porgies." He is still at a loss to know what porgies are, but he thinks a mistake has been made somewhere.

An exchange says: "Included in the cargo of the *City of Sydney*, which sailed yesterday for Australia, was a consignment of 1,000,000 Whitefish eggs. They came from the United States Fish Hatchery, Northville, Michigan, and are the first sent to Australia. It is the intention of the Victorian Government to stock lakes Barrumbut and Colac, near Ballarat, and if the experiment proves successful to stock the river Murray, its largest stream."

Why not in return get some of the best varieties of the Australian fish for our waters? In Tasmania they have a fish called the Trumpeter, said to be one of the finest of table fish, and which grows quite large. Why not get some of them for our waters?

It is said the lagoon near Tihuron Point, where flounders are now caught in abundance, was formerly swarming with catfish, but the latter have disappeared, or, at least, are very rarely caught. What has become of the catfish is the conundrum that follows. We give it up, but we don't think the flounders get away with the catfish.

Iroquois, the only American-bred horse to win the English Derby and St. Leger, will pass the remainder of his days at Rancocas Stud Farm, Burlington Co., N. J. Imp. Mortemer outranks him in the estimation of Mr Lorillard, but when Iroquois' progeny appear upon the turf, a change of sentiment may take place.

Does Money Make the Mare Go?

The times appear to be so progressive that even old proverbs no longer apply to them. The one referring to the influence of lucre in accelerating the speed of horses was eminently correct until late years. When Goldsmith Maid, in 1874, reduced the record for one mile in harness to 2:14, it was for a purse of $2,500, and St. Julien's 2:11¼ was for a purse of the same handsome amount; Little Brown Jug paced for $2,000 when he lowered the record to 2:11¾; and prior to the days when fast teams were owned so exclusively by millionaires, best pole records were made only for considerable pecuniary considerations. Without entering into arguments as to causes, it is well worthy of note that, in the present epoch, money seems to have lost its stimulating power on horses, and their best paces are shown for glory. The 2:09¼ of Maud S. was for a cup; the 2:06¼ of Johnston for a nominal consideration; the 2:15¾ of Maxey Cobb and Neta Medium for $200; the 2:36½ of the yearling Hinda Rose for a medal; the 2:21 of the two-year-old Wildflower also for a medal, and the 2:17¾ of the four-year-old Sallie Benton was for a set of harness. These comprise all the leading best on records of the day, except for three-year-olds, and the amount of lucre involved would not constitute a single attractive purse at a country fair. It is true that the sordid element is disappearing from the turf, as it is claimed to be from politics, and that glory, not money, now makes the mare go?—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

According to the cable dispatch of the 11th, Eole has been nominated for the Newmarket Handicap. Among the other nominations are The Lambkin, winner of the St. Leger of 1884, Quicklime, who won the City and Suburban; Lonis d'Or, winner of the Doncaster Cup; Scot Free, winner of the Two Thousand; Sandiway, the runner-up for the St. Leger and Blue Grass. The distance is one mile and a half, at which Eole should show to some advantage, but we would prefer to see him go a half a mile further. Eole is also entered for the Great Metropolitan Stakes, (handicap), to be run at Epsom, April 28th. In this race he should show to a better advantage, as it is two miles and a quarter. Among those pitted against him are the Lambkin, Sandiway and Louis D'Or. Mr. Gebhard has entered both Eole and St. Saviour for the Ascot Gold Cup, which will be run at Ascot, June 13th. For this great event St. Simon and St. Gatien are also nominated, as well as Archiduc and Little Duck, who won the Grand Prix de Paris last season. Eole is also engaged for the Epsom Gold Cup, which Parole won in 1879. Blue Grass, the last of the Americans to show any approach to high form, has been engaged in the leading hurdle races but, he is also engaged in the Ascot Gold Cup and other important events "on the flat," it is hardly likely that he will be used as a jumper unless he should show a loss of form. Potosi, the brother to Foxhall, has likewise been relegated to steeplechasing. Indeed, the English seem to have a great idea of the capacity of the American horses for the cross-country racing, Sachem, Jolly Sir John, Bolero, Idea, Breakspeare, Glen Jorsa, and Dakota all having been utilized for the business.—*Spirit.*

Trotting stock appears to be gaining favor in most of the Southern States. A gentleman from Mississippi lately bought a very promising son of Daniel Lambert, from a mare by Almont, to take South for stock purposes. Breeding studs are also springing up in Alabama, where may be found several of the sons of Almont, which shows that breeders of those localities are alive to the importance of securing the best trotting strain.

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—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading this plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that this common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, ths Editor and Proprietor of the Breeder and Sportsman. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veractous student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to ths time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practics in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is nesting with a large sale, and is deserving of a plac in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the Breeden and Sportsman, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the Breeder and Sportsman, which is a weekly jonrnal devoted to the intsrests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamized roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

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Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¾, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:23¾, last half in 1:13¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

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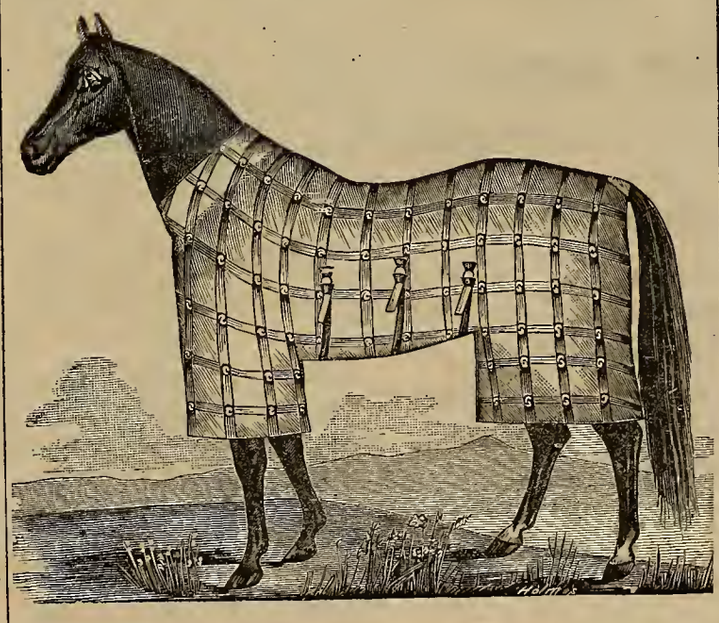
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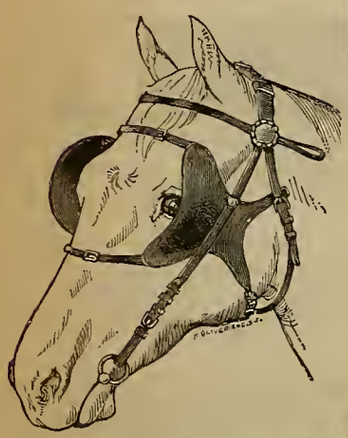
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Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by tee-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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Breeder and Sportsman.

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Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

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BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,

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Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

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San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

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A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

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C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Lone via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and East Express, Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:00 P M		9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:40 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*9:30—*4:00—*4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—*8:30—*9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:15—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:16.

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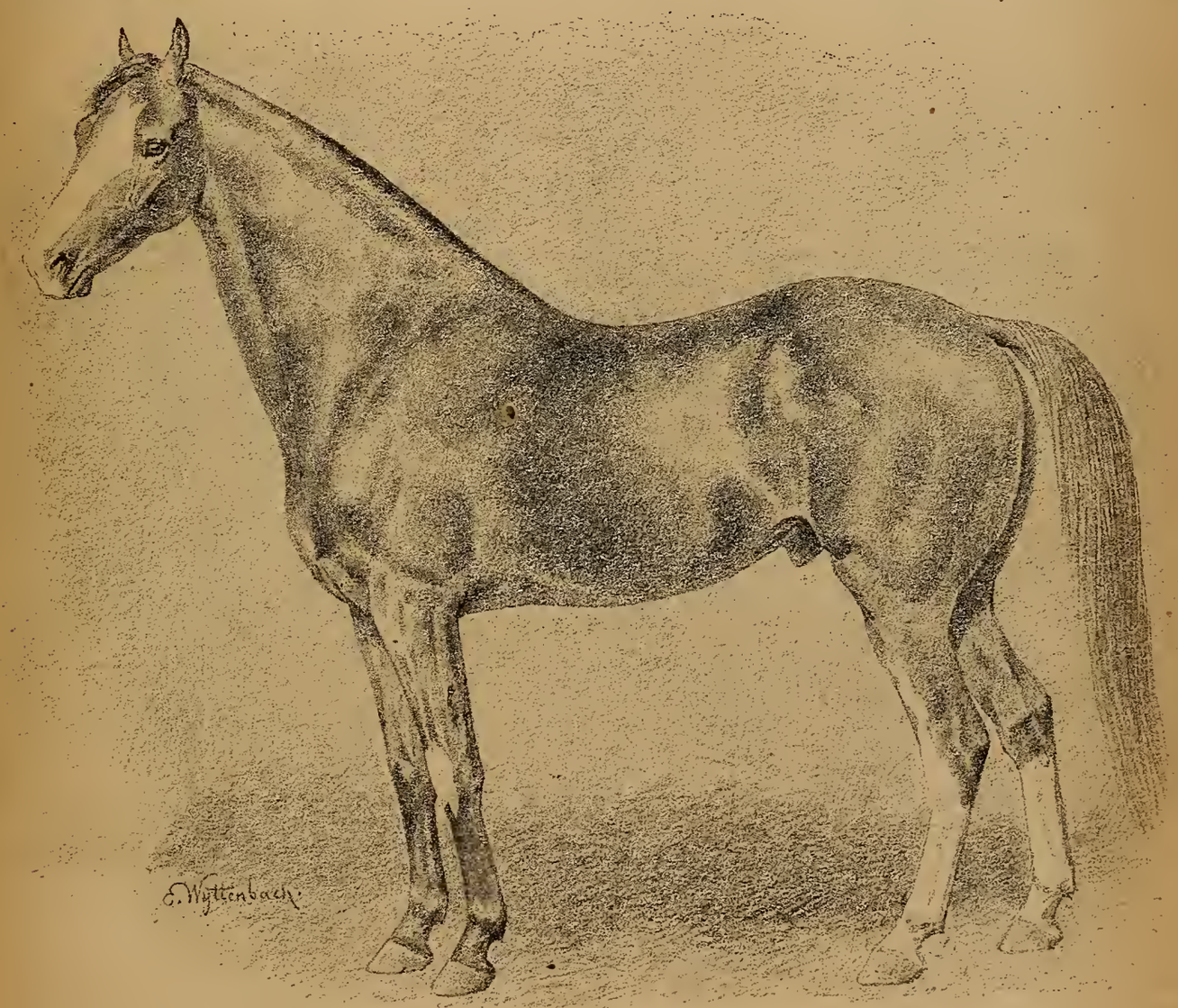
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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

NO. 508 Vol. VI. No. 5. MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



JOE HOOKER,

By Monday—Mayflower, by Imp. Eclipse.

OWNED BY THEO. WINTERS, RANCHO DEL RIO, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Two years ago we wrote something in relation to this grand young horse, and the prophesies we made then have been fully carried out since by the great performances of his get. At that time Jim Renwick and Fred Collier were prominent in the turf history of California, and now the former has won great distinction on the Eastern racecourses, Bonanza conquering renown on the same field with others, at home sustaining the honor of the house. Good as all of the colts of Joe Hooker are, probably a majority of horsemen will agree with us that Jim Renwick is one of the best examples of "prepotency" in a sire that has ever appeared. That is, that from a mare which had no pretensions to breeding, or possessing "form" which would indicate a producer of racehorses, he has run fast for distances that are usually held to be too far for any excepting those which are without a flaw in their pedigree or stain in their blood.

Three-quarters of a mile in 1:15 was to be expected, but a mile in 1:41¾, and one and one-eighth miles in 1:58½ was stretching it out for a "cocktail" in a surprising manner. Even after running five furlongs in 1:00½ it was a sanguine expectation to hope for such a display of stamina when the speed was so tremendous as his races show.

In giving the preference to Jim Renwick over the other progeny of Joe Hooker, it must not be inferred that it is the intention to give him the front ranks as a racehorse, but rather to show what may be termed phenomenal success in overcoming the "black drop." We shall not be surprised to see a Joe Hooker exceeding all the marks made by the son of Big Gun, good as they are, especially the five furlongs in 1:00½ which is the top notch in the record. This is a high mark to shoot at, and yet we think Mr. Winters has bred one colt which can take the odd half second off when everything is favorable. The victory of Bonanza over Favor is a favorable augury that he has "the paper" to do something wonderful, and when the youngsters from mares of even better breeding than Mattie Glenn come to show their quality, there will be others to recognize that the prophesy was well laid. La Scala, Ichi Ban and Tom Atchison have shown speed that cannot be calle[illegible] rate, but there are others we wot of that must not [illegible] in the calculations.

Form is a quality regarding which there will always he a contrarity of opinions. It may he termed individual tastes, and yet the experience of many years has taught that proper shape can be estimated on the basis of that of the best performers. Artists have taken models which may have been faulty, and followed lines of centuries ago with too much fidelity for the enlightenment of the present day. Still the ancient statues are regarded as the master pieces, and. moderns are willing to accept them as the true ideals. The proper form of the horse does not rest on ancient ideas, and those which have gained the most distinction on the racecourse are taken as true guides.

In all the stallions that we have seen we do not remember one of the same configuration. He is massive, and yet as "fine" as a horse of two hundred pounds less weight. He has bone and tendon enough for a drayhorse, and yet there is not a particle of coarseness. From point of shoulder to point of huttock he is of great length, and yet between the spring of the withers and the coupling a fourteen-inch saddle would cover the intervening space. He is a mass of muscle. Gaskins, upper thigh, quarters and loin are a study. The muscles round the quarters into fulness; those of the thigh and gaskin protrude so prominently that at first sight the observer is under the impression that something must he wrong, while those on either side of the backbone are so immense that there is a deep cavity between them, and they are of a bulk that we never saw equalled. He is a tremendous horse all over. Around the heart, in the swell of the back ribs, shoulders, arms, neck at the base, there is size, a strength evident to those who are not versed in the structure of the racehorse, and which conveys the impression of almost unlimited power.

His head is of medium size, nicely poised, as his neck tapers to the point of junction, and the eye is full and expressive. The countenance indicates a good disposition, notwithstanding the obstinacy he displayed when he was started in races. This obstinacy undoubtedly arose from improper management when a two-year-old, and different treatment from what was then awarded would have resulted in one of the greatest racehorses that ever wore plates.

We write knowingly, being in a situation to see what was done with him at that period of his life. He was then owned by Wilbur Pierce who at that time was training for John Hall, and the colt was neglected. He ran in a field most of the time, and was exercised occasionally by a little boy. He would carry the boy quietly to the road at the end of the lane, and then wheel and come home with the speed of an eagle. Attempting this with an older rider he was unmercifully punished, raising a temper which rebelled, and the colt which would have been easily controlled by kindness was spoiled. His speed was almost fabulous. He could close a gap between him and ordinarily fast horses so rapidly as to make the others look as though they had quit, and his action was graceful for all there was so much power shown. It is scarcely necessary to dilate further on his appearance as the cut gives his exact form, further than to say that he is sixteen hands, and in color a bright chestnut with the white markings as shown. He is a "striking" horse as the portrait gives proof.

We have looked at him again and again, and yet there is an attraction that invariably draws to his stall or paddock at every opportunity.

It may he that this favoritism warps our judgment, though if we were breeding thoroughbreds on a scale which would warrant keeping a sire of high stamp we would be satisfied with this fellow, white markings and all, and not look further. Of still greater importance than form is the blood, and in this respect he comes up to the standard.

After the fashion of the Stud Books the pedigree will stand thus:

Joe Hooker.

Chestnut horse, foaled 1872, bred by A. Mailliard, Marin County, California.

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imported Belshazzer.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam (Mad. Bosley), by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imported Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imported Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imported mare from stud of Harrison, of Braudon.

To those who are well up in the genealogy of racehorses this is sufficient, but it does not tell the whole story only to the few. It is a rare combination of the best blood, Monday, by Colton, his dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal, and the second dam, Emma Wright, by imported Margrave. Colton, by Lexington, his dam Topaz, by imported Glencoe, second dam, Emerald, by imported Leviathan, and the third, the imported mare Eliza, by Reuhene. Imported Eclipse, by Orlando, his dam, Gaze, by Bay Middleton, second dam, Flycatcher, by Godolphin, and the third, the sister to Cobweb, by Phantom. This is one of the best pedigrees in either country, and the descendants of Prunella, by Highflyer, have been the star performers of nearly every era. Orlando was by Touchstone, from Vulture, by Langar. Then the second dam of Joe Hooker is Hennie Farrow, the dam of Privateer, Shannon, Mollie McCarthy, Ralston, Flood, Electra, etc.; Mayflower was also the dam of California and Warwick. The sire of Hennie Farrow was imported Shamrock and her dam Ida, by imported Belshazzer.

"Blood" is the foundation of speed and endurance, and though there may he exceptional cases, such as Jim Renwick and a few others which could he named, the breeder who ignores it will surely fail. There is a singular circumstance in connection with the racing of "half bred" horses. When it was the fashion in England to give purses for "cocktails," it was found that when the stain was on the side of the sire, the progeny was much inferior to that with purely bred sires and part-bred dams. This estimate may have arisen from other causes. In order to have a better chance of winning, unscrupulous parties would change the foal from a thoroughbred mare to the cold-blood, and there is little question that frequently horses ran in that class of races that were as purely bred as any in the kingdom. This, in all probability, is the reason why so many were failures in the stud, the breeding of which was apparently all that could be desired, the changeling usurping the place of the scion of the noble horses, counterfeits which failed when the trial came. The families to which Joe Hooker belonge have been celebrated from the time racing was fairly inaugurated in England, up to the present day. It is unnecessary to dwell on those of the olden time, and also supererogatory to write much in regard to those of the present. It was generally conceded before Fallen Leaf met with an injury that she was the best three-year-old of the year, and her dam Mollie McCarthy was three-quarters of the same blood as Joe Hooker. Her brother, Braudywine, is thought to he one—if not the best—two-year-old at Santa Anita, and the get of Flood at Palo Alto wear the bell so far as can he determined by runs made in their exercise. It certainly adds immensely to the value of a horse that his near of kin have the desired qualities, and hence we can summarize that the subject of our sketch combines characteristics which are seldom found, and can truthfully he said rarely exceeded by any horse.

New Comers in 1884.

The following is the list of new comers in the 2:30 column in 1884, as compiled by the *N. Y. Spirit*:

Emery's Alexander, h s, by Robinson, dam Nellie Williams, by Copperbottom; Omaha, Neb., Aug. 9th.. 2:26¼
Abby, h m, by George Wilkes, dam by American Star; Hamburg, N. Y., Sept. 26th.. 2:27
Alladin, h s, by Jay Gould, dam Lady Sbipley, by Price's St. Lawrence; Mystic Park, July 9th.. 2:27½
Artillery, h s, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Wells' Star, by Seely's American Star; Providence, July 24th.. 2:21½
Alfretta, h m, by Mambrino Gift, dam Bloudy, by Van Kirk's Night Hawk; East Saginaw. Mich., Aug. 27th.. 2:26¼
Atlantic, hlk s, by Almont, dam Isabel Clay, by Kentucky Clay; East Saginaw, Aug. 29th.. 2:24½
Albert France, b g, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Providence, Sept. 12tb.. 2:21
Alert, b g, by Ensign, dam of Morgan blood; Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 3d.. 2:28¼
Amie King, ch m, 5, by Mambrino King, dam by Kentucky Clay; Chicago, Sept. 9th.. 2:28½
Antevolo, br c, 3, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 11th.. 2:29¾
Almont Eagle, br s, by Almont, dam Mag Ferguson, by Mambrino Chief; Providence, Sept. 30th.. 2:27
Anteeo, h e, 5, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond; San Francisco, Cal. Nov. 8th.. 2:24
Alien Almont, b m, by Hamlin's Almont, dam by Rattler; Belmont Park, Oct. 22d.. 2:27¾
Allegro, h s, by Swigert, dam by Goldsmith's Abdallah; Janesville, Wis., Oct. 4th.. 2:30
Abner F. (Abner Fenn), h g, by Little Arthur; Topeka, Kan., Sept. 12th.. 2:28¾
Adrian, b s, 5, by Reliance, dam Adriana, by Skenandoah; Fresno, Cal., Oct. 8th.. 2:29¼
B B. (Billy Barlow), blk g, by Milliman's Bellfounder, dam by Waite's Marshall; San Francisco, Aug. 8th. 2:23½
Bessie, ch m, by Blue Bull, dam by Patrick Henry; Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 7th.. 2:21¾
Butterfly, br m, 5, by Young Jim, dam Tanzy, by George Wilkes; Mystic Park, Sept. 18th.. 2:19¾
Bertha Clay, hlk m, by Henry Clay, Jr., dam by Alexander's Edwin Forrest; Cedar Rapids, Ia., June 12tb.. 2:30
Black Prince, hlk g, by Wilkins Micawber, dam Miss Brunette, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Providence, June 20th.. 2:25½
Blackstone, b g, by Colcord's Mambrino Chief, dam of Grey Eagle blood; Newark, O., June 26th.. 2:29¼
Burt Sheldon, br g, by Warwick Boy, dam by Henry Clay; Binghampton, N. Y., June 11th.. 2:29¼
Blue Bell, ch m; New Haven, Conn., Oct. 21st.. 2:28
Blanche Cleman, rn m, by Ryland, dam by Reuheu; Pittsburg, Pa., July 15th.. 2:27½
Belle Hamlin, h m, 5, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., dam Toy, by Hamlin's Patchen; Buffalo, N Y., Aug. 9tb.. 2:23¼
Blanche, h m, by Grey McClellan, dam by John Nelson; San Francisco, Aug. 6th.. 2:25½
Blue Cloud, h g, by Ashland Chief, dam by American Clay; Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 18tn.. 2:29¼
Butterscotch, b g, by Panic, dam Maid of the Mist, by Cumming's Davy Crockett; Chicago, October 4th 2:24¾
Billy Dayton, h g, by Archie Mambrino, dam by son of Vermont Black Hawk; Minneapolis, Minn. Sept. 3d 2:27½
Bessie Sheridan, blk m, 5, by Phil Sheridan, dam untraced; Malone, N. Y., Oct. 1st.. 2:28¼
Boss H., h g, by Æmulus, dam said to he by American Star; New Haven, Conn., Oct. 21st.. 2:28¾
Bedford, b c, 3, by Strathmore, dam by Mambrino Patchen; Lexington, Ky., Oct. 14th.. 2:30
Busby, b g, by George Wilkes, dam by Daniel Lambert; Suffolk Park, Oct. 14th.. 2:29¼
Bijou, br g, by Abdallah Messenger, dam by Farmer's Glory; Beacon Park, Oct. 10th.. 2:27¾
Bertha S., b m, by Bonnie Boy, dam Belle of Cayuga, by Hambletonian Prince; Cleveland, Nov. 10th.. 2:29¼
Ben Lomond, Jr., ch a, by Ben Lomond, dam May, by Morgan Trenton; Helena, Mont., Aug. 16th.. 2:28
Centella, h m, by Sam Kirkwood, dam Lady Washington, by Sacklowie's Arabian; Beacon Park, Oct. 9th 2:25½
Cascarilla, b m, by Shelby Chief, dam Missie, by Brignoli; Pittsburgh, Pa., July 15th.. 2:25½
Cadmus Hambletonian. br s, 4, by Strader's Hambletonian, dam Lena Clay, by Cadmus; Xenia, O., Aug. 6th.. 2:29¾
Charley Hogan, h g, by Virgo Hambletonian, dam by the Wacker Horse; Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 6th.. 2:22
Captain Douds, h g, by Bishop, dam untraced; Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 10tb.. 2:27¾
Clay, blk s, by Electioneer, dam Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay; San Francisco, Nov. 1st.. 2:25
Cora Belle, h m, by Joe Gavin, dam Owoeso Belle, by Louis Napoleon; St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 3.. 2:30
Charley West, ch s, by Allie West, dam Clayette, by Strader's C. M. Clay; Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 13th 2:28½
Colonel Wood, b g, by Charley B., dam by Gooding's Champion; Albany, N. Y., Sept. 25th.. 2:26¼
Captain Ben, h g, by King Philip; Brockton, Mass., Oct. 2d.. 2:27
Chandos, ch s, 5, by Strathmore, dam Arline, by Almont; Malone, N. Y., Sept. 3d.. 2:28¼
Charley D., h g, by Wood's Hambletonian, dam by Ethan Allen; Beacon Park, Oct. 9th.. 2:29¼
Claytonian, b m, by Haven's Harry Clay, dam by a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Providence, R. I., Oct. 1st.. 2:27¼
Christine, rn m, by Wood's Hambletonian, dam by Foxhunter; Providence, Sept. 25th.. 2:29¼
Catherine, h m, by McDonald's Mambrino, dam by John Louis; Prairie du Chien, Wis., Oct. 8th .. 2:28¾
Captain Bogardus, b s, by Blue Bull, dam Jennie, by Higblander Champion; Columbus, Ind., Oct. 18tb. 2:29½
C. E. C., b g; Lehighton, Pa., Oct. 10th.. 2:30
Don Carlos, b s, 4, by Cuyler, dam Lady Abdallah, by Alexander's Abdallah; Cbicago, July 11th.. 2:23¼
Daisy Eye Bright, hr m, by Kirkwood; New York, June 18tb.. 2:27
Dutch Girl, gr m, by Silvertail, dam by Wild Jim; Marshalltown, Ia., June 19th.. 2:29
Dayton Belle, ch m, by Blue Bull, dam Lady Jackson, by Clark's Mohawk; Janesville, Wis. June 21st.. 2:29¾
Doctor Sbeppard, b s, by Blue Bull; Newark, O., June 26th.. 2:29½
Dick Garrett, b g, by Tramp; La Salle, Ill., July 31st. 2:29¼
Darkness, blk m, by Jeh Stuart, dam of Long Island Black Hawk Stock; Cleveland, O., Sept. 26tb.. 2:27
D. C. S., h g, by Pacing Abdallab, dam by Sir Wallace, Gainesville, Tex., Nov 6th.. 2:23¾
Early Dawn, h f, 4, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Star; Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15th.. 2:21¾
Easy Billy, h g, by George M. Patchen 2d, dam by Tom Kimball; Binghamton, N. Y. Aug. 27th.. 2:29½
Echo, br g, by Regulus, dam by Long Island Black Hawk; Goshen, N. Y. Oct. 9th.. 2:28¼
Effie G., h m, by Blue Bull, dam a pacer; Belmont Park, Oct. 21st.. 2:29¼
Echo Chief, ch s, by Octihana, dam Lady Bonner; Topeka, Kan, July 17th.. 2:29¼
Fleet Medium, h g, by Happy Medium, dam Jessie Cooper, by Legal Tender; Belmont Park, May 21st.. 2:29¼
Frank G., h g, by Sweepstakes, dam Sallie Downs, by Edward Everett; Hartford, Conn., June 14tb.. 2:27½
Flora P., ch m, by Mambrino Sample, dam Dolly Varden; Council Bluffs, Ia., June 28th.. 2:24½
Frank Hull (Dandy J.), hr g, by Touchstone; St. Marys, Pa. July 1st.. 2:29¼
F. D., h g, by Emery Fearnaught, dam Dolly, by Gifford Morgan; Mystic Park, Sept. 19th.. 2:24½
Fannie M., hlk m, by Phil Sheridan, dam untraced; Beacon Park, Oct 8th.. 2:29¼
Ferd. S., by Godfrey's Patchen, dam said to be by General Knox; Mystic Park, Nov. 5th.. 2:29¼
Falka, b m, by Woodward's Ethan Allen, dam Ben Wood's dam; Huntington, L. I., Oct. 29th.. 2:29½
Green Mountain Boy, h s, by Thomas Jefferson, dam by Taggart's Abdallah; Hartford, June 14th.. 2:28¼
George B., b g, by Bacon's Ethan Allen, dam by a son of Vermont Black Hawk; Mystic Park, Sept 17th. 2:24
German Boy, ch g, by Waverly, dam German Girl; Janesville, Wis., June 17th.. 2:28¼
General Lee, ch s, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Hanley's Hiatoga; Marshalltown, Ia., June 19th.. 2:26½
Guy Wilkes, h s, by George Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen, San Francisco, Oct. 11th. 2:19¼
George W. Davis, h g, by Glencoe, Golddust, dam by Fisk's Mambrino Chief; Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 12th.. 2:26¼
Georgie W., h m, by New York, dam Pet, by Blazing Star; Columbus, O., Sept. 3d.. 2:26½
Green Girl, h m, 5; Providence, Oct. 2d.. 2:27½
George W., h g, by Mambrino Pilot, Jr.; Goehen, N. Y., Oct. 7th.. 2:29½
General Storms, h g, by Logan; Beacon Park, Oct 9th. 2:27½
George O., h g, by Hambletonian Chief, dam by General Knox; Beacon Park. Oct. 17tb.. 2:24¼
Grand Duke, b g, by Shelby Cbief, dam by Jim Monroe; Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 13th.. 2:29¼
Harry Parker, hlk g, by Signal, dam by Hinsdale Horse; Mystic Park, June 14th.. 2:25
Highland Maid, ch m, by Pocahontas Boy, dam Bridget, said to be by Blue Bull; Newark, O., June 27th.. 2:29¼
Harvey, gr g, by Tom Hunter, dam by Magna Charta, Erie, Pa., June 24.. 2:29½
Hambletonian's Last, h s, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Lady Russell, by Seely's American Star; Springfield, Mass., Sept. 2d.. 2:25¼
Highland Win, h m, by Ashland, dam Young Highland Maid, by Ethan Allen; New York, Sept. 9th .. 2:26
Ham Morrison, b g, by Masterlode, dam by Odd Charley; Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 11th.. 2:30
Homewood, ch e, by Hambletonian Tranby, dam by Fred Pierson; Cleveland, O., Sept. 26th.. 2:23½
Hastings, h g, by Woodbridge, dam a St. Lawrence mare; Beacon Park, Oct. 18th.. 2:28¼
Inez, hlk m, by Sweepstakes. Newton, N. J., Oct. 21st.. 2:28½
John D., b g, by Messenger Duroc, dam by Shaw's Kemble Jackson; Providence, July 23d.. 2:23¾
Joe Davis (Tornado), hr g, by Dr. Herr, dam by Mambrino Pilot, Jr.; Marshalltown, Ia., June 19th.. 2:24½
Judge Parsons, b g, by Powers' Hambletonian, dam Sweet Owen, by Bell Owen; Allegheny, Pa., Sept. 18th.. 2:26½
Jim Schniber, gr s, by Rhode Island, dam Dutch Girl, by Grey Eagle; Cleveland, O., Sept. 26th.. 2:21½
Jim Mulvena, gr c, 4, by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane, by Budd Doble; Stockton, Cal., Sept. 23d.. 2:27¾

Joe Arthurton, b g, by Arthurton; Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 18th 2:25¾
James H., b g; Sacramento, Sept. 11th 2:21
Jim Early, ch g, by Fitzsimmons' Cbampion, dam by Pilgrim; Chicago, Oct. 11th 2:22¼
John F. Pbelps, Jr., b s, by Almont, dam Sue Monday, by Conscript; St. Hyacinth, P. Q., Oct. 1st 2:26
Justina, b m, 5, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., dam Black Golddust, by Hamlin's Patcben; Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 10th 2:28½
Jack Spratt, br g, by Tom Patcben, dam of Morgan blood; Norway, Me., Oct. 9th 2:29½
James D., b g; Belmont Park, Oct. 21st 2:28¾
Jerome Turner, b s, 5, by Byerly Abdallah, dam by Pacing Abdallah; Gameaville, Tex., Nov. 6tb 2:22
Kitefoot, b m, by Park's Volunteer, dam by Mambrino Pilot (?); St. Marya, Pa., July 4th 2:29¾
Kenilworth, b g, by Lotbair, dam by Wilkes Booth; Providence, Sept. 7tb 2:21
Lah-de-dah, b m, by Ferdinand C.; Baltimore, Md., May 12th 2:26¼
Lady Kensett, b m, by Kensett; Providence, June 20th 2:26½
Lilly J., blk m, by Bayard, dam by Goldsmitb's Abdallab; Kalamazoo, Mich., June 13th 2:25½
Lotta, b m, by Florida, dam Kate Porter, by Daniel Lambert; Providence, July 24th 2:25½
Lady Alert, ch m, 5, by Mambrino Lance, dam by Honest Tom; Albany, N. Y., June 27th 2:24½
Lynnwood (Billy Clinker), gr s, by Clinker, dam Belton Maid; Chicago, July 7th 2:20½
Lena Swallows, b m, by Blue Bull, dam by Legg's Sir Archy; Cleveland, O., Sept. 27th 2:27½
Lulu Judd, blk m, by Royal Duke, dam Mobawk Belle, by Field's Royal George; Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 5th 2:26½
Lily Dale, b m, by Alden Goldsmith, dam by Goldsmitb's Abdallab; Utica, N. Y., Aug. 20th 2:25¾
Louis R., b g, by Louis Napoleon, dam by Fisk's Mambrino Chief; East Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 25tb 2:29¾
Lady Majolica (Mollie S), b m, by Dictator, dam by Brown Chief; New York, Sept. 10th 2:25
Le Grange, blk g, 5, by Sultan, dam Georgiana, by Overland; Oakland, Cal., Sept. 2d 2:26½
Lelah H., b f, 4, by Homer, dam by Sentinel; Lexington, Ky., Oct. 16th 2:24½
Loretta F., (for Betsy R.), b m, by Hamlet, dam Lady Grayson, by Colonel Grayson; Cleveland, O., Sept. 23d 2:26¾
Lady Kelso, gr m, by Belmont, dam Diana, by Pilot, Jr.; Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 18tb 2:29
Lizzie R., br m, by Mambrino Boy, dam by Cripple; Belmont Park, Oct. 21st 2:27¼
Luln Hambletonian, b m, by McCurdy's Hambletoniau, dam Sue, untraced; Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 10th 2:28
Little Tony, ch g, by Blackwood, Jr., dam Blind; Gainesville, Texas, Nov. 8th 2:30
Little Crow, blk s, by Reconstruction, dam Dolly Wright, by Sherman Black Hawk; Hamburgh, Ia., Sept. 17th 2:28¾
Little Billy (Monitor), b s, by Clear Grit; Evart, Mich., June 27th 2:28
Mahel H., ch m, by Colonel West, dam by Almont; Kenosna, Wis., Sept. 12th 2:29½
Miss Legacy, b m, by Legacy, dam Mary A., by Dusty Miller; Albany, N. Y., Sept. 27th 2:28¾
Minnie Moulton, alias Baby Mine, blk m, by Colonel Moulton, dam untraced; Mystic Park, July 9th.. 2:27¼
Maggie K., br m, by Mambrino Prince; Farmer City, Ill., Sept. 5th 2:30
Montgomery, b s, by Inheritor, dam Bazar, by Kentucky Cbief; Providence, Sept. 10tb 2:21½
Minnesota, h m, by Portion, dam Lorena; Rochester, Minn., Sept. 4th 2:23¾
Mollie Harris, blk m, by Crouch's Bashaw; East Saginaw, Mich., June 19th 2:25½
Maggie S., h m, by Robert Lee; Maysville, Ky., July 4th 2:30
Mambrino Clay, blk s, by Strader's C. M. Clay, dam Queen Vic, by Mambrino Cbief; St. Marys, Pa., July 1st 2:27½
Modie H., ch g, by Bayard, dam by Foster's Clay; Xenia, O., Aug. 6th 2:29½
J. H. McCormick's, ch g, by Wagner's Bashaw, dam by Flaxtail; Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 3d 2:29
Maggie Kevin, b m, by Star of the West, dam by Frego's Sampson; Owatonna, Minn., Sept. 12th 2:30
Mark Time, h s, by Robert McGregor, dam by Glancey's Morgan; Cedar Rapids, Ia., Sept. 9th 2:30
Mambrinette, b m, by Mambrino Gift, dam Lady Alice, by Mambrino Chorister; Cleveland, O., Sept. 25th.. 2:24½
Mink, blk s, by Michie, dam Abbie, by Onderdonk; Jefferson, O., Sept. 27th 2:29¾
Myrtie, b m, by Louis Napoleon, dam by Fisk's Mambrino Chief; Waco, Tex., Nov. 18th 2:27¼
Nelly L., b m 5, by George Wilkea, dam Lady Oakley, by Gill's Vermont; Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 15th 2:23¾
Namouna, b m, by Pelham Tartar, dam Kit Jackson Minneapolis, July 4th 2:28¾
Nelly Grant, ch m, by Major Grant, dam Jenuy Lind, by Frank Pierce, Jr.; Davenport, Ia., July 18tb... 2:28¾
Nelly R., b m, by Stepben A. Donglas, dam a pacer; Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 8th 2:22¼
Nina K., b m, by Honeaty, dam Bay Pet, by Black Hawk Champion; Joliet, Ill., Aug. 15th 2:29¾
Nellie Bryant, br m, by Palmer's Norman, dam Lady Bryant, by Wilcox Horse; Mystic Park, Sept. 17th. 2:25¾
Novelty, br f, 3, by New York, dam Polly, by Clark's Tom Hal; Lexington, Ky., Oct. 14th 2:28¾
Nettie T., br m, by General Stanton, dam by Prince of Walea; Providence, R. I., Oct. 2d 2:28
Ned, h g, by Overland; Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 19th.. 2:29¼
Nugget, h a, by Wedgwood, dam Minerva, by Pilot, Jr.; Cleveland, O., Oct. 15th 2:26¾
Nellie Woodruff, gr f, by Rooker, dam by Mohawk; Charlton, Ia., Oct. 4th 2:30
Orange Boy, h g, by Orange Blossom, dam by Ryadyk's Hambletonian; Wasbington, D. C., May 31st 2:30
Outlaw, br g, by Draco, dam Iodine, by Gill's Vermont; Shelby, O., June 4th 2:28¾
Onward, b g, by Knickerbocker, dam by Reserve; Myatic Park, Sept. 17th 2:20¼
Oliver K., b g, 4, by King Wilkes, dam Bessie Turner, by Virginius; Cleveland, Sept. 26th 2:24½
Polly B., br m, by Toronto Abdallah, dam by Montauk; Beacon Park, June 5th 2:28¼
Pearl, h m, by Regulus 2:23½
Princeton (Don Palmer), ch g, by Honest Abe, dam Lady Johnson, by Toronto; Council Bluffs, Ia., June 28th 2:27
A. V. Pantlind, h g, by Hamlet, dam by the Goodrich Horse; Cleveland, Aug. 2d 2:20

Paul Hacke, gr g, by Strathmore, dam by Aker's Idol; Pittsburg, Pa., July 16th 2:24½
Pritchard, ch g, by a son of Pulaski; Council Bluffs, Ia., June 28th 2:24½
Perplexed, ch m, 5, by Locksmitb, dam Early Rose, by Godfrey's Patchen; Beacon Park, Oct. 17th 2:29
Prince Middleton, h g, by Bay Middleton, dam by Night Hawk; Waco; Tex., Nov. 21st 2:24½
Pilot R., Jr. (Ned Tester), b g, by Western Fearnought dam by imp. Tester; Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 18th 2:30
Paddy Collins, blk g; Belmont Park, Oct. 22d 2:29¼
Proapect, h g; Celina, O., Sept. 4th 2:30
Revenue, b s, 4, by Smuggler, dam May Morning, by Daniel Lambert; Chicago, July 12th 2:22½
Revenge, blk g, by Patcben Chief, Jr., dam untraced; Hartford, June 13th 2:25
Ranchero, ch s, by Clark Chief, Jr., dam Mary Eagle, by American Clay; Helena, Mon., July 5th 2:28½
Rex, b s, 5, by Orion, dam Belle Igon, by J. C. Breckenridge; Council Bluffs, Aug. 26tb 2:26½
Review, b m, by Joe Elmo; Council Bluffs, Aug. 26th 2:28½
Razor B., b g, by Robert Whaley; Des Moines, Ia., Sept 3d 2:29½
Robert Burns, ch s, by Greeu's Bashaw, dam Dolly, by Lawrence'a Iowa Chief; West Liberty, Ia., Sept. 18th 2:30
St. Albans, blk g, by George Monmouth Patcben, dam by Daniel Boone; Pittaburg, Pa., July 18th 2:20¾
Secret, b m, by Strathmore, dam Amanda, by Waxey; Pittsburg, July 16th 2:20½
Star Duroc, b s, by Messenger Duroc, dam by Seely's American Star; New York, June 18th 2:25¾
St. Denis, b g, by Blue Bull, dam by Sbawban's Tom Hal; Chicago, July 12th 2:23¼
Storm, b m, by Middletou, dam Green Mountain Maid, by Harry Clay; Cleveland, June 7th 2:26¾
Star W., b m, by Concord, dam by a son of Blue Bull; Marsballtown, Ia., June 18th 2:27¾
Snap, b m, by Strathmore, dam by Marshall Ney; Waterton, N. Y., Aug. 28tb 2:30
Sister Wilkes, rn m, by George Wilkes, dam Cherokee Girl; Topeka, Kan., Sept. 12th 2:27
Susie M., blk m; Norwich, N. Y., July 3d 2:27
Shamrock, br g, by Gayo, dam by Potter's Clay; Suffolk Park, Oct. 17th 2:27¼
Swigert, Jr., b s, by Swigert; Waukesha, Wis., Oct. 4th 2:28¾
St. Arnaud, br a, by Cuyler, dam Emma Arteburn, by Mambrino Patchen; Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 21st 2:29¼
Symbolic, br g, by Louis Napoleon; Kalamazoo, Micb.; July 2:30
Telephone, rn g, by Wood's Hambletoniau, dam by Yonng Andrew Jackson; Chicago, July 12th 2:22½
Tom Cameron, gr g, by Scott'a Hiatoga, dam by Pascalette; Buffalo, Aug. 6th 2:23½
Thornburg, br g, by Judge Advocate, dam Lady Reno, by General Grant; Buffalo, Aug. 9th 2:21½
Tom Rolfe, b g, by Tom Rolfe, dam by Charlotte, by Fearnaught, Jr.; Chicago, Ill. 2:22¼
Thornless, h g, by Dauntless, dam Nannie Thorne, by Hamlet; Davenport, Ia., July 18th 2:28¾
Tempest, ch g, by Milliman's Bellfounder, dam by Walunt Bark; Helena, Mont., July 4th 2:29
Temple, b g, by Harold, dam Bland Temple, by Lexington; Quincy, Ill., Aug. 19tb 2:30
Tom Berry, ch g, by Warwick Boy; Pougbkeepsie, Aug. 20th 2:26¾
T. A. K., b g, by Gilroy; Poughskeepsie, Aug. 20th.... 2:28½
Thapsin, blk g, 4, by Berlin, dam Lady Hnbbard, by Benecia Boy; Marysville, Cal., Aug. 27th 2:28
Titania, b m, by Aberdeen, dam Bonnie Lassie, by C. J. Wells; Buffalo, Scpt. 4tb 2:27
Tinnie B., br m, by Black Pilot, dam the John Libby mare, by Stewart's Morgan; Beacon Park, Oct. 8tb 2:27¼
Tyler, rn g; Providence; Sept. 24th 2:28½
Tom Allen, blk g, by Honest Allen, dam Lucy Smith, by Brignoli; Elyria, O., Aug. 6th 2:28¼
Texas Jack, ch g, by Blue Bull; Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 9th 2:27¾
Tom Kirkwood, blk s, by Green's Bashaw, dam Nancy Bell; West Union, Ia., Sept. 19th 2:29¼
Victor, br g, by Rysdyk, dam Dolly, by imp. Coacher Phenomenou; Windsor, July 17th 2:29¾
Volmer, br s, 5, by Gambetta, dam Ulster Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Pougbskeepie, Aug. 21st 2:29¾
Will Collender, (Jack Peregory), hr g, by Strader, dam Blossom, by a son of Grey Eagle; Chicago, July 11th 2:21½
William G., (formerly Neil Foster), gr g, American Boy, Albany, N. J., June 27tb 2:25¾
Windsor M., by Windsor; Mystic Park, Sept. 20th.... 2:24¼
Wilkes' Boy, h c, 4, by George Wilkea, dam by Mambrino Patchen; Lexington, Ky., Aug. 26th 2:24½
Wildmout, br c, 4, by Egmont, dam by Advance; Springfield, Ill., Sept. 3d 2:29
Wallace, blk g, by Grey Comet, dam by Grey Eagle; Prairie du Chien, Wis., Oct. 10th 2:27¼
Ward Medium, b g, by Happy Medium, dam Betty Ward, by Kossuth, Mystic Park, Sept. 20th 2:25¾
W. K., h g, by Wayne Volunteer, dam by Americau Star; Beacon Park, Nov. 13th 2:25¼
Young Morrisey, blk g, by Corbeau Chief, dam by Foreigner; Suffolk Park, May 16th 2:29¾
Young Rolfe, b s, by Tom Rolfe, dam Judith, by Draco; Springfield, Mass., Sept. 5th 2:21¾
Young Smuggler, (Hurlburt), h s, by Smuggler, dam Parepa Rosa, by Andrew Jackson, (Canadian); Washington, D. C., May 31st 2:29¼
Zig, b g, by Guide; Minneapolis, Sept. 4th 2:30

PACERS.

Ben Starr, b g, by St. John's Tom Hazard; Manafield O., June 18th 2:24¾
Big Sam, ch g; Stillwater, Minn., June 28th 2:29½
Bulldozer, h g, by Standard Bearer, dam Press, by McKinney'a Eclipse; Ottumwa, Ia., Aug. 22 ..... 2:21½
Bennie, gr g, by Fearnaught, J., dam by Gilbreth Knox; St Joseph, Mo., Sept 6th 2:24
Belmont Boy, ch g, by Nutwood, dam Lilly Vernon, by Tom Vernon; Santa Rosa, Cal., Aug. 19th 2:23¾
Country Girl, b m, by Volunteer, Jr.; Dubuque, Ia., July 22d 2:27¼
Charley E., dn g, hy Old Sambo, dam untraced; Joliet, Ill., Aug. 12tb 2:25
Cohannet, b s, by Bay State, dam Duchess, by Hanley's Hiatoga; Providence, Sept. 9th 2:18¾
Conway, gr s, by Wedgewood, dam Vanity Fair, by Alexander's Abnallab; Jefferson, O., Sept. 26th 2:28¾
Duco, b g; Alleghany, Pa., Sept. 16tb 2:29¼
Dandy Boy, ch g, by Blue Bull, dam by Pocahontas Boy; Chicago, Oct. 10th 2:22½
Dairy Scott, br m; Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 2d 2:27¼

Emma B., ch m; Providence, R. I., June 17th 2:27¼
Elk, b g, by Red Bird; Sioux City, Ia., June 19th 2:27¾
Frank W., dn g, by Bishop Berkley; La Salle, Ill., July 31st 2:21¼
Frank H., ch s, by Strader's Hambletoniau; Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 5th 2:26
Golden Prince, ch g, by Goldenbow, dam by Erie Abdallah; Cleveland, Sept. 25th 2:18¾
Georgetown, b g, by Blue Bull, dam by Belmont Bill; Columbus, O., July 2d 2:24½
Gurgle, b m, by Pocahontas Boy, dam by Blue Bull; Allegbany, Pa., July 22 ..... 2:20
Gossip, Jr., b g; Belmont Park, Oct. 22d 2:24¼
John Maloney, ru g, by Corbeau; Mystic Park, July 10th 2:24¼
Juliet, b m, by Howard's Copperbottom; Belmont Park, May 22d 2:29¾
Joe S., blk g, by Nimble Dan; Mystic Park, July 10th. 2:26¼
Jewett, blk g, by Allie West, dam by John Iunis; Fort Wortb, Tex., Nov. 14th 2:14¾
Jack Rapid, gr g, by Jack Rapid, dam by Falcon 2:29¼
Jim Crow, br s, by Manchester, dam Snip; Dea Moines, Ia., Sept. 5th 2:26
Killarney, br g, by Black Ralph; Santa Rosa, Cal., Aug. 19 ..... 2:22
Katie Howard, blk m, by Smitb's Almont, dam by Hall's Pilot; Chicago, Oct. 10th 2:19¾
Lorene, blk m, by Colonel West, dam by Miller's Joe Downing; Providence, Sept. 10th 2:15¼
Little Em, hr m, hy Billy Green, dam by Black Bill; Shelby, O., June 6th 2:24¼
Little Mack, b g; Milwaukee, June, 5th 2:29
Little Tony, cb g, by Blackbird; Charlotte Micb., July 16tb 2:29¾
Lady Belle, b m; Pougbkeepsie, Aug. 21st 2:28¾
Minnie R., b m, by J. C. Breckenbridge, dam by Exchequer; Cbicago, Oct. 8th 2:16½
Messina Boy, b g, by Walkill; Messina Springs, N. Y., Aug. 8tb 2:19½
Mike Wilkes, b g, by George Wilkes, dam Nellie B., by Curtley's Patcben; Chicago, Oct. 4th 2:16½
Mollie L. (Queecbee Maid), hr m, by Ballards'a C. M. Clay, dam by tbe Morse Horse; Rochester, Minn., Sept. 3d 2:26½
May Wood, b m, by Limber Bill, dam Mollie W., by Cass' Red Buck; Davenport, Ia., July 15tb 2:27¼
McFadden, b g, hy Mobawk; Omaha, July 10th 2:27¼
Maud B., h m, by Bertrand Black Hawk, dam by Hamilton Chief; Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 11th 2:21¾
Mattie Bond, b m, hy Buford's Tom Hal; Gainesville, Tex., Nov. 6tb 2:27½
Miss Mouser, b m; Fort Wortb, Tex., Nov. 13th 2:25
Nettie Hoppin, ch m, by Longstride; Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4tb 2:26
New Hope, blk g; Centralia, Ill 2:29¼
Patsy Clinker, gr g, by Clinker, dam by Copperbottom; Topeka, Kan., Sept. 13th 2:22¾
Patchen T., b g, by Shadow, dam hy Hole-in-the-Day; Minneapolis, July 4th 2:24½
Pearl, b m, by Abraham, dam by General Washington; Washington, D. C., May 31st 2:29¾
Prouto, hr g; Belmont Park, Oct. 22d 2:24½
Sol Miller, ch c, 3, by Colonel West; Topeka, Kan., Sept. 12th 2:29¾
Sleepy Bill, blk g; St. Louis, Mo., July 19th 2:30
Twister, blk g; Suffolk Park, May 15th 2:29½
Tommy Lynn, h g; Council Bluffs, June 26th 2:27¼
Toledo Girl, rn m, by Mouarcb, Jr.; Battle Creek, Mich., July 28th 2:26½
Uncle Ned, rn g, by Blackbird; Clevelaud, O., Sept. 25th 2:23½
Van Zandt, br g; Dayton, O., Oct. 3d 2:29

Ringbone.

Ringbone consists of osseus deposits occnrriug on the upper and lower pastern bones. In some cases the deposit extends pretty well around one or both bones, hence the term "ring" bone. But any ossific deposit in tbe locality deacribed is essentially ringbone, and is an unsoundness, and may produce as much lameness and inconvenience as though it really encircled the bone. Ringbonea are called high and low, according to location. Tbey may be ao slight as to elude the observation and even the manipulation of those wbo bave not become experts in veterinary practice, or so large tbat anyone would notice the deformity. Ringbones are tbe results of disease. Inflammation of the bones (ostitis), or of the synovial membranes of the articulations may be followed by aud are tbe usual causes of ringbone. In some cases the osseus deposit occurs on tbe os suffraginis, in others, on the os corona. Or it may involve both, and exteud across the joint between tbem, rendering it immovable, thus forming an anchylosed (fixed) joint. We might compare snch a state of things to a hinge tbat has become rnsted across tbe joints, and therefore cannot be worked. Ringbone is always an unaoundness, whether the animal is lame or not. There is no doubt that it is often bereditary, tberefore it is inadvisable to breed from animals so affected. Rheumatism and injuries may cause these deposits. Spavin, splint, ossalet and ringbone are of one nature, having names applied according to locality. Ringbone is curable in a smaller percentage of cases tban the otbera. Put on a shoe with heel calks higher tban toe for hind foot. If tbe forefoot is affected, a sboe of reverse pitch ia necessary, viz, one twice as high at toe as at heel. Then apply blister around foot, from top of hoof to fetlock. In some cases it will not relieve the animal of lameness; then tbe actual cautery and blistering are to be tried, and this will not prove efficacious in some instances.—*Dr. Moore, in Country Gentleman.*

Dampen your dry hay. It ia well knowu that the leaves of well cured hay crumble into dust, and more rapidly as the season advances. No kind of hay is totally exempt from dust, and this trouble is best avoided by moistening all the feed which is allowed. Heaves in horses, frequent coughing and difficulty of breathing, may be traced to dust in nearly all cases, and if the cutter is used as it sbould be, witb the food well moistened and salted, the stock will keep in better condition.

An experienced blacksmith says that more horses' feet are rnined by rasping the hoof than by any other cause. Tbis outside coating is impervious to water and does not evaporate. When broken into by rasping tbe moisture of the foot evaporatea, leaving tbe hoofs dry and brittle.

To be the owner of the best horses in the c[illegible] tinctiou that any farmer should be proud to o[illegible]

"Hill's Black Hawk Not a Morgan."

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In the SPORTSMAN of Jan. 24th, is an article from the *Mirror and Farmer* with the above title that needs a notice from some one. When a boy and young man I used to see and know much of Black Hawk and his descendants. I will answer the *Mirror's* remarks from the bottom up. The Black Hawks were good "roadsters," game and spirited. I once had one that went 103 miles inside of thirteen hours and was fit to go next day. They were kind, docile animals, fit for ladies to drive. I never knew one to be real vicious unless a stallion. They were fit in their own right to establish a trotting family through Ethan Allen, Daniel Lambert, Gen. Knox and others, second only to the Hambletonians. Not only the second by the 30 list, but having more than any other two families except the Hambletonians, and yet it will be seen by a study of pedigrees that other families have had much more re-enforcement from the great family than have the Black Hawks. A Morgan did produce Black Hawk, and he had many strong Morgan points. The same immense chest, high crested neck and short back; deeper flanked and heavier quartered behind than any Morgan, and thinner, flatter legs than any Morgan, yet outside of a cleaner head, a longer ear, and that little heavier hind proportion and the lighter flatter legs, he was an extra fine type of the Morgan horse. His progeny was distinct from the Morgan horses; they were higher headed and more ranging, and a little slimmer, but most all black, though. There were lots of them that if bay would have been recognized at once as Morgans. In the progeny of Black Hawk I fancy any one could see more of the thoroughblood of his dam than in himself. They could outroad the Morgans from one to three miles per hour. And as to round legs, the Morgans were always a little round legged and more flatfooted than the Black Hawks; lower and better farm horses by reason of rounded legs and less spirit. The restless eyes of the Morgan never existed; their eyes were large and mild and the same with old Black Hawk. Black Hawk had a sway back—for so short a back I never saw one more so. I never saw a sway backed Morgan, unless it had a long back; it was not a quality of either family, and Black Hawk did not produce it. The Morgans were not good stage horses as a rule. My father was a stage man, and I know whereof I speak; the Morgans were good haggers and in rough hilly roads would do good stage work. The Messengers and Hambletonians were much better stage horses, and fell into that position because of their unsafe tempers while the Black Hawks were family horses and gentlemen's driving in New England and the Morgans, horses of "all work," and used by the father and mother of the rollicking boys of the family. There never was any question as to Black Hawk's sire until he became noted as a trotter and producer, then he had "detractors," but he made his owner rich and left a family that makes his name immortal. In what, except color, was he like the "Paddy Horse?" His limbs were as far from Paddy's as possible, freaks of color are frequent—so do detractors in endeavoring to bolster up their favorites and pull down some other more often they pull down without attempting to build up.

Many writers in speaking of the Black Hawk's do not go farther than his own get; he has just as much right to Ethan Allen, Daniel Lambert and others, as Hambletonian has to Alexander's Abdallah and Almont and others. I would ask the disciple of Linsley if the Lamberts are round legged? Are the Knoxes round legged? The blood of the dam of Black Hawk eliminated the round leg business from that branch of the Morgan family and where they are crossed with fair flat legs they have never reappeared.

I like a fair sifting of any pedigree that is in any way in question but assertion that may mislead many young breeders is injurious. What judge of a horse ever thought that Black Hawk resembled a French and thoroughbred. Not a particle of long hair about his fetlock, nor one of his colts that ever had it that I ever saw among many. If any of his get ever had it, it certainly was traceable to the dam. Now as to the get resembling Morgan, what was Ethan Allen? He was claimed as a Morgan before he was in the 30 list, and his form and appearance were cited as proof and they were good enough proof—as far as those points can go—for I have seen a hundred Morgans that Allen resembled as closely as he did the general get of Black Hawk. The Morgans were the best horses in New England until the day of Black Hawk, then arose a question. While Black Hawk was simply the best Morgan, let the names of both be honored as they deserve. G. W. H.

Spring Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, 1885.

We call a very special attention to the programme of the Spring races of the Pacific Blood Horse Association, for the reason that it is very important that all who are directly interested should know that all entries to stakes and purses, not marked closed or otherwise specified, will close with the Secretary, February 10th, 1885. The time has come in the history of California racing when this announcement should attract a marked public attention, as a similar one would in England, or even the older States of the Union. The events of the old turf associations of the East, and especially New York, are looked forward to with eager interest, and all know that "Derby Day" in England is anticipated by all classes, from the highest peer in the realm to the lowest plebian, and is a great national holiday, so important in fact that public sentiment not only sanctions but demands the adjournment of Parliament, and this in face of the fact that in England there is a rigidity of religious belief that in this country would be thoroughly inimical to all race courses, theatres, dancing parties and all other ungodly amusements that form a puritanical standpoint would jeopardise the souls of believers. There is fashion in religion as in everything else, and happily for the well-being and common sense of the people of England it is the fashion to attend the prominent racing events. Everybody goes with no loss of caste, and the day is a day of *recreation* in the highest and best sense. The time will come in California when it will be the proper thing for the Legislature to adjourn in order that the members thereof may attend "Derby Day" here, and it will be a good thing for the moral and physical well-being of the people when they can mingle in royal good fellowship on some common ground like the Bay District or Golden Gate, and forget for the time the difference in social position or financial standing.

But moralizing aside, we wish to say a good word for the Pacific Blood Horse Association. We have more than friendly feeling for it. It has our gratitude for a good work performed in a very able and conscientious manner. It has tried racing proper from the mire, where low and corrupt influences had consigned it, and made it not only respectable, but fashionable.

Every year has shown a growing interest in and a cordial indorsement of the methods and ways of the association that represented the intelligence, wealth and culture of San Francisco. It is only justice to say that Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, the able Secretary, has been the moving spirit of the Blood Horse Association. When he came here he had a national reputation as one of the founders of the *Turf, Field and Farm* of New York, and a brilliant turf writer, second to none in the Union. For several years he was connected with this paper as its turf editor, and was always recognized turf authority on all matters, and his word was law. He brought several fine animals to this Coast as his contribution to the turf interests, and the results have proved his judgment sound in the lines of breeding that bring success and profit. There has been a rumor of the formation of a jockey club in San Francisco. We have no objection in the world to a jockey club, especially if it contemplates the purchase of the Bay District property, and a consequent revival of racing interests. But we wish to be distinctly understood as saying that, if a jockey club is started for the purpose of antagonizing the Pacific Blood Horse Association, we are now and forever opposed to it on that basis. We really do not see any necessity for a jockey club, but if certain individuals think that the best interests of the turf cannot be subserved without one, why let them form one and reap a magnificent failure, and God be with them. In plain terms, then, we wish to say that the Pacific Blood Horse Association has done a magnificent work for California, and we have no sympathy with any body or organization started in opposition. It only remains to call especial attention to the programme of the Blood Horse Association. The space is not at our disposal to call attention in detail to the various events, but a better programme has never been presented to the California public, and they will be derelict to every sense of duty if they don't make their meetings a brilliant success. Remember, please, that *February 10th is the closing day.—California Spirit of the Times.*

The Dwyers.

It seems to be the general opinion of every one about town who knows anything, that the Dwyer Bros. are not the unit they were formerly. We do not know how far the fact may be considered legitimate newspaper discussion, but we do know that wherever we go people are talking about it. Now, hitherto the Dwyers have been:

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

Damon and Pythias, Castor and Pollux, and the Lord knows who has not been compared with them for that "unity in the fundamental principle" which the late Mr. Evans, of Texas, in his great pro-slavery speech characterized as "the life and soul of nationality," but which, in the case of the Dwyers, was the life and soul of their success. They always acted as one man and were models of brotherly love.

"Things have never been lovely in the Dwyer camp since that dispute about Miss Woodford," remarked a well-known turfite the other evening as he puffed his cigar leisurely at one of the uptown resorts. "You remember the two-mile heats at Sheepshead. 'Phil' wanted to start the mare. 'Mike' didn't. Neither did Rowe. He was afraid she'd break down, and washed his hands of it. She won, but the race settled her, and that made sore feelings."

"Granted, but it doesn't seem possible that the firm should split on it," we answered.

"That's all right, my boy," he replied, "but they hadn't done as well as they expected. The fact is, the Dwyer boys were spoiled. They had got to regard as a good season nothing short of a clean sweep of all the stakes, like they had for four or five years. Burton was a flat failure. They bought Panique, and he was another. Then Barnes and Kinney went to pieces, and their two-year-olds ditto. They wasn't used to that sort of thing—it rattled 'em. It's like men in any other business. As long as everything goes O. K. they're all smiles, but when they get the wrong end one is sure to tell the other it would not have happened if he'd had his way; and then they fall out. The Dwyer's haven't fallen out exactly, but you see the *entente cordiale* as regards stable matters doesn't exist as it did. Why have they engaged two trainers, McCabe and Stoopa, and why have they divided the stable, eh? That looks funny, don't it? Never heard anything of that kind under the old *regime*."

This is but a specimen brick of the talk one hears whenever he enters posted circles. It was only last week that the secretary of a prominent Western jockey club, after spending a couple of weeks in this city, hoping to get Eastern nominations for his meeting, admitted that he once had hopes the Dwyers would respond, but at last went home disappointed, saying he was satisfied that the brothers were not in accord as to their racing policy. The opinion seems to be that they will not openly dissolve, but continue to race as a firm, especially in the stakes to which they have made nominations in the name of the firm. But the presence of distinct stables, trained separately by different trainers, looks ominous. We certainly wish them luck, but would prefer to see the old firm remain. Success in any walk of life excites envy, and the Dwyers have experienced it, but their course has been upright, and they have borne their success with becoming modesty. The triumphs of the Dwyer dynasty forms an important chapter of racing history. United it stood, but we fear that divided it will fall.—*Vigilant.*

A Question of the Hour.

[Chicago Horseman.]

The *Horseman* does not subscribe to the dogma prevalent and fashionable with turf writers and journals, that the large majority of participants in turf sports are more or less corrupt and dishonest, and that all the redeeming features are bound up in the persons of a few favored owners or breeders. It does not believe, that as a rule, trotting and running races are influenced or determined by the betting, that the most of owners and managers will enter into combinations for fraud, or in any way lend themselves to dishonorable methods. On the contrary, it asserts, that turf sports include among their votaries as many honorable and distinguished names, and as little of the corrupt element as any of the recognized and popular recreations of the age.

These being the cardinal principles of its creed, the *Horseman* will not hesitate at any time to point out and wage war on any practice that may threaten the welfare of legitimate sport, and in this spirit enters into the discussion of the "pool question."

We believe that betting on horse-racing is a legitimate accompaniment of the sport, a practice that of itself is not hurtful, one that increases the interest, and has been so long sanctioned by custom as to become law; a law however which compels no one to obey its behests, and is binding only on those who voluntarily place themselves under its control. Assuming that betting has by long custom become almost inseparable from horse-racing, we believe that pool selling, confined within legitimate bounds, and surrounded with all possible safeguards to detect and prevent fraud, to be the best method of conducting turf speculation.

We do not believe that pool selling should be abolished, but that it should be controlled; not legislated out of existence, but by law confined to proper times and places; hedged in and restricted, so that its machinery shall simply be recognized as a medium for the backing of opinion, and not a means of influencing the result. It is useless, were it desirable, to attempt to stop betting or pool selling by legislative enactment; laws to that effect have proved inoperative in every State where passed. We do however believe it the duty of every friend of the turf, and of every racing association, to aid in securing the passage of such a law in each State, as will peremptorily restrict betting on sportingevents to the grounds on which they are to occur, and to the day on which they are to take place. Such a law would do away with the pool rooms, which in every city in the country have done more to cast discredit on turf speculation and turf events, than all other causes combined.

Pool selling should be conducted directly under the control of the association on whose grounds the races are held, and naturally it should be held directly responsible. And one of the most stringent provisions of every contract should be, that no pool seller, his agent or employe, be allowed to bet on any race on which he is selling, or allowed to have in any manner control or voice in the result. Pool sellers should simply act as agents and custodians for the bettors, and cannot do full justice to their clients if interested in the betting or result.

No pools should be sold or allowed on the heats of a race, every bet made and recorded should depend on the final result of the contest, and not on any part of it; the custom of selling mutuel pools on each heat is pernicious, and especially in connection with trotting races is a favorite vehicle of rascality.

These suggestions, adopted and strictly carried out would, in our opinion, largely counteract the objections urged against pool selling. Did we believe that a total refusal to recognize betting would elevate the standard of the turf, we should unhesitatingly advocate it. We do not so believe. Betting would still go on, but uncontrolled. It is not the principle of backing opinion, but the abuse of it, that has proved a damage to the turf, and a weapon in the hands of its enemies. If not actually essential to a horse race, betting is one of the most important accompaniments. Associations cannot give successful meetings without pool selling, for not only is the revenue from the privilege desirable, but where there is no betting there is little interest, and a consequent lack of attendance both in the entries and at the gate.

To do away with pool selling is neither practicable or desirable. To confine and control it entirely so. To the first proposition we are opposed, to the last we shall give all the aid in our power.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

P. W. D., Oakdale, Cal.

Give the pedigree of Prince of Orange, a New York stallion; also the pedigree of the mare Cricket, brought here from New York at the same time Confidence and other horses were brought by Brown & Co.

Answer—There are two horses in the stud book called Prince of Orange, both New Yorkers, one by Volunteer, dam Kate Thorne, by Long Island Black Hawk; second dam by Abdallah. The other by Messenger Duroc, dam Glenmary, by Rysdyk's Hambletonia; second dam, Fanny Star, by Seely's American Star; third dam, by Ethiopian Prince, son of Lyon's Wildair; fourth dam, by Seagull, son of Duroc. 2. We cannot give the pedigree of Cricket.

John A., Santa Ana.

We cannot verify the pedigree you send of Shamrock. We cannot find him in the stud books.

B., Artesia, Cal.

There is a young horse in this neighborhood that claims to be standard bred. He is by A. W. Richmond, and his dam is a brown or dark bay mare called Susie Eastman, said to have been brought to this country with Richmond and owned by one Welch, who is now dead. I think it is the same Welch that owned or had charge of Jim Renwick the past season. He said the mare was Mambrino and Morgan, but no pedigree was given. She was owned at one time by one Eastman and was claimed to have a record of better than 2:30, obtained in California. Her best mile was given 2:28, trotted at Santa Barbara. Please state if you know such a mare and all the particulars in the case. Give extended pedigree of Simpson's Blackbird, the sire of California Blackbird and A. W. Richmond, and state whether or not he was thoroughbred. Is A. W. Richmond a standard horse, and, if so, what makes him standard? What is the difference between the name of Norman and Percheron or Percheron-Norman, and what is the proper name for the French draft horse? Can I obtain a catalogue of the trotting stock at Palo Alto Stock Farm, and, if so, whom shall I address? Can I obtain a lithograph or any other kind of picture of the great Electioneer?

Answer—The only trotting maree that were brought to this State with Richmond were Columbine, Avola and Albatross. Columbine, the dam of Anteeo and Antevolo, is owned at Palo Alto. Avola is the property of B. C. Wright, of Hopeland, Mendocino county, and Albatross died at Chico years ago. We can give no particulars about Susie Eastman. She does not appear in the records at all, and we regard the story of her performances as a myth. 2. Simpson's Blackbird, by Camden, son of Shark, he by American Eclipse. First dam, by Post Boy, son of Henry; second dam, Cinderella, by Cone's Bacchus; third dam, Jude, by Bay Bolton, etc. See Bruce's American Stud Book, Vol., 1, p. 702. He was thoroughbred. Richmond is standard by the performances of his son, Romero, 2:19½. 4. Percheron and Normans are substantially the same, but we regard the former as entitled to the first place. All the French horses present the same general characteristics, but the Percheron, that is those bred in the district of La Perche, are the only ones that have a stud book and recorded pedigrees. There is much confusion of titles in this country and the stud book is the only recourse for a breeder who desires information as to the ancestry of his horse. As the terms are generally used in this country, Norman, Percheron, Percheron-Norman and Norman-Percheron all mean the same thing. 5. We will forward you a catalogue of Palo Alto stock in a day or two. 6. A portrait of Electioneer was printed in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of July 22, 1882. We know of no other picture of the horse.

Bay District Races.

The first races of 1885 came off at the Bay District Track last Saturday. Weather and track both fine, but attendance light. The first event was a running race of heats of three-quarters of a mile, for which Billy the Kid, Glendair and Billy Johnson started. But little speculation was indulged in, though some money was put on. Glendair was rated at $10 to $20 for the other two as the field. The results of the race were as follows: In the first heat Glendair was first away, but at the half-mile pole Johnson was leading by a length; Glendair second and Billy the Kid last. Around the turn there was no change, except that the Kid fell further back, but in the last quarter Glendair came to the front and won the heat, Billy the Kid making a rush from the draw-gate and finishing second; Johnson a head only further back. Time, 1:16½. There was no change in the pools. In the second heat several false starts were made before the starter's signal was given, and in one of them Billy the Kid and Johnson galloped a full mile at a sharp pace. After this it was the opinion of the observers that Glendair ought to win the heat, but she failed to come to the front at all, and the Kid scored one by two lengths; Glendair second. Time, 1:18. In the third heat Billy the Kid led from the start to the finish, and was adjudged winner of the race and money; Glendair second, and Billy Johnson third. Time, 1:17½.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE January 24th.—Purse, $150, of which $50 to the second; three-quarter mile heats.

G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 93 lbs.....Stuart	2	1	1
P. Lynch's ch m Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew, 4 yrs, 110 lbs.....Ody	1	2	2
W. L. Ramey's ch g Billy Johnson, by imp. Glenelg, dam Planetarium, aged, 114 lbs.....Henry	3	3	3

Time, 1:16½, 1:18, 1:17½.

The second race was a trot for a $250 purse, for which Taylor, Blaine, Grey Charlie, Ed, Nighttime and Cleveland started, with positions in that order. Nighttime was a strong favorite in the pools, selling for as much as all the others combined, Ed holding the second place in the estimation of the bettors. The first heat was won handily by Ed, the field stringing out down the stretch in a long line; Blaine second, Nighttime third, Taylor fourth, Grey Charlie and Cleveland clearly behind the distance-post, but still reported as "in" by the distance judge. Time, 2:34¾. The second heat was also won by Ed by a head, after an excited finish with Nighttime, Taylor third, Blaine fourth, Cleveland fifth and Charlie last. Time, 2:34. In the third heat Nighttime made his long stride tell, and won with something to spare; Ed second, Taylor third, Cleveland fourth, Blaine fifth, Charlie distanced for running. Time, 2:32. In the fourth heat Taylor and Ed took turns pushing the favorite, but neither reached the big gray, who came first to the wire; Taylor second by half a length, Ed third, Cleveland fourth, Blaine fifth. Time, 2:35.

At the conclusion of the fourth heat it was too dark to go on and a posponement resulted. On Monday at 2 o'clock they were called up for the finish. Ed and Nighttime had the hottest kind of a head and head fight from start to finish the favorite winning at last by a nose only.

Jan. 24th and 26th; trotting; purse $300; for named horses.

Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner	3	2	1	1
Ed, b g—A. T. Jackson	1	1	3	2
Taylor, b g—A. McDowell	4	3	2	3
Cleveland, br g—L. E. Clawson	6	5	4	4
Blaine, br g—C. Arnold	2	4	5	5
Grey Charlie, g g—George Baylis	5	6	dis	

Time, 2:34¾, 2:34, 2:32, 2:35, 2:29½.

An Opinion of Arthurton.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I have received in the last ten days several letters from different parts of the State, asking me about the stallion Arthurton, and to save time and stamps would like to answer through your paper. I always did like him and his full brother, Leland, owned by Charles Backman. Also, he is a highly bred trotting stallion, being bred like Dictator, the sire of Jay-Eye-See, Director and Phallas. I do not consider that Arthurton has had a good chance in the stud yet, and would not like to see him leave the State. I have been asked about his speed and gait; this I know nothing about, but don't care if he could not trot in three minutes, he is worth all the price that I am told is asked for him.

SAMUEL GAMBLE.

COOK FARM, Jan. 27, 1885.

Foals.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin.

Dec. 25th, 1884, chestnut colt, by Algona, dam Booth Mare, by Gov. Booth, son of Geo. M. Patchen.

Dec. 28th, 1884, bay filly, by Algona, dam Gipsey, by Lodi.

Jan. 3d, 1885, bay filly, strip in face, near hind foot white, by Kilmot, dam Birdie, by James Lick.

Jan. 5th, bay colt, by Alaska, dam Nonrmahal, by Simpson's Blackbird.

Jan. 9th, dark bay colt, by Algona, dam Blackbird, by Blackbird.

Jan. 9th, bay filly, by Alaska, dam the (chestnut) Tobin mare.

Jan 14th, bay colt, by Alaska, dam Nancy.

Jan. 17th, brown filly, by Alaska, dam Mary Ann, by Muldoon.

Jan. 23d, brown colt, by Echo, dam Black Elmo mare, by Seale's Elmo.

It is hinted that Jodnson the great pacer, and Maud S. the queen of the trotting turf, may travel together as a star attraction next season.

FISH.

The reports for the week give favorable accounts of bay fishing at all points. The best catches have been in flounders, perch, sea-trout and the different varieties of rock-cod. A Mr. Kerrison and friend are stated to have caught on Sunday eighty pounds of flounders at the month of Kershaw's lagoon. Smelts unusually large are again caught.

It is reported in the dailies that the dam on Paper Mill creek has been restored without the fish-ladder required by law, the owner still refusing to incur the expense of a ladder. We do not believe this statement. Even if the water was low enough to admit of anything more than a temporary arrangement to keep the mill at work, young Mr. Taylor, now managing, personally promised the Secretary of the State Sportsman's Association no further opposition to a ladder would be offered by the family and that the law should be obeyed fully when the dam was permanently replaced. In the present state of public feeling among the local residents we scarcely think Mr. Taylor, Junior, would break his word thus promptly and freely pledged. The report to the contrary needs confirmation.

A Steam Fishing Boat.

At Stone's shipyard, near Hunter's Point, there is a craft in frame of the following dimensions: Length over all, 65 feet; beam, 17 feet depth, 7 feet. The frame is of 4x4 oak, and she will be planked with 2-inch planking. The keel is of 10x12 timber, and the keelson 8x10. When completed this craft, which is to be propelled by steam, is to be engaged in the laudable enterprise of increasing the fish supply of San Francisco, and she will be the first steamer built expressly for the purpose that has been set off the stocks on this coast. Her trips after the denizens of the deep will be longer than those made at present by fishermen employed in the craft with their double ends and latteen sails, who now monopolize the business of furnishing fish for our markets.

Mr. Phil Bekeart, of Allen's gun store, and George McCord have been very successful at Lime Point during the last two weeks. On Sunday the water was calm enough for a shell race, and the catch reached about 35 pounds, Sea and silver perch, sea-trout, blue and black rockcod of large size were among the catch. We acknowledge Mr. Bekeart's rememberance with thanks.

THE GUN.

The Canvasback Duck.

A great many persons, at least three-fourths of those who use them, in selecting choose the largest and heaviest they can find in a dealer's stock. They are apt also to fall into another error—that of picking out the drakes. The real epicure, of course, knows better. And the old families, too, who have been in the habit of eating them on their native shores that border on the waters of the Chespeake Bay and its tributaries, will tell you that if you want the canvasback in perfection, where quality and not quantity is the desideratum, you must select the young duck, with brown, mottled breast. It is true that a pair of large drakes, when fat, will weigh from six and a half to seven pounds, while the weight of a pair of young ones, equally fat, will be only from five to six pounds, yet they will reward you in delicacy what they lack in weight. Therefore, choose the latter, for there is as much difference in flavor between the old duck and the young one as there is between a wood-cock and an old pheasant.

There is another point in the selection of ducks which it is well to remember. After seeing that they are young, plump and fat, see also that they are sound and have been carefully handled. There is many a pair of fine ducks utterly spoiled by the rough handling either of the gunner or dealer, or both; their flesh by such treatment becoming bruised and soft. The proper season for the canvasback is from Nov. 15th to Jan. 25th. Between these dates they are in their prime, and he who eats them then should bless his opportunity.

The most celebrated place for canvasbacks of the finest quality are Havre de Grace and the adjoining towns. The gunners from the surrounding country make the flats opposite Havre de Grace their gunning-ground. Here the water is fresh and abounds with wild celery, of which the ducks are extravagantly fond, and it is to this they owe their peculiar and delicious flavor. If you care to have a feast fit to set not only before a king, but before the gods themselves, we will, with a little recapitulation, tell you how to go about it:

Take a pair of fine, fat young, and sound canvasbacks—and let them be females if possible. In choosing them observe well their plumage. A brownish cast on the breast, or where the latter is mottled with brownish feathers, indicates that the bird is not over two years old, and that you may safely and profitably invest. Have the birds nicely picked, then draw the trail, being careful not to cut the entrails. Wipe them out with a clean, dry cloth. Use no water, for if you are careful in drawing the trail the ducks will need no washing, and are far better without. Now take a stalk of celery, using the white part only; chop it up very fine and sprinkle it within the ducks. Place them in a hot hoven and let them remain for from fifteen to twenty minutes.

Yet while you eat, far more prepare to crave,
And thank the gods for all the good they gave.

Some like a currant jelly with the canvasback, but, for ourselves, let us have it with none other than its own native flavoring.

We have said above, "place the ducks in a hot oven," which is upon the supposition that you are not the fortunate possessor of an old-fashion, tin kitchen, with its attendant wood fire. Should you be able to bring both to your aid in the cooking of the canvasback, you will know what it is to have that bird in all its perfection.—*The Caterer.*

The good effect of a better observance of our game laws is shown by the abundance of deer in all parts of our State. Lake county is said to be full of them in places, which we are glad to hear, for, as poachers disregarding the law from the judge on the bench to the petty constables of the court the citizens of Lake county are known to have a most unsavory reputation. In this respect a good and important lesson comes to us from far-off Switzerland, which it may do good to publish just now. It is as follows:

"A pretty story that comes to us from Switzerland and not without its moral. The threatened exhaustion of the chamois some time ago was so imminent that the government wisely enacted laws for the protection of the animals which have from time immemorial posed in picturesque attitudes to delight the mountain tourist. By this law certain well-defined districts were set apart for the chamois, and to kill them was positively forbidden for a number of years. The result has been that the chamois have increased and multiplied, and no longer dismayed by the attack of the skin pirate, have become so tame as to sometimes venture into the villages and towns. The tourists are, of course, delighted with such an attraction, and the people are well pleased, for this means more silver to jingle in their pockets."—*Forest and Stream.*

The creation of game wardens by the present Legislature will confer on us the same abundance they have given in Switzerland, in New York, Maine and other American States where they have been tried.

Miss Lilian Smith, a daily says, wants to shoot a pigeon match with Philo Jacoby. Philo is great with his rifle, but our little girl champion can beat him at the trap. In such a match, at least, we should go two and a half better on "little Lily."

Blackbirds are said to be used at the trap in the place of pigeons at the East, but we are not told with what success. For such shooting we do not think the pigeon will ever be successfully superceded. Why should it? If the thing is cruel in itself the birds killed have no place in the argument.

Game Slaughter.

William Phillips, late an engineer on the Northern Pacific Railroad, who had certainly the best opportunities of learning the truth, in a communication to the New York *Sun*, lately says that over 20,000 elk, antelope and male deer are slaughtered every year in Minnesota, Montana and Wyoming. He then asks with much force, "how long will it take at this rate to exterminate these noble animals?"

Our legislative committees will do well to read the following portion of Mr. Phillip's cordence on this crime against nature, the bounty of Provtdence and the teachings of civilization:

"The greatest destruction to these game animals is carried on by the hide-hunters during the season of deep snow. In April the cow elks leave the bulls to themselves and retire to the thickets and close timber. I have known one single hide-hunter to kill in one month in the snow, and that in the month of April, thirty-five cow elks. This man was one of a party of thirteen, and each one of the other averaged as large a number. Their party killed over 450 cow elks, each one of which would have given birth in a few weeks to a calf. The elk brings forth its young about the 1st of June. These men were but a very small number of the hide-hunters operating in the region, and thousands of elk were slaughtered that month. After the elk is killed its skin is stripped from the body and the carcass left lying in the snow. I have seen hundreds of dead elk along the Yellowstone. The average price of an elkskin is $3. The hide-hunters are equipped with repeating rifles, and even when the snow does not aid them in their butchery they are able to frequently kill from six to twelve elk in the herd before it gets out of range. The hunters are selected from the most worthless and unprincipled classes."

The mule deer and antelope are destroyed in the same criminal manner. Mr. Phillips concludes his letter thus:

"It is a very remarkable example of the extinction of unpreserved game before the advance of civilization furnished by a correspondent of the *Field* at Princeton, Ill. He writes that where once was a hunter's paradise there was but one deer killed this Winter. Gray foxes are extinct and wild turkeys are altogether gone."

We are now going through the same experience in California with all kinds of our game, and if the Legislature does not now interfere effectually we shall soon experience the same fate.

There has been and is so much dog poisoning going on in this State, that we gladly publish the following remedy. If it is true its very simplicity is its greatest recommendation:

"Noticing the many deaths recorded in the *American Field* by poison of valuable dogs, and equally as many antidotes, which are, in the main, out of the reach of most sportsmen, I have concluded to give my experience, both with snake bites and poison by strychnine. To comprehend fully the efficacy of the remedy, it is necessary to report a few of the cases treated and cured. Two years ago, while hunting the wild cat, I had several of my hounds bitten by snakes, and as soon as it was ascertained they were taken to camp and given a pint of hog's lard. Should the dogs refuse to eat it, melt the lard and drench him. A remarkable case of snake bite came under my observation a few days ago. My hounds ran a rabbit into a hollow log, and as soon as the hunters reached the spot they heard the rattle of a rattlesnake. The hounds were beaten off with a view to kill the snake. One of them being very spirited, dashed by and ran his head into the hollow, howled and jerked back, bring the snake in full view fastened to his nose. The snake was instantly shot, and proved to be a monster, measuring five and a half feet in length, and about the size of a man's arm. He had ten rattles and a button. The dog was badly bitten, and his wound was pressed and rubbed to induce a free flow of blood. He was then taken to a farmhouse and given as much hog's lard as he could be induced to eat. Though he suffered intensely during the night, he responded to a call for a hunt the next evening. Now as to strychnine. Strychnine was given two worthless curs on my plantation; it soon produced violent spasms in both dogs. The owner of one of the dogs discovered it in time to drench his dog with a pint of lard, and though the dog seemed past recovery, he rallied and followed his owner home in less than one hour. The other died instantly. I have had several of my hounds poisoned, and whenever this remedy could be used the dogs have invariably recovered. If Gath had been drenched with lard he would have been living to-day, and every genuine sportsman would now be rejoicing instead of being distressed at the loss of such a phenomenal dog.—*Lounds in American Field.*

The Difference.

In our last number we published a communication from a correspondent who told of having once, in a swamp pasture, killed fifty-one snipe in an hour and a half, and also spoke of a man who had, by shooting at quail huddled on the ground, killed twenty-one of them in three shots. We are in receipt of a communication from a Lynn, Mass., correspondent, in reference to these Illinois incidents, and asking:

"Will you, or some of your readers, tell me the difference between shooting twenty-one quail at three shots and fifty-one snipe in one hour and a half? And why is the man who does one called 'pot-hunter' and the other 'sportsman?'"

No, we cannot explain the difference. It is altogether a matter of sentiment, and to awake dormant sentiment in a man's heart, or to instil it if lacking, is a task that requires time. If our correspondent does not for himself appreciate the difference between a raking shot at a bunch of quail on the ground and open shooting at twisting snipe in the air, it can hardly be described so that he will at once recognize it. But there is hope for him. Some happy day he may rise to a plane of thought when stopping short in mid-air the zig-zag flight of the deceptive scolopax will appear to him a little more elevated and becoming style of amusement than it is to rest his gun on a fence and "cut loose" at a bunched bevy of quail in a furrow; or, if his fancy inclines, to fin instead of feather, he may realize that it is far better to catch one bass with the fly than a dozen in a net.—*Forest and Stream.*

The members of our clubs are generally despondent about the prospect of duck shooting for the remainder of the season, and we hear of no visits to the preserves, and consequently we have nothing of interest to report. Still a good number of outside parties visit our public marshes north and south of the city during the week with varying success. The city markets, however, have been fairly well supplied with ducks of all kinds, even to canvasbacks, geese, quail and snipe. Honkers were unusually numerous. We also saw several lots of the fine grey goose common to the [illegible] of British Columbia.

The Senate Game and Fish Committee.

Another good committee has been appointed in the present legislature for the preservation of game and fish. It consists of Messrs. Foster, Wright, Cox, Kelly and Parker. These gentlemen are all influential hy character, and have been selected from being known to he favorable to the objects sought and having a thorough knowledge of the necessities of the times. The members of the State Sportsmen's Association and the Fish Commissioners had a business meeting on Tuesday afternoon at Mr. Secretary Brigg's office. We have every prospect of good laws being passed and proper Game Wardens appointed by the present legislature.

We have a good joke on Frank Maskey this week. This popular sportsman went to Belmont on Sunday for a day's quail shooting, having previously invited us to breakfest with him on Monday morning, when we would have quail-on-toast, potted shrimps, anchovy paste and lots of nice things. He killed about twenty nice birds. But on returning on Sunday evening he felt a little fatigue and took a nep in the cars. When he woke np, behold, the birds were all gone. If the "still-hunter" will call at Maskey's place, 806 Larkin street, he will receive a box of candy all loaded with dynamite. We should like to see the fellow's head blown off. We are ont and injured badly as in anticipation of a grand feast we did not eat any supper on Sunday night.

Deek, elk and other game abound in the foothills of the Cascades, Oregon, this Winter, more so, it is said, than ever known hefore.

Accidents from the carcless nse of firearms, most of them fatal, are getting very nnmerous again. The last was at San Bernardino, where a young man pulled his gun into a wagon and discharged the contents into his stomach. When will people learn to he prudent in this respect?

Walter McKeen, while hnnting in Well's Basin, some time since, shot snd killed a female deer, which, aside from the usual provisions of nature, was graced with a peir of horns. The horns were abont four inches in length, perfectly straight, and closely resembled those of a female goet.—*Arizona Gazette.*

Several of these rare cases have been reported lately.

The canvasbacks are said to he getting very cute. They crowd on the ponds of the preserves in early morn to feed on the grain scettered round for them, and then start for the centre of Suisun hsy on the report of the first gun, and stay there all dey ont of harm's way. This may he reasoning, intelligence or mental activity, as our school-merme love to call it, or it may simply he the stern lesson of experience, hnt our hunters think it mean for all that and get very mad over the humming trick.

A Scottish paper, the *Elgin Courant*, gives the following tale of a lark's confidence in men, which if true, carries with it a lesson worth remembering:

"A gentleman while in the fields heard the cries of a hird apparently in distress. Looking np he saw a lark pursued hy a hawk which, by a eeries of fierce dashes, tried to secure hie prey. For a time the lark evaded the attacks, hut the hawk continued to gain, and the lark, terror-stricken, seeing the man helow, came down like an arrow and fluttered actually into his hand, where it cowered tremhling. The pursner followed until within six yards, hnt seeing what had occurred it flew off in disgust. After a time the lark was liherated, when it soared aloft, singing, doubtless, a song of gratitude to its deliverer."

THE RIFLE.

Shell Mound.

As usual, on Sunday, the range at Shell Mound was well attended hy our leading sharpshooters of the militia, and the day heing favorahle for good shooting the ecores in general were quite up to the California standard. In one case, that of Lient. Kellogg, the shooting was phenomenal, his 99 in the two best strings of fonr, with a possihle 100, being a record never before made hy any man we helieve, in the world. At least we know of no such record extant, the nearest approach heing the 98 of Nevada. Wo have now, within a comparitively short period, the wonderful records of 94, 95, 96, 97, 98 and 99, at the 200 and 500 ranges plsced to the credit of the Pacific Coast, the particular merit of which is that all but two, we think, were msde with the military regulation rifle. This is unquestionahly a prond record for onr sharpshooters. It may be attrihuted maiuly to the excellent epirit of emulation existing among the wise few in our militia, who believe an effective use of the rifle the hest part of the soldier. Who now is to he the first to make the charmed 100? It is safe to say hefore long it will he made, impossihle as it once appeared. Our summary of the details of the day will he found quite interesting to riflemeu.

The San Francisco Fusileers, Company C, Second Artillery, wore out again in force to finish their regulur monthly medal shooting, commenced on the previous Snndsy. With only seven shots to the string, which for economy's sake might be advantsgeously adopted by othere who do constant shooting, the scores were again good and creditable to the company. The winners were:

FIRST CLASS.

C. Thierbach.....200 yds—4 5 5 5 5 5 4—33
500 yds—5 4 4 5 4 2 4—28—61

SECOND CLASS.

F. H. Will.....200 yds—4 4 5 3 4 4 3—27
500 yds—3 5 3 0 5 4 3—24—51

THIRD CLASS.

Gus Lemcke.....200 yds—3 4 3 3 4 4 3—24

Taken altogether the individual prize wiunere in different classes were as follows, though the score of each ie not given:

First Class—Chas. Thierhach, Sergeant Lemcke, Captain Huber, Sergeant Marcus and Lieutenant Wilburn. Second Class—P. H. Will, H. Petrie, F. Kech and H. Brooks. Third Class—Aug. Lemcke, John S. Siehe, J. Ralph, Private Kahu, and Sergeant Young. The average shooting of the entire company was excellent.

At their next contest we will endeavor to give the scores of each man.

The German Fusileers were also out again in numhers under Captain Stettin, making further experiments with the Manser, which they again nsed effectively. This excellent military rifle a year ago was neither understood nor appreciated outside the German Fusileers, although occasionally used by members of other organizations, such, for instance, as the Swiss Rifle Club. The merit of the Mauser is that it will stand more use and repeated firing on the hattlefield than any other rifle, hnt it was of little use in fine shooting, such as every Sunday sees at Shell Mound. The first object of the Fusileers was to put on finer sights, and with the alteration hetter results were produced. On Sunday the experiments were confined to diffcrent kinds of hullets and qualities of ammunition, and the result wes again quite satisfactory. Out of a possihle forty-five, with nine shots, the Captain made the following good score at 200 yerds:

Stettin.....4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4—40

Four consecutive bull's-eyee out of nine shots is not bad with any rifle. Our old friend Major A. F. Klose, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Second Brigade, took part in the proceedings, trying a light hullet, hnt not with as good success Major Klose is also entitled to mnch credit for his exertions to improve the Mauser, a rifle, we think, will eventually he found very usefnl to every country engeged in war, and we are, therefore, pleased to see the press generally commend the exertions of the German Fusileers to make it ae effective as possible.

The Union Gatling Gnard, Second Artillery, also had a large delegation ont contending for medals, and it will be observed the scores mede for the firet class medal are very creditahle, ehowing in this compeny as in others constantly practicing, an improvement that promises great distinction hereafter. The same may he said of the shooting for the lower class medals. Lieutenant J. P. Warren, was a donhle winner, carrying off also the McMshon medal with a score of 44 out of a possihle 50 at 200 yards. The scores:

FIRST CLASS MEDAL.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Lieut. J. P. Warren	44	46	90
Sergt. Adams	40	42	82
Capt. Simmons	40	40	80
Sergt. Seaman	39	40	79

SECOND CLASS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Private A. Martin	38	36	74

THIRD CLASS.

	200 yds.
Private E. Powers	36
Private S. Simmons	34
Private S. Hook	32
Private Browning	29

The Pacific Rifle Cluh was numerously represented on Sunday practicing for their first official shoot to-morrow, not on the principle of a new broom sweeping well either—the names of the members forhid thst eupposition—hut from a pure love of rifle shooting and a determination to excel in it. Since our last report four new members of the proper stripe, such men as Johnson and Diers of Company G, First Artillery, heve joined, which only leaves room for five more to complete the limit. All members are perticularly requested to he present to-morrow, as besides the cluh shooting there will be some special hnsiness to attend to. There is one record in this clnh's shooting on Sunday we wish especially to csll attentiou to, for it certainly stands at the head of the world's record. It is the score of Lieut. Kellogg. The custom at these practice shoots has been to select the two best scores made in the day, as in the case of Walthsm, Hovey and Moore, and make it a record. The custom is legitimate, hut to he valuahle as an incentive to constant practice it must hold good in all cases. On Sunday Lient. Kellogg's first score was poor, only 41, but his two next were phenomenal, reaching together 99, and thus makiug him champion of the world at the double distsnce 200 and 500 yards. One unfortunate fonr in the second string referred to spoilt the husiness and the charmed numher of 100 remsins still to be made. The two strings referred to were:

Kellogg.....500 yards—5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—50
200 yards—5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—49

His shooting for the day was wonderful, and sustains our aseertiou a week or two ago, that for *average* scores Lieut. Knhnle and Kellogg can heat any two men in America. Moore, also, shot admirably again. Lately he has made an average of 91 per cent. Johnson, after his mishap, made a fine score at the douhle distauce as follows:

Johnson.....200 yards—5 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 4—45
500 yards—5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 4—45—90

Col Ranlett shot with his fellow members and made totals of 84 and 81—very good for a sick man. The total scoree of the Pacific Club last Snnday, as showing what we may expect to-morrow, are worth preserving, so we give them:

Kellogg	200 yards—	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—41
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50—91
	200 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—48—97
Johnson	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—45
	200 yards—	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—48
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—45
Moore	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—44
	200 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5—48
	200 yards—	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—47
	500 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—42
	500 yards—	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—46
	200 yards—	5	2	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	46
Col. Ranlett	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—43
	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—41	84
	500 yards—	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—39	
	500 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	3	5—42—81	

Waltham also did some good shootiug on Sunday as follows:

Waltham.....200 yards—5 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4—45
500 yards—5 1 4 3 4 5 4 4 5 5—43—88

His percentage for the month is very high.

Sergeant Hovey kept up his reputation. In a single string of 10 shots, 200 yards, he made seven hull's-eyes:

Sergeant Ed Hovey made.....4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—47

His percentage for a long time has exceeded 90.

We have heen particular in giving these records of Sunday because we are authorized to renew a challenge to any ten or twelve men in the East to shoot them a match at all distances from 200 to 600 yarde. Our men agree to go to Denver, where there is a good range. What a team of twelve Californiа could put forth without using the hest marksmen in the police force, and some of them are equal to any of our riflemen. Now, Captain Farrow, here is a chance for you or any other Eastern man who caree to organize a team from the National Guard East to meet ours. Such a match would he the event of the season and do immense good.

Howard Carr is progressing with his new 22 calihre little rifle made after a design of his own, and expects soon to make good his promise of astonishing the rifleuen of the State. On Sunday the bull's-eye was hit ofteuer than missed out of a given number of shots, and only once was a three signalled. We were looking at this novelty in the rifle line the other day and should not be surprised if it were to prove a success. It is certainly in good hands.

A number of the Police team, headed by Sergeant Nash, were out at the Presidio range on Friday week, and did good work. Nash is reported to have made 174 at the four distances. Fields 168, with a number of others close up to them.

Miss Lillian E. Smith, our girl rifle champion, is again in town. In fancy rifle shooting she has the field to herself. We know no one amongst us who could compete with her in her peculiar style.

At Petaluma.

Lieutenant Fred Kuhnle on the 17th inst. had another shoot at the 200-yard range, five strings of ten shoots each, with a possible of 250. He again shot with his traditional accuracy. His score was 233, with 33 hull's-eyes out of 50 shots. The percentage of this performance ranges from 92 to 96.20, averaging 93.20. The ecore:

Kuhnle	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5—46
	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—48
	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—46
	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—46
	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—47
Total										233

In this match private Vestal contended and made 202 points.

On the 25th inst. members of Company C Fifth Infantry Battalion met at the local range and had a friendly contest at 200 yards, with the following results:

Capt. Fairbanks	43	42	39	39—163
Priv. Zartman	41	42	43	—126
Priv. Houx	46	46		— 92

On the same day, at the same place, Houx and Smith shot for team medsl 15, which the former won. We did not receive details.

The many friends of Major Parsons, of Fifth Infantry Battalion, will he pleased to learn that he is very much hetter, and that all immediate danger is past.

Col. Ranlett has also been quite under the weatber the last fortnight, hut he is going through a course of medicine to get in order for to-morrow's work with the Pacific Cluh.

The Fifth Infantry Trophy.

Although the 8th of Fehrnsry is officially fixed for the match between company teams of the battalion with members of the Field and Staff intermixed, there is no certainty of its coming off then, owing to several members of Company A, of Oakland, heing scattered round at different places. If the teams cannot he gotten together at the appointed time, we suggest that Col. Ranlett and some other officer select two teams from the Field and Staff and let them contend. Then let the winners divide and contest again until it comes down to two men who shall shoot for the final ownership. In this way several interesting matches could be gottten up during the season, and the result would make the best possihle disposition of the handsome trophy. We hsve an individnal mortgage on the trophy in the shape of its being filled with champagne, and hy the plan suggested the whole business can he disposed of satisfactorily to all concerned.

In Staging Days.

[Sunday Oregonian.]

I hear men talk every dsy ahout the perils and sufferings of the snowed-in train at Viento, where there has been plenty of good food, an ahundance of fuel and bedclothes, coupled with the presence of a brave and magnetic conductor, whose fine example would have made heroes out of the veriest cowards that ever hreathed. If you are snow-hound on a car or ice-bound on a steamhoat, you can make a fire in the stove as long as the wood and coal last. But when you are riding in a stage, there is no chance for a fire except at the stations where they change horses. Yet the three weeks of imprisonment on the traiu at Viento was something not to he coveted, nor yet to be forgotten hy anyone who was there. Still, dangerous ss it it was, it was hut child's play to some of the dangers that heset people in California, Idaho, Oregou and Nevada, in the days of gold long hefore the golden spike had been driven at Promontory. Indeed, it was the unlooked for dangers, the things that might occur, that presaged the greatest peril to the snow-bound passengers at Viento. Here were deep cuts filled with snow ahead of them and behind them; while above their heads were high and precipitons cliffs covered with a depth of snow hitherto unknown. Should the southwest wind come, familiarly known as the Chinook, a sudden thaw would follow and there was danger of the whole train heing engulfed in an avalancho.

But the perils of staging in the snow have never heen half written up, and could some of Ben Holladay's old drivers like "Curly Bill" Gearhart, Johnny Burnett or "Baldy" Green, he called back from across the divide and interviewed hy the man with the lead pencil, their recollections of perilons adventuree along the "overlaud" would prove as interesting reading as has ever heen given to the public. So would the life of the celebrated messenger "Show Shoe Thompson," who for years carried the mail on his back from Placerville to Carson valley when the present State of Nevada was a portion of Utah. But the hig Swede was one of those modest men who never narrate their exploits or hardships. He went along through the silent forests and down deepravines in the blinding snow, and often slept in the open air in January or February, with only a fir log for a pillow, and the gray wolf's yarring note for his lullaby. So with the stage-driver of early days—they never paraded their hruises hefore the puhlio gaze, nor spoke of their dangers by field or flood. Brave as lions to a man, they were as modest as school girls in general; and it was of rare occurrence that you heard one hrag of what he had done. They generally "kept their breath to cool their porridge" and when it came their turu to hattle with man or heast, they never "showed the white feather" to either.

Nor were the express messengers of that period a whit behind the driver. I remember Myrick, who used to make weekly trips from Marysville to Dohhins' ranch on the Downieville road, where they met the saddle-train. On one occasion the train had brought down $178,000 to Dobbins' and it had heen safely transferred to the stage ou the following morning. After hreakfast the stage started away for Marysville and halted at noon for dinner near Brown's valley at a station that has long since hecome obsolete. They had jnst started up and had not got quite two miles from the station when up jumped four stage robhere, headed by the notorious "Buckshot" Riley, who ordered the stage to halt. Myrick sat up behind Jerry Robhins, the driver, and held his revolver to his ear: "Jerry, if ever you stop this stage, I'll kill you, hy ——," he cried: "now give 'em the hraid." Crack, bang! went the pistols, and crack! went the driver's whip, while Myrick, from his high perch, omptied two navy revolvers into the gang as they rode on in pursuit. One of the robbers fell from his horse, hadly hurt; hut they had each a shot left and were fast gaining on the coach, when Jerry handed out a five-shooter, saying; "Give 'em this, Myrick."

The robbers were fast nearing the sido of the coach when Myrick, who was the most conspicuoue targot of the lot,

began to open out with the driver's pistol. It was a moment that called for a cool head and steady hand, as there were three of the villains still left. Myrick waited till their horses' heads were lapped on the hind boot and then fired, two passengers on the inside were blazing away from the windows of the coach. One or the other of these dropped the robber's horse on the left, while Myrick knocked over another horse on the right. This horse fell directly in front of the third robber's horse, who fell over him and threw his rider. In the mean time Robbins had kept his horses at a breakneck speed, and was two miles ahead of the thieves before they could regain their horses, one of which killed outright. That ended the pursuit, and the stage reached Marysville with its treasure. The only person hurt was a colored woman, the wife of a barber living near Marysville. A bullet passed through both of her cheeks, disfiguring her for life and knocking out three of her teeth. Myrick received a gold watch and chain from his employers, who removed him from his perilous place and made him messenger on a steamboat route, which he held for years. Riley was killed in the mountains near Covelle, in round valley, by a young man named Bob Coddington, whose life he had threatened.

This man George Finch, who was tried for murder near Shasta, not long ago, and acquitted, was one of the bravest and coolest men that ever sat on a box. He was driving from Shasta to Weaverville about twenty years ago and there had been a warm rain during the night, which had caused all the streams to rise rapidly. He crossed them all in safety till he came to Coffee creek, which had steep and precipitous banks. The stream was running like a mill-race and Finch knew there was a deep hole in it, so that he must cross it obliquely.

He drove in cautiously and turned his horses' heads slowly down stream, when the treacherous current caught the vehicle behind and swept it into the deep hole. Finch jumped down on the trees and pulled out the kingbolt, which let the horses escape. He then reached the side of the wagon and got out a lady passenger, hearing her safely to the shore, and telling a man who was inside to wait till he came back for him. The terrified man, who was half drunk and just awakened from a sound sleep, jumped out the other side of the vehicle into the deepest water and was drowned in less time than it takes to tell it. On the following day Finch extricated the wagon, the waters having sufficiently receded to enable him to do so. He also recovered the treasure box half a mile down the creek and got everything safely into the office at Shasta.

Some men lead a charmed life while following really dangerous avocations. Conductor Barnes, who runs the O. R. & N. lines between here and Walla Walla, is one of these. He has never been detained by snow or a land slide, and is set down by the entire railroad fraternity as a lucky man. Just so it was with some of the early stage drivers in California and Nevada. Charley McConnell, who drove from Oroville to Tehama, fifty-six miles, for eighteen years, consecutively, never had an upset and never was stopped by "road-agents." Nor was he a man remarkable for sobriety, either, or anything else that went to making up a perfect character. But he never met with any accident and held his place for years, while scores of more exemplary men left the road, or were discharged for mishaps of one sort or another. Jerry Woods, who drove from Yreka to Callahan's ranch for sixteen years, never met with any accident till the night he fell asleep on the box and met with the accident that cost him his life. Before the O. & C. road was extended south of Roseburg there was some gilt-edged work done on that road between Yreka and the county seat of Douglas. And the old-time commercial travellers who made their semi-annual pilgrimages overland to Portland from San Francisco, will not soon forget the fine driving and good company of such genial knights of the whip as George Roberts, Tom Tyndall, Billy Carll, Milo Matthews, George Chase, Johnny Clark Louis Tucker, Jack Luse and a host of others whom the progress of railroad building has either sent into the pursuit of agriculture or exiled into Idaho or Montana.

On the other hand, there were some drivers who seemed to be pursued by a Nemesis of bad luck. If there were thieves along the road, these men were sure to get "held up" and robbed so often as to supersinduce the belief that they had posted the robbers on the contents of their treasure boxes and met the thieves by appointment. "Baldy" Green was one of these, for in 1868 he was robbed three times within five months, while driving between Virginia City and Carson. He threw up his job in despair and went to driving a wood team for Haines & Van Gorder, saying:

"I'm a hoodooed man. If the thieves was to be at tother end of the universe when I left the office, they'd get there in time to rob me, if I had over $200 in the boot. I tell yer, there's no use o' goin' agin fate. I hev studied the thing over carefully and hev come to the conclusion that it is jest my derned luck."

One of Baldy's old chums was Dave Quadline, who drove from Marysville to Forbestown for more than a quarter of a century and was never "held up" by thieves until about a year ago, when he was stopped twice inside of a month. He connected at Forbestown with the old Brewster line for La Porte, Strawberry valley, Howland Flat, St. Louis, Port Wine and Gibsonville. All those once flourishing towns have long since become deserted and the few houses that have not been torn down and burned for fuel, have been given over to the bats and the owls. Sierra was the most thoroughly Californian of any county in the State, for the snow fell in October and never melted off till May. Such a place with its gallant and self-sacrificing population, ever ready to march at the first cry of danger, was fit to be the cradle of heroes without number.

When I first knew Creed Haymond, now one of the foremost lights of the California bar, he was driving a saddle-train for Doctor Brewster, from Strawberry valley to Rabbit Creek, afterwards called La Porte. The stage road from Marysville ended at Strawberry, and then they took mules for the camps. On one occasion there was a murder trial at Downieville, and Haymond was an important witness. Jessie O. Goodwin was council for defense, and Haymond attracted his attention. Jessie advised Creed to give up the saddle-train and study law. Haymond took his advice, and is now in receipt of $20,000 a year for his practice. As a driver he was perfectly fearless, although uniformly cautious and careful of his employer's property. The dense forests, with boughs heavily laden with the Winter's snow and breaking in the dreary winters blasts, have long since forgotten his jaunty step as he urged along his patient brutes over hills that have long since been piped down and swept into the sea. There have been great changes since then. Sierra county had more population then in three towns—Downieville, Forrest City and Rabbit Creek—than she now has in her entire area. Rabbit Creek polled 2,200 votes in 1856 when Buchanan was elected over Fremont. Now the old town has less than 200 population. And of all the beautiful stage rides that California had, from Shasta to San Diego, that drive from the Columbus house to Forbestown was the prettiest. Here in Oregon our two prettiest drives are from Canyon City to Baker, and from Summerville to Walla Walla. Twenty-five years ago the old road from Forbestown boasted six horses to a Concord coach; now the mail is carried on a buckboard drawn by two starveling mules.

The dangers that beset the men who ran the stages through the mountain roads of California can hardly be exaggerated. One bleak October afternoon Tom McAllister, who drove from Strawberry valley to Howland Flat, was driving along up the grade with three passengers, one beside him and the other two on the hind seat. He noticed that the gale was increasing rapidly, and the timber falling with a dull crash every now and then, and urged his tired horses onward until he passed Pat Cunningham's which was eight miles from La Porte. He saw a large tree falling, but saw it fall parallel to the road, and thought there was no danger. Instead of that, the great tree struck a fallen tree that lay partly astride of a huge log, in such a way as to throw a section of the fallen tree right into the air. It came on its deadly errand, hurling through the air with a roar like a Paixhan shell, and struck the hind boot of the stage, which it completely tore away from the main body of the vehicle. Neither of the ladies inside were hurt, but their trunks were demolished; and this was the only accident that I ever heard of as happening to Tom McAllister. But I know of another case where loss of life came through no fault of a driver, who was a duly sober man and knew what he was about. It was in 1862 when the California Stage Co. were operating the Henness Pass route from Marysville to Virginia City, and all the travel that went over to the Comstock from the north end of California or southern Oregon went that way. The stage left Marysville with nine passengers at $40 each and one at $12, who was bound for a way station in the heart of the Sierras.

About ten miles before we reached Bope's ranch, which was near the boundary line between California and Nevada, we were met by a hunting party headed by old Captain Sam Ferguson. There was Dave Williamson, Jim Moore, Ward Eaton and Albert Whipple, of Egyptian memory; and nothing would do but I must get out and stay over a couple of days with them. As it was nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the day had been intensely hot for September, I alighted and told Littlefield, the driver, to let my trunk go on to Virginia, and I would be along in a day or two. So the vehicle toiled up the long grade as I took a detour into the forest, and was soon ensconced in a white canvas tent. An hour later the cook, Jim Pearce, had set out such a dinner as the woods alone can boast. Broiled sage hens and fried trout, washed down with claret that had been cooled in a mountain rill. After this came the pipes, and old Ferg went out for a deer. He came back about 9 o'clock very much disgusted, and found us all in our blankets. Mixing himself a stiff toddy, he took off his boots and sat down before the embers of the camp fire to smoke before turning in. At last the old man came in and lay down beside me to add his dulcet diapason to the nasal quartette that was already worshipping at the shrine of Somnus. Night settled down over the glade of alders and within the camp all was peace. How was it elsewhere?

I was up betimes next morning. Whipple and myself snatched a hasty cup of coffee and went out before sunrise to catch a mess of trout. We were quite successful and did not get back to camp till nearly 9 o'clock, when we found the fat darkey all alone. He told us a terrible story—that during the night the stage, the same that had brought me up, had run off the grade about twelve miles above Bope's ranch and and killed two men and the only lady passenger. Hastily swallowing our breakfast, we mounted horses and by noon were at the scene of the disaster. It seems that, in order to get over the mountain with a big load, some teamsters had taken off some lumber and piled it on a sharp curve in the road. Littlefield knew the road well and, apprehending no danger, was letting his horses have their own way at this point. The leaders were galloping along with bended necks when they suddenly came upon this pile of lumber and shied to the left, just as the coach was on a swing. The heavy vehicle tottered a moment and then went over a bluff sixty feet high, with the results already told.

Littlefield was discharged and was never of any account from that hence. He drank himself to death somewhere about Pioche. I went over on the next stage and reached Virginia in safety. It seems that a bear lying on the pile of lumber as the stage approached and the lights flashing as the big coach rounded the bend, he dashed off into the brush and frightened the horses. All over the boards were still to be seen the muddy prints of the big bear's paws. When the stage got into Virginia a man came down to meet his wife. It was the husband of the poor woman who had been buried at Bope's ranch, and his grief was almost frantic at learning of his bereavement. Everybody was more or less hurt, except Littlefield, who jumped from the box as he saw the stage going over. For once in my life, my boyish passion for angling had stood me well in hand. Another time on this same road there was a large shipment of bullion on the stage and a messenger had been sent along with a Henry rifle to defend it. As they were descending a steep hill, the driver noticed the brake-blocks were out of order and told the messenger he would stop at the foot of the hill to repair it. The unwieldy vehicle began to go so fast that the messenger became alarmed and jumped from the box. Catching up a bit of hewn timber that lay beside the road he ran on and threw it under the hind wheel. This stopped the stage with such force that the king-bolt broke and the team ran away, dragging the driver off the box. Nobody else was hurt, however, and the horses were soon caught and all the damages repaired.

But it was on the overland line, running through Salt Lake, that the greatest dangers and sufferings occurred, especially from snow. And in Ben Holladay's staging era his men must have undergone countless hardships from this cause. After Holladay sold out the line to Wells, Fargo & Co. a man named Tracy was sent out from New York to be agent at Salt Lake. He had been a hardware merchant, and probably understood that business very well; but he did not know much about staging. One fearful night in January it came time for the eastward-bound stage to start east and the driver remonstrated against starting out, as the snow was not only very deep, but the night intensely cold. Tracy told him he could either take the stage out or give up his place; and the driver, not knowing any other means of making a livelihood, mounted the box and drove out into the pitiless storm. The distance to the first station was eighteen miles and the usual time was four hours, but on this occasion he was thirteen hours in reaching his station. When he got there both his legs were so badly frozen that it became necessary to bring him back to Salt Lake and have them amputated. Tracy died several years later and the driver since died, cursing him with his latest breath. It is to be hoped that they have long since settled all their differences in the other world.

Many of the readers of the *Sunday Oregonian* are personally acquainted with a commercial traveler named Max Weidenfeld, who is commonly called "Doc" for short. His own adventures on a stage trip from Kelton to Boise City, about four years ago, would scarcely fall below the romantic recital of some of our more famous Arctic explorers. The snow began to fall on the day after they left Kelton, and they wanted to lie by till its fury had abated, but every station where they stopped was comparatively short of provisions and feed and could not stand the detention. So on they went through the blinding snow and bitter cold until they were 131 hours in making a journey that usually required less than sixty-five. The last station into Boise was the final drop to a full cup—just fifteen miles, but the longest fifteen miles a man ever rode. The driver had ridden thirty-eight miles himself, and was tolerable tired, but his condition was nothing to that of Weidenfield, who is a very slight man, and very much exhausted. The driver was an old hand at the trade, and saw that if "Doc" ever got asleep, he would never wake up in this world. Every once in a while poor little Weidenfeld would lie down in the boot of the wagon, and the driver would pick him up and cuff him soundly. At last "Doc" said:

"By—, I'll kill you," and he reached behind him for his revolver. The driver laughed.

"Not quite so fast, my sonny. I've seen a few sich chaps as you before, and I've provided agin emergencies. I tuck yer gun away from ye. Now you git right up here and sit alongside o' me; and keep wide-awake, too, or I'll thump the liver outen ye. Do—you—h-e-a-r?"

Weidenfeld crawled back to the seat, more dead than alive, and the driver punched him all the way into Boise, which he reached all black and blue. The faithful driver's seeming brutality had saved his life. And when Hosea Eastman lifted him down off the stage that night, in front of the Overland hotel, he did not laugh so loud that they could have heard him a block off.

The advance of railroads on all sides, and from all quarters, is narrowing down the sphere of the stage driver's work. Nearly all the old four-horse drivers that went from Oregon to Idaho have been thrown out of employment by the completion of the Short line; and the few that have crossed the line into Manitoba and Kootenai will never see such days as they saw down in Oregon, California and Nevada. Arizona was too hot for them, just as Kootenai will prove too cold no matter how rich it may turn out to be. Many of them foresaw the coming obliterations of their calling and "got out a line to walk ashore." Jim Bell, well known to all who have made the overland trip from Portland to San Francisco, has long since hung up his silver ferruled whip and gone to tending the ferry on the Klamath river, eighteen miles this side of Yreka. Fat Joe Beggs, who drove the last stage into Eugene City from Harrisburg, is engaged in teaming from Medford to the mines on the lower Rogue river. He was the prince of story tellers and a fellow of rare wit. Milo Matthews, a rough diamond and one of the most obliging fellows that ever sat on a box, left the road four years ago, took unto himself a better half and is now living on his little farm, near Rock Point on the beautiful Rogue river. Joe Carlon has a livery stable at Canyonville, and Tom Tyndal has gone back to his old home in the East to live. Bill Glover quit the road some months ago and is now keeping a new billiard saloon in La Grande. Dave Cissley, the lad that used to "sound the mellow horn" through the solitudes of Burnt river, died at Baker City not long since. Dan Cawley, the father of all the boys with the whip, is employed as superintendent of teams by the Black Bear Mining Company, near Sawyer's Bar, in Northern California. Johnny Clark is operating a line from Drain station down to Scotsburg.

Of the division agents and former stage owners a few words might be fitly said here. Geo. F. Thomas, who established the first stage line between here and Sacramento, died in Walla Walla about a year ago, poor but beloved by all who knew him. At a little station called Latham, at the head of the Willamette valley, is a sawmill operated by Jim Comstock, a man who handled hundreds of thousand of dollars for Jesse D. Carr and Elijah Corbett at one time and another, and always to their satisfaction. His clerk is John Andrews, for many years a director in the California Stage Company, residing at Yreka. Elijah Corbett resides here, not quite as rich as his brother, but with enough for all his needs; and he always has a pleasant word for his old employees. Alex. Martin, who was division agent between Yreka and Grant's Pass for years, went into merchandising and made a fortune, which he is now enjoying at Oakland, Cal. S. C. Peck, who was secretary of the old overland line for many years after it passed out of the hands of Corbett and Jesse Carr, died not long since at Reading, Cal. He was an excellent old gentleman and a man of sterling character. The old agent of the staging days, when Arrigoni's hotel was the head office for Portland, is still living in the full enjoyment of good health. The first letter of his name is B. G. Whitehouse, and he may be seen at the desk of the Portland Gas and Water Company on any day between now and the second advent. John Haley, well known in connection with stage enterprises in Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho, was elected as delegate to Congress from Idaho at the November election, this being his third term.

There were worse men than the stage drivers, of whom Grismer has given us such a faithful and graphic type in the character of "Yuba Bill." They were occasionally hard drinkers and hard swearers, and sometimes were hard fighters; but they were never hard hearted men. They were a class that sprung up in a rude state of society, but as a class they were as good men as many who went oftener to church. Compare them with the entire population of the Pacific Coast, from 1850 to 1880, and they were but a small fraction; and it is safe to say that for their actual number, they contained few cowards and few men of dishonest inclinations. Their faults were the faults of a reckless and prodigal era, while their merits were all their own. I never heard of a stage driver insulting a lady passenger, nor do I recall, in thirty years of constant intermingling with them, more than one case of downright dishonesty; and that was the case of Dan Smith, who robbed the mails at Roseburg in 1874, and went to the penitentiary for it. It would not be a very hard world to get a living in if all mankind were as free from petty jealousies and mean actions as were the knights of the whip who once covered 615 miles of road between our city and the capitol of California, but now are reduced to less than 150 miles between Delta and Ashland. The railroad era is on us and the staging days are gone. The loud voiced runner who stood in the street in front of Arrigoni's and bawled out: "All aboard for Salem, Albany, Eugene, Roseburg, Jacksonville, Yreka, Red Bluffs, and Sacramento," went East and died with a whisper of "Mother" on his lips, in a lowly cottage in Iowa. The old gray wheelers with their braided manes tied with blue ribbons "have died in the wilderness." The gaudily painted coach has become the roost for fowls in some rickety barn. And you and I, dear reader, who came here as beardless boys, now sit down to our old pipes and gaze vacantly at the curling smoke wreaths, as we recall

"The days of old, the days of gold,
The days of Forty nine."

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Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Oraft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

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Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Agent, Stockton.
Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Saladin, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Lancelot, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
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Duke of Wenlock, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Guy Wilkes, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Le Grand, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Unfair Comparisons.

"S. T. H." in the *National Live Stock Journal* makes a comparison between the yearling trotting of Antevolo and Nutbreaker, claiming that the great difference in the time was an argument in favor of full shoes over tips. While it is true that there is an immense gap between 3:01 and 2:42¼, we cannot admit that it has the least bearing on the question of tips and shoes. In the first place Nutbreaker was foaled some four months earlier in the year than Antevolo, and a still greater drawback to the latter was the condition of his feet, which were so bad a few months before he trotted in 3:01, that everyone who saw him claimed that it was out of the question that he ever could trot. Although explained in previous articles it may be as well to repeat what the trouble was. When running with his mother at Palo Alto he wore away the toe of one foot so much that for a time he either went on three legs or walked on the front part of the ankle joint. In order to cure it he was confined in a mud stall, and this treatment, which a great majority would endorse, came very nearly working irretrievable injury to all of his feet. The continued maceration induced separation of the wall and sole, and by taking away the natural support resulted in serious contraction of all of his feet. When we got him, December 21, 1881, then a little over seven months old, the "bad foot" had very little resemblance to a natural one. In place of there being a forward slope of the front part of the foot it pitched back so that the toe was under the central part of the coronet. In place of being rounded it was square across and the sides were also straight. Although the heels were high they did not touch the ground, the whole weight being carried by the toe. When the heels were lowered and the horn—which was doubled under, for the toe cut away there was a hole two inches long and half an inch wide, and in cleaning it out the blood spirted from it in a stream. As we intend to give a full history of the case, the treatment followed and the work given before long it is unnecessary to repeat it. It is evident with so serious an ailment little could be done in the way of training, and what little was done was desultory. From June 31st to August 5th he was only driven twice, and then there was a lapse of seven days in which he was not worked. Feeling that it was an absolute necessity that the utmost care be taken, he was not pushed at any time in his training, and after trotting in the Embryo in 3:01, not much was done with him until the next season, and the same care used. As a two-year-old he trotted in the Embryo in 2:41, and when a three-year-old as early in the season as September 13th he won the Occident Stakes, trotting the mile in 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼. Notwithstanding Nutbreaker trotted so much faster when a yearling every fairminded man will agree that this was a good showing under any treatment which we are convinced that if he had been shod with foot shoes from the time he was put in training he could not have trotted at all. Even granting that he had all of the advantages which sound feet would have given it is not proof of the superiority of shoes that a colt of the same age should trot much faster. There are hundreds of yearlings which have worn full shoes that could not trot as fast as Antevolo, and that does not absolutely determine the question. But we have an illustration that is to the point and which must be accorded as a strong point in favor of tips on, at least, our trotter. When we sold Anteeo he had never worn a shoe on his fore feet. He showed public trials on the Oakland Track in 2:23, 2:21, 2:20½ on three occasions. He had to be driven wide on the turns on account of the inside of the track being harrowed for racehorses, and in everyone of these trials it was evident he could trot faster. Quarters in 34 seconds and furlongs in 16 seconds was an evidence of that, and we had the utmost confidence that he could trot a mile in 2:17. But apart from expectations the time given above was actually made, and there was some "outside betting" which he won. Soon after the sale he was shod with full shoes, and though there are, doubtless, other reasons why he did not perform satisfactorily in the commencement of the trotting season it will be sufficient for the purposes of illustration to confine the comparison to the later part of the year. During the Stockton Fair he was "turned over" to John A. Goldsmith. That Goldsmith deservedly stands high in the training, management and driving of trotters is conceded by everyone whose judgment is worthy of consideration, and so he had the benefit of *undisputed* talent from the time the transfer was made. This was shown by winning a race in San Jose in "straight heats," and afterwards at the Bay District course in which he gained a record of 2:24. In the latter race a horse could not "act better." During the protracted scoring and three heats he only made one break, and in his "exercising" on the Oakland Track he showed the same steadiness. For all that the fastest mile we have any knowledge of was something over 2:23, and this was made with all the *advantages* which full shoes, boots and other appliances could give. Now this was on the same track, on which when a year younger he had trotted three seconds faster, and certainly it must be regarded a fair inference which ascribes the difference to the benefits which followed the use of tips. There was a difference of nine seconds between the four-year-old and five-year-old record of Jay-Eye-See, and here was a retrogression of three records at the same ages. There is another element which has force in the calculation. The training and driving of colts which we have bred in California has been secondary to more important business, or rather, that owing to other duties the same attention could not be given as Goldsmith bestows on his pupils. He is indefatigable, gives watchful care, and there is not a detail in the stable which he does not supervise. This renders his acquirements as serviceable as can be and insures success so far as his knowledge extends. That his knowledge is fully up to those who make a business of training and driving trotters is fully exemplified by the success which has attended his efforts, and yet we will hazard the prophesy that in a few years he will realize that he has learned a great deal about horses which he was formerly in ignorance of. From even this slight argument it is evident that before he ever wore a shoe on his fore feet the performances of Anteeo were superior to what they have been since he had the *benefit* of these essential adjuncts to a fast trotter.

There is still another illustration in the family of Electioneer and Columbine. When we sold her to Governor Stanford she had a colt at her feet a few days old. Like his brothers he is very highly formed, and so far can be told by looks he should be the peer of either of them. It does not follow, of course, that if a mare has had two good colts by a horse that the third should be of equal excellence. Still purchasers regard the relationship as an element of value and will pay prices for a "full" brother or sister of a notable far beyond what would be given for one that had not such a relationship. No one can say that the education of trotters at Palo Alto is lacking in the essential elements, and were there such a hypocritical individual the records for yearlings, two-year-olds, three-year-olds and four-year-olds would completely demolish his position. From the stern logic of well-established facts it is certain then that Anteros, the brother of Anteeo and Antevolo, was educated in the best, the most scientific manner. With one exception superior to that of his brothers, viz., the substitution of full shoes for tips and barefooted work. Unlike them so far he has proved a failure, and though we have implicit faith that he will trot fast notwithstanding the handicap of weight on his feet, our belief is just as strong that unhampered there would not have been any reason to doubt his capacity. That we are sincere in the estimate is shown from the fact that we offered a young thoroughbred mare for him that should be worth $2,500, and if we were in a situation to breed and train racehorses twice that sum would not buy her. There is another point. Trusting to memory we cannot recall a mare as young as Columbine who has two performers in the 2:30 list and these the first and second foals. She was foaled in 1873, and Anteeo was foaled in 1879, Antevolo in 1881—she was not bred in 1879—and Anteros is only three years old this Spring. The excellence of the mare must be acknowledged, and it must also be conceded that her sons, trotting as they did, without being hampered with masses of iron on their feet, that much of the argument favors the use of tips.

S. T. H. arrives at a conclusion that is not warranted by anything we ever wrote, that because Antevolo trotted his fastest trials barefooted that all colts would do the same. It would be overweening confidence that anticipated like results to the many from the experiments with one. In the main we have restricted our arguments to the results of actual trials, and at times endeavored to show that theory corroborated the results of practice. It is now something over twenty years when we engaged in a controversy with S. T. H. in regard to the value of thoroughbred blood in trotters. We always admired the manner in which he fought his side of the question, though we are inclined to think that he has modified his views since that time, and will be pleased to have him advance arguments in place of assertions. Not by mystical allusions to "balancing"—a sheer humbug—but by basing his arguments on the structure of the foot and the action which is necessary for horses to trot fast.

Having been confined to our home in Oakland by sickness for over two weeks, the only thing we have seen is the extract copied by the *Turf, Field and Farm* of the 16th inst. The papers in the office we have not seen, and therefore the text is circumscribed.

California's Senator.

The election of Leland Stanford to the Senate of the United States by the Republican members of the Legislature has been warmly applauded by the men of all parties. That he is eminently well fitted for the position is universally conceded, and that he will serve with high honor the constituency he represents is beyond question. While this is granted there are those who think it was ill-advised to select a person so intimately connected with railroads as Governor Stanford is, and those outside the ranks of the most rabid anti-monopolists. In our opinion there could not be a better selection, having in view the mutual interest of people and railways, and we have so much confidence in the integrity and candor of the Senator-elect, that there will be no fairer man in the whole of that august body upon any question. Some one who felt that his election was due to the aid given by a railway company might feel under obligations which he was bound in honor to pay. There is no such obligation as it now stands, and the Governor is untrammeled in every respect. Apart from his railway enterprises Governor Stanford stands prominently before the people. His fine stock operations are conducted on a scale of magnitude which places him at the head of the breeders of the country, and in this way he has been of vast service to California. Not only California, as in connection with this department of his business he has expended immense sums to increase the knowledge of the people interested in this branch, without a hope of return in dollars. There is little question that what has been accomplished one way will follow in others, and all of his projects will be of incalculable benefit to the State.

To "sum it up" in a few words we regard Leland Stanford as one of the great men of the age. He has the virtues, the lovable qualities of man, without the contaminating influences which immense wealth and great power usually bring. Affable in manner, hearty demeanor, devoid of guile, universal friendliness, his heart is truly in the right place, and his mental characteristics are such as to ensure respect in whatever position he may be placed. We arrive at this estimate after what may be termed an intimate acquaintance extending over ten years, and, therefore, we sincerely congratulate the people of California on the choice which has selected him to represent them for the next six years in the upper house.

A Wrong Impression.

The following editorial, cut from the New York *Spirit of the Times* of a late date, shows that a wrong impression has been obtained hy our contemporary from the articles publishcd in this paper. In the first place we will rep roduce the quotation:

"According to Mr. Simpsou, in a recent issue of the California BREEDER ANN SPORTSMAN, there sre prospects of tbe formation of a new Jockey Clnb in San Francisco on a plan similar to the great associations of the East. That the breadth and scope of racing operations in California have not taken wider range ere this is a matter of not a little wouder on the part of those who bave viewed tbe rapid growth of the sport in public favor on the Pscilic Coast. The stahles of Messrs. Baldwin, Haggin, Stanford, etc., are quite nn to the standard of the East, bnt there is a conspicnous ahsence of the same enterprise in the management of its jockey clubs. The meetings are few aud short, and the purses and added money to stakes most meagre. The consequence is that, while the leading California owners wonld no donbt delight to encourage the sport on their native heath, they are compelled to wander across the continent to the midland and Atlantic States iu order to race for prizes of sufficient value. Mr. Simpsou seems opposed to the idea of gate money meetings beiug carried so far as to become a mere mouey-msking scheme. In this we quite agree with him. There is certainly a disposition manifested to use the public fondness for huge dividends, hut modern racing, with its incidental expenses, in tbe shape of large prizes, etc., makes the gate money necessary."

Now, when it is taken iuto cousideration that there cannot he the "scopc" for racing on this Coast which is found in any portion of the East, it is manifest that it will not do to model after that section of the country, and the "same enterprise" would surely result in failure. The population of the whole of the Pacific slope, from San Diego to British Columhia, and hetween the ocean and the crests of the Rocky Mountains is less than that of New York City; not so many people in California as there is in Cook county, Illinois. To sustain racing in the same manuer with five per cent. of population to draw upon, would require something akin to the parahle of the loaves and fishes, and when it is attempted it does not require a prophet to forcsee disastrous results. All race meetings that it would he possihle to give would not afford a field for the display of the horses, which are now hred here, and, consequently, there must be other fields to remunerate the hreeders. There is an analogous position hetween California and Kentucky and Tennessee, especially these two States hefore Louisville and Covington took such a prominent part in turf affairs. The grandest hreeding country in the world, and it is safe to assert that the trio of States can make good the claim to he the racehorse region par excelleuce of all other portions of the American continent. But let us supposc that Kentucky was restricted to the people within its borders to sustain racing, and not only that hut limited to a population not so completely ideutified with the hreeding of horsés as are the residents of that famous country, and who would he enthusiastic enough to expect such cluhs as Washington Park, Saratoga, American Jockey Clnh, Coney Island and Monmouth Park to flourish? The oldest *living* cluh in the country is that of Lexiugton, and with the exception of a short interval during the war there have heeu the regular Fall and Spring Meetings for more than half a century. The purses and added money to stakes have fallen far short of the amounts given here in the same length of time, and yet that sustained the racing spirit, and has been the means of returning hundreds of thousands of dollars to the hreeders of the State. The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association has had the same good effect on the hreeding interests in this country, and has given an impetus to breeding thoroughhreds, which has placed California in the high position it now occupies in the racing world. There is not room on the "native heath," nor is it possiole to extend it, to give an opportunity for distiuguished careers for all at home, hut it is a grand trial ground for selection, a great chance to choose those which are the most worthy to carry the colors into couutries thousands of miles away. We have the utmost confidence that another jockey cluh can he organized, which will hc a potent auxillary to those estahlished aud give suhstantial aid. Two meetings could be held before the annual trip to the East, and two after the return home. The racing at the fairs necessarily comes before the horses have filled their engagements in the Orient, and is confined to the home hrigade. Without home racing the hreeding would he curtailed; without the larger field on the other side of the mountains, the valuc of hlood-stock would he so much reduced as to cripplc the husiness and compel a reduction in the hreeding stock of the State. At the preseut timc far more racehorses are rcared here than can be used to any advantage at home, with the opportuuitics for racing and sales at the East there will be a constant augmentation, and with more profitahle returns to the hreeders. The wrong impression alluded to, however, is that we are opposed to gate money meetings, merely on account of large returns. While the *Spirit* takes the correct view of our standing in one respect and indorses the danger of turning racing into a "mere money-making scheme," there is still greater danger in the sensational system of giving immense sums for one or two races a year, which are generally an incitement to rascality and destroy the interest in all other raciug. That this is the logical result is susceptihle of the clearest proof. The hig meeting in Nashville in 1843, at which the Peytou, Alahama aud Gold Stakes werc run, ended racing there for many years. When the hig matches, "North against the South," prevailed in the vicinity of New York, immense assemhlages congregated to witness the contests of the champions, while the regular meetings hrought out few people.

There is another wrong impression in the minds of Eastern people regarding California. It is regarded as a land where money is so ahundant that it can he ohtained at pleasure and that a large majority of the inhahitants possess unlimited meaus. Its wonderful history has induced a helief that it is immense in every respect as well as in territory, and that it has a population somewhat commensurate with its vastness. There was a timc when "plenty" of men in San Francisco were rated at from one million dollars up, and that within the last ten ycars. Very many of these are now struggling for a livelihood, and though there are still a great many *very* wealthy men, few of this class have any fondness for racing. But if the population were in proportion to the size of the country, there would he elemeuts success outside the support of wealthy mcn. Within thirty, a circuit of a few miles, the centre of which is the City Hall, New York, there are people cnough to sustaiu the American Jockey Cluh and Coney Island Jockey Cluh and leave a margin to support over a hundred days' racing at Brighton Beach. Chicago, Cincinuati, Louisville and St. Louis, though within a night's journey of each other, are centres of great masses of inhahitants, and with the further advantage of rapid and comfortahle transit from place to place. Then again, Californians are a husy people. There are few of a class, uumerous at the East, which have inherited means and who have the leisure and inclination to enjoy themselves in any manner they see fit. Very many of these attend the race and trotting meetings in all sections of the country and increase the attendance materially. When California farmers have their work well out of the way, which is ahout the opening of the fairs, they turn out in goodly numhers to the Autnmnal exhihitions, hut at other times very few are seen on a racecourse. This is the main reason why Spring meetings outside of San Francisco are so sparsely attended, and is also a drawhack to those of the metropolis.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

We are much pleased to learn from a number of our exchanges that Hon. Norman J. Colman is a candidate for Commissioner of Agriculture. In all of our acquaintances we do not know of a man who is more worthy to fill the place, and, in fact, when everything is taken into consideration, not one which combines so many good qualities. He has all the personal qualifications required and, his home heing in St. Louis, the advantages of a central location.

He is a man of wonderful energy, tireless in the pursuit of any husiness he engages in and with a clear head, fluent tongue and ready pen. We hecame acquainted with Mr. Colman in 1859, and met him frequently afterwards until we came to California in 1874. As we spent a good deal of time in St. Louis, from 1859 until 1865, we were thrown into his company, or it would he hetter to say, were so pleased with his varied accomplishments that we sought every opportunity to enjoy his society. We certainly never met with a man who was so thoroughly posted in all the departments of agriculture and horticulture. By these we mean everything pertaining to rural life, from the cultivation of a shruh or fruit tree to all the crops grown on the farm, and every department of the hreeding of domestic animals. In order to show the estimate in which his people hold him, we copy the actiou of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture which, at it srecent scssion at Mexico, Mo., unanimously adopted the following preamhle and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The term of office of the present U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture will expire in the near futnre, and it is highly probahle that some otber person than the present incumbent will be appointed to fill his place, and it is important that the appointee should be a man not only in full sympathy with the great agricultural classes, but one of their number, whose life work has given evidence of his zeal in their behalf, familiar witb every brauch of agriculture and possessing hroad and enlightened views in regard thereto, and located ss near the centre of our great agricultural conutry as may he, so as to be free from sectional bias; and believing that we have in tbis State a man eminently qnalified to fill the position, and discharge the duties of the high office with credit to the administration, and benefit to the country, we desire to present the name of Hon. Normau J. Colman for that place.

He has served his State as a member of the General Assemhly and ss Lienteuant-Governor with tbe bighest satisfaction to his constituency. He was promoted to office ou account of his earnest lahors in behalf of the farming classes. His field of labor has not heen confined to any single State, bnt bas extended to most of the Stsates composing the great Valley of the Mississippi. As a speaker aud writer he has done a great work in advancing our agricultural, stock-growing and fruit-growing interest.

In the ssociations with which he has been connected, the highest positious hsve been sssigned to him. He has filled the offices of President of the Nationsl Sugar Growers' Associstion, having a lsrge membership in both the Northern snd Southern States; President of the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association, bsving a membership throughout the Mississippi Valley; President of tbe National Nurserymen's Association, whose membersbip extends throughout the Union; President of the Missouri State Board of Agricnlture; President of the Missouri State Horticultural Society; President of the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association, and of other associations that might be uamed, showing tbe high appreciation in which he is held by his co-workers iu the agricultural cause. He hss for more than ten years past been a member of the Board of Curators of the Missouri State University and Agricultnral College; and has always taken an active and influential part in all work tending to advance our educational and agricultural interests,

Gov. Colman is a native of the State of New York, bnt for more tban a third of a centnry has published an agricultural paper in the city of St. Lonis. He was born on a farm and has been engsged in agricultural pursuits all his life. He is a man of excellent administrative abilities, and is also an able speaker and writer.

In view, therefore, of his bigh qualifications for the position:

Resolved, That the Missouri State Board of Agriculture preseut to his Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President-elect of the Uuited States, the name of Hon. Normsn J. Colman, of St. Louis, Mo., for U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, and solicit his appointment at his hsuds.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be instructed to present a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to the in-coming President and ask for the same, a careful consideration.

Somewhat Gruesome.

"Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!" I'm not hurrahing, good reader. It is many a long year since anything hsppened to make me shont for joy. The sounds of revelry I print at the head of this colnmu came from my neighbors, who were evidently seeing the old year ont and the new year in. I saw the old year out in hed, with a mnstard plsster all over me, and a hig basin of gruel hy my side. I hsve had a gruel Christmas, so that yon may he snre there was very little hnrrah left in me on tbe night of the 31st of December. "Blease give he by hedecid." Tbat was the extent of my remarks ou New Year's Eve, aud the 1st of Jannsry, 1885, only fonnd me saying, "Blesse give be by hedicid" again. Bnt though my bead was swollen, and my throat sore, aud my chest raw and my pulse 595 in the shade, I was still on New Year's Eve able to lie awake till midnight and listen to the revellers shouting a welcome to 1885.

So "Dagonet," of the London *Referee*, apostrophizes the advent of the New Year, and the wailing is kept up for several aditional paragraphs. We heartily sympathize with him and if, in adition to the trouhles mentioned, there were neuralgiac pains, threatening to throw the eyehall out of the socket, and not accomplishing that to explode a charge of dynamite on the top of the skull, the cases are parallel. Not exactly, as when the throat got a littlc relief, and it was possihle to enunciate without turning the P.'s and M.'s into B.'s, there came the well remembered aching of the hones when the ague had us in a firm grip hy the side of the Father of the Waters. For nearly three weeks we have heen in that plight and could not agree with Dr. —— in the diagnosis. He called it malignant sore throat accompanied by periodical fever, we are sure that it was distemper which Autecedo brought from the hills of Sonoma. But we are rounding to, and now that there is such an amelioration in the weather, feel confident of regaining condition in a short tiue.

The first new comer in the 2:30 list for the year, is as usual, to the credit of California. The grey gelding, Nighttiue, hy Rustic, wou the postponed racc at the Bay District last Monday, and made a record of 2:29½.

John A. Goldsmith arrived from the East last Sunday morning.

Concerning John Young

W. L. Appleby, snperintendeut of H. C. Judson's Wildidle Farm, Ssuta Clara, has forwarded us a notice to tbe effect that John Youug, a colored hoy, has left his employ without good canse and witb a considerahle period of service yet due. Mr. Applehy desires owners and trainers to take notice and refrain from giving Young any employment, as provided in rule 77.

Names Changed.

Mr. R. P. Ashe bas changed tbe uames of two of his colts, and claims the following new titles:

GASTON, for chestnut colt, (formerly Bonanza Jim), foaled 1883, by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenu, by imp. Glenn Athol.

INGLESIDE, for chestnut colt, (formerly Amphion), foaled 1883, by Norfolk, dam Illision, by Alarm, from Mary Hadley, by O'Meara.

W. H. Parker, the well known trainer and driver, of Stockton, has purchased of A. P. Hotaling, of this city, a half interest in the hay stallion, Elect, aud will put the horse in tbe stud tbis Spring. Elect is a powerful and well made fellow, bred by Mr. Hotaling. Sired by Electioneer, first dam by Nordale, son of Norfolk; second dam a Kentucky mare of high breediug, but whose pedigree is not at hand.

Wildidle Farm, Sauta Clara, is in want of a light boy to ride horses in training. Apply to W. L. Appleby at the farm.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Falsely Reported Values for Racers—Entries to the January Stakes—Eole in England—General News, Etc.

To-day (Thursday) the entries closed to the six stakes of the Washington Park Jockey Club of Chicago, and we have every reason to believe that not a few entries have been made from this side of the lakes. Secretary Brewster, when in this city a short time since, said that he had positive assurance from several owners that they would send some horses to Chicago in June next. By another week more will be known as to the entries made at Washingtou Park, for the officials of this Jockey Club are most prompt in the transmission of news of this sort, a quality that is unfortunately wanting in some of our racing associations, not so far away as Chicago either. Promptitude in all such matters as this is vastly appreciated by the racing public, especially at this dead season. It is said, "No news is good news." If so, good news is in a large majority.

Mr. Charles Wheatley has been detained from his contemplated trip to Baltimore by a slight illness. As soon as he is entirely recovered his intentiou is to at ouce pay a flying visit to the Monumental City and take charge of the office of he Marvland Jockey Clnb.

The New Orleaus Exposition is drawing notable people from all parts of the country as visitors. The Cresent City is now prohably as full as it has heen iu many years, and the popular St. Charles Hotel is full to overflowing. Among its guests last week were Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., of this city, Capt. Bowling, of London, and his confrere, the celebrated pigskin artist, Fred Archer.

A prominent Boston riding school was crowded to its utmost capacity one evening last week, the occasion being the first annual riuk ride of the Columbia Jockeys. Thie association is composed of some twenty-five young men, and has beeu in existence for about a year. Duriug this time they have met twice a week for exercise riding. The ring was handsomely decorated, lines of colored lanterns heing strung diagonally across the inclosure, and the walls heiug tastefully festooned with evergreeu. There were fourteen lady and the same nnmher of gentlemen riders, and they presented a heautiful sight in their ueat costumes. For almost two hours a series of iuteresting manœuvres were given, which found great favor with everyone. The officers of the club are as follows: Preeideut, Charles L. Francis; Vice-President, George P. Hurd; Treasurer, Charles O. Whitten; Secretary, W. H. Hearsey. Mr. J. F. R. Schaefer is the Captain of the Clnb, and his direction last evening was entirely snccessful. Fred Brooks is the First Lieutenant, Elmer H. Bright, Second Lieutenaut; Fred L. Francis, quartermaster.

Frank I. Wheeler, receiver of the Chicago Driving Park Association, reported to Judge Tuley in Chicago, last week, that he had failed in his attempt to sell the park for $25,000, the limit fixed hy the Court in the order of sale. The referee, to whom the case had been referred, reported that the association owed the estate of Wendell R. Kiug $6,242.83, B. H. Campbell and others $16,478, two newspapers about $1,000. and hill-posters $621.69. The court ordered the property eold to the highest and hest hidder and the King estate paid in full, the Campbell claim paid, if the residue is sufficieut to pay it, and the other creditors to receive the balance if there is auy pro rata. Teu days' notice is to be given of the sale.

It is not generally credited here that Green Morris gave $12,000 for Favor, the present Kentucky Derby favorite. He probably gave a much smaller sum with "contingencies" out of his winnings. Nor that the Dwyers gave $3,900 for two years' runniug qualities of Ferona, the sister to Freda and Aella. It now turns out that they ouly gave $1,000, and this practice of "padding" the market to run up prices is all wrong and drives away many buyers that would invest at fair figures. Last Spring it was given out that Green Morris gave $18,000 for three Ten Broeck two-year-olds, and it seems as if these "padders" should he suppressed.

The entries to the January Stakes show plainly the still upward movement of the racing hoom. In the midst of a very dull Wiuter in mercantile circles, of actual depression in many of our marts of trade, horseflesh with four legs and a pedigree attached never was held at such high figures, and, in spite of this, purchasers are plenty, and it looks indeed as if there would be many new accessions to the turf this year. All comers are welcome. The more the merrier, as stimulating the sport. Nearly one hundred and forty more entries to the Sheepshead Bay Stakes is a splendid showing, and that our Suburban's 105 nomiuations will away overtop the orignal event at Epsom, Eog., is certain. Last year there was only five difference in favor of the English Stake.

The cable's anuouncemeut, or rather slight summaries of some of the horses entered in the English eveuts just closed, show the pleasing prospect that Eole is quite extensively entered, evidence enough that the hig horse is doing well. That he will give a good acccount of himself if right is certain, and should he win a handicap or two, there will he great excitement to see how he will acquit himself in the Ascot Cup against St. Gatien and the French champious, Little Duck and Archiduc. As Mr. Gebhard has also entered St. Saviour at Ascot thie fine colt may also essay English honors. His feet were all right again last Fall, so Saedeker told the writer at Jerome, and it is likely that when fully keyed up to concert pitch St. Saviour is likely to prove to he little behind his famous brother in merit. Yours, PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11th, 1885.

A correspondent of the New York *Spirit* givee the following reminiscence of Geo. Wilkes: "Well, as I was about to say, he had heeu trotted to a standstill at about the age of fifteen years, and Mr. Simmons was using him on the road around New York. Abont that time Messenger Duroc was at the height of his fame, and Mr. Simmons was invited, with a party of gentlemen, to visit Stonyford and look him over. After seeiug Duroc Mr. Simmous said to himself, 'Well, if that is the great Messenger Duroc, I have his superior, and the greatest stalliou in the world, and he shall go to the stud.' So Wilkes, in company with his old side partner, Honest Allen, were shipped to Kentucky, and history records the balance, so I will stop. But one more incident. When he was five years old, Mr. Alexander, the founder of Woodburn, came to New York in search of a stallion for the head of his farm, and approached Mr. Simmons to huy Wilkes, offering him $25,000 for him, but Mr. Simmons smiled, thanked him for the liberal offer, and said, 'Mr. Alexander, I am a young man, have plenty of money, and own the best horse in the world. What more can I ask? Wilkes and I shall never part on the turf,' and they never did till one went under it."

It is said that Isaac Murphy, the colored jockey, has never made a single horse race nor given a tip.

Fifty-two of the get of imp. Glenelg were on the turf in 1884, and the winnings of the lot amounted to $98,862. They started 591 timee, were first 108 times, second 108 times, third 98 times and unplaced 277 times.

There are 242 hones, all told, in a horse—77 in the head, 85 in the trnnk, 42 in the fore extremities and 38 in the hind extremities. A man has 248 hones.

More long-distance races were run in 1884 in America thau in Great Britain.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-RRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTed Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remark able style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heal, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, hred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky. Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancosl, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22½.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Mnckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamhonl

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood' bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle wbile, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high qnality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotling bred horse, excepting none in the Stale. He sbows a great turn of speed for one lhat was never worked for speed, and we expecl to give him a record of 2:3o or betler lbis year, barring accideni. He will be allowed lo serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no wbite, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands bigh, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¾; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¾), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Tbird dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fonrth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thorongbbred.

Tbis colt is barely broken, can trot an eigbth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and wilh age will make a fasl horse. Witb his size, breeding, good feel and legs be can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformalion and royal breeding.

Will be allowed lo serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled Oclober 8tb, 1881, both bind ankles while, 15¾ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, hred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised al Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, tbe sire of Piedmont, 2:17¾; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Wesla ont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of lhe dam of King Wilkes, 2:21¼.

Tbird dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

Tbis coll was taken sick the Winter of 1882 wilh lhe distemper, and is nol broken yet lo barness, bul shows a nice way of going, and is what is lermed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in Febrnary and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and lhey show all trol and fine form. This colt is a full brolher to Sparlan, lhat trotled a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, al two years old, in 2:31, but mel wilh an accident wbich placed him onl of lraining. Terms, $50 tbe season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle while, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15½ bigh. Bred al Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sisler to Drivor, record, 2:19, by Volunleer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¾; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¾.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformallon is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed lo serve fifleen approved mares, al $50 the season.

BELNOR.

Full brother to Stuart, three-year-old record, on half-mile track, 2:28.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Carrie Clay, by Coaster; record 2:26.

Second dam, by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, record 2:18¾.

Third dam, by Senator, a thoroughbred.

Fourth dam, by Woodpecker, sire of Gray Eagle.

Coaster, by Caliban, sire of Calypso, 2:25, C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record, 2:31; first dam, by Davy Crockett, sire of Sam West, 2:29; second dam, by a thoroughbred.

Caliban, by Mambrino Pilot, sire of Hannis, record 2:17¾; Mambrino Gift, record 2:20; first dam, by Strader's Cassins M. Clay, Jr., sire of Harry Clay, record 2:23¾.

Belnor has shown great speed; as a yearling, 15½ months old, a quarter in 38¼ seconds; 19 months old, a half-mile in 1:17, and was never worked for speed since that time, but will be worked this Summer. He has not lost his speed yet. This colt was born with crooked hocks, and with age will be strong and go very fast. His disposition is of the best. Terms $50.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Dominon, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beanty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley, Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine; by A. W. Richmond.

Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Third dam, Young Fasbion, by imp. Monareb.

Fonrth dam, Fasbion, by imp. Trustee.

Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.

Sixlh dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.

Seventh dam, by imp Medley.

Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.

Ninlh dam, by Mark Anthony.

Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.

Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.

Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.

Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make tbe coming season, from February 1sl to June 15lb, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner tbeir owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of lbe great lrotting colts of tbe United States, well worthy of the family lo which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of lhe trotter as any horse living. He bas shown a mile in 2:20¼, and al lhe same time demonstrated lhal he was capable of lrolling way down in the teens. For furtber particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

DAN. TULLY, Groom.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending Augnst 1, 1885.

Terms, fifly dollars for the season, payable wben the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by lhe great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Tborndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23¾; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Weslmont, 2:15; Fanny Wilherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17¾; Aldine, 2:19¾; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16¾.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18½.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, tbe sire of Imported Trnslee.

Tbird dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is wortby of special notice lhal lhe dam of Tillon Almont is by Clark Cbief. The New York Spirit of tbe Times says: "The blood of Clark Cbief is a conspicnous element in the newcomers to the list that bave beaten 2:20, as lhe two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while tbe third of lbe group, Majolica, 2:17, is from bis daughter, Jessie Kirk. **WILLIAM BILLUPS.**

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make lhe season of 1885, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1sl, al the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Notice to Breeders.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS, DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF will make the coming season in California, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Fees for 1885 will be: Director, $150; Monroe Chief, $75. Particulars as to location and dates, will be announced in due time. **JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,**

PACIFIC COAST BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

SPRING RACE MEETING.

1885.

Programme.

FIRST DAY, Saturday, March 28th.

1. CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Closed with 15 nominations.

2. HEARST STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit: $200 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

3. WINTERS STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half. Closed with 22 nominations.

4. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $25 to second; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. One mile.

5. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced March 21st; entries close March 27th, at 1 P. M.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, March 31st.

6. WINTERS JOCKEY STAKES, for maiden two-year-old fillies; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 1st, 1885; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a public mount for money; to carry 100 pounds. Theo. Winters adds the following premiums: to the winning Jockey $50; to the second $20; to the third, $10.

7. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds, colts and fillies, that have not won a race. One mile and an eighth.

8. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on the first day of meeting.

9. PURSE—Same as No. 8.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, April 7th.

10. COLEMAN STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California Stake on first day to carry five pounds; second in California Stake to carry three pounds extra.

11. PACIFIC CUP HANDICAP; $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles and a quarter. Nominations close March 1st, 1885; weights announced March 16th; declarations due March 28th.

12. HANDICAP STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $10 declaration; $250 added; $50 to second. One mile and three-eighths. Weights announced March 16th; declaration due March 28th.

13. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Tuesday, March 3d, the first extra day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY, Saturday, April 4th.

14. GANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed with twenty-one nominations.

15. PURSE, $300, for all ages; $50 to second. Three-quarter mile heats.

16. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on April 2d, the second day of the meeting.

17. PURSE, same as No. 16.

18. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters. Closed with twenty nominations.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, April 7th.

19. PURSE, $250, for two-year-olds: $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California and Coleman Stakes barred; second in California and Coleman Stakes to carry five pounds extra.

20. HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 declaration; $250 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and an eighth. Weights announced March 28th; declaration due April 6th, at 1 P. M.

21. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Saturday, April 4th.

22. PURSE, same as No. 21.

EXTRA DAY, Thursday, April 9th.

23. PARK STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th, 1885; $200 added, of which $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

24. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $50 to second. Conditions same as No. 4. Mile heats.

25 PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced April 7th.

26. PURSE, same as No. 25.

EXTRA DAY, Saturday, April 11th.

27. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for two-year olds; winner of any two-year-old event at this meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra; weight not cumulative. One mile.

28. OCEAN BEACH PAVILION STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $300 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and a quarter.

29. PURSE, $500, for all ages; second to receive $100; third $50. Two miles and repeat.

30. CONSOLATION PURSE, $300; $50 to second; for non-winners at this meeting. Five pounds allowed for each time beaten. One mile. Entries to close five minutes after the finish of the last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to Stakes and Purses, not marked closed or otherwise specified, will close February 10th, 1885.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting 1883.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M. the day preceeding the race.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M. the day preceding race, by paying five per cent. After that time can only be excused by Presiding Judge, and in such case ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of Purses and Stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in Stakes and entries in Purses (except in the cases above noted) must be made on or before February 10th, 1885, with the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco. To be valid they must be delivered to the Secretary, or plainly postmarked on or before that day, February 10th.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rose-wood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

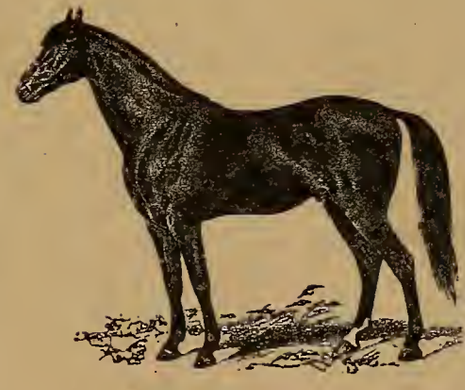
His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond, I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy," "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todbunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at the Drew Stables, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions,

SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880, bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¾. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Malvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris, Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lad Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruhy and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Candle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

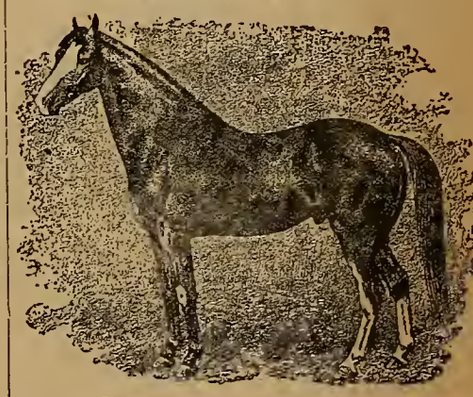
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Har[illegible]f Brandon.

Terms. $50 the season to a few Mares approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful race-trot sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Icbi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento.

HERD AND SWINE.

Preserving the Health of Swine.

Disease among swine is a subject on which we naturally dislike to speak lest our remarks may lead to the inference that the hogs in our own locality, or possibly in our own herds, may have been specially liable to disease.

Usually no one interested in rearing hogs for sale as breeding stock, or even for fattening purposes, likes the impression to go abroad that his animals are any other than of the most healthy and vigorous strains.

Many years ago, when milk sickness was known to prevail in some parts of the West, it was almost impossible to locate it with any degree of certainty. It was there somewhere, but exactly where could not be determined. If inquiry were made of some sturdy pioneer farmer as to whether there was any of it in his neighborhood, the answer would be that it was "a little way beyond yon pint of timber," or "just across the creek," or in the next county; in fact, anywhere else than upon his own land. And so it is with the maladies that at times prevail among swine. We dislike to admit their existence, and only do so when their prevalence in our region is so great as to render secrecy impossible and reticence of no avail.

The spread of swine disease throughout the country the past Fall seems to have about reached this stage, so that there has been little difficulty in finding cases for study and for experimental purposes; but with all this we have failed to discover or to hear of a single instance of serious loss where the animals were fed and cared for aright.

There are many men baudling hogs every year who do not know the difference between right and wrong in the management. They never stop to think whether or not there is any limit to the ill treatment or neglect a hog can endure; but there are a greater number of men who fail to act upon the better knowledge they possess. They seem not to be sufficiently impressed with the importance of providing shelter and the proper kinds of feed, varying with the condition of the season or weather and the age or growth of their stock. This latter class we would be glad to reach and see them "enthused" with the idea that constant attention and careful looking after details in the management of their animals, personally or by some one equally interested with themselves, are among the first conditions of success. The statements which follow may serve as reminders to them of what they had already learned and prompt them to persevere in the use of such measures for the prevention of swine plague as they are led to believe practicable and efficient.

The disease called swine plague is not intestinal worms, pneumonia, rheumatism, kidney-worm, or even "cholera," if by the latter term it is understood that running off from the bowels is a leading symptom. One or more of the above troubles may precede or accompany an attack of swine plague, but the latter is sure to come in at the death and claim the victim as its own.

Swine plague is believed to result from minute bacteria taken into the system. They are believed to affect the blood, retarding its healthful circulation and thereby causing certain morbid changes, which in turn interfere with vital organs and hinder them in the proper discharge of their functions. So much by way of supposition and theory, based on the observations and experiments of a number of the highest authorities in veterinary matters. It is undoubtedly a very infectious malady, and the greatest care should therefore be taken to prevent infected hogs from coming in contact with those in good health.

Repeated observations go to show that healthy hogs are less liable to infection than others, and that the disease almost invariably finds its way into a herd through animals previously weakened in health from some other cause. Young pigs so stunted in growth as to be considered not worth caring for, and which are consequently turned out to live or die, as chance may determine for them, are not unfrequently the means of its introduction where but for them it would hardly have found the conditions favorable for its development and propagation. If the disease is anywhere about it is most likely to find lodgment with such stock, and sooner or later show itself in animals of greater value.

We have known April and May pigs, stunted from having the "scours" when a few weeks old, to drag along through the Summer, and not weigh half as much by the first of September as pigs that came in July. And yet the owners still hoped to see them "pick up" and be of some account as feeding stock after awhile. But such pigs are worse than unprofitable. They are dangerous property to hold. They invite disease and cause its spread among animals that might otherwise remain in good health, or, if slightly infected, would be able to throw off the disease. But with the continued presence among them of from one to a dozen or more gaunt, weakly, coughing pigs or shoats, they are constantly having the infection forced upon them, and sooner or later they will succumb. Then it is that the owner is brought to realize that disease and death are at work among his hogs.

Therefore, as one means of preventing loss from infectious diseases we should make it a rule to kill and burn, or bury deep, every stunted and puny pig on the farm. Do not trade them off, nor even give them away to become a source of loss to others, but show something of that heroic spirit we so often read about where persons sacrifice present or personal interests for future good, or for the benefit of their fellowmen.

Sunshine, fresh air and the absence of moisture are said to be destructive of the germs which produce swine plague. Could these conditions always exist there would be little to fear from the disease. Sunshine, however, we can have only during the day, and that not every day either. But fresh air may always be had, and dry quarters also, if we are thoroughly convinced of their importance and determined to have them. Pens or sheds boarded up close on three sides, covered with good roofs and having close wooden floors, will insure the conditions of dryness. The wooden floors will not only prevent dampness during rainy weather or when, at times, moisture rises in the ground, but they will also prevent the accumulation of dust; and this last is more injurious to hogs—particularly young pigs and shoats—than is generally supposed. But on this point more will be said hereafter.

Old straw stacks are to be avoided. They retain moisture and afford harbor for the preservation of the diseased germs.

Pools of stagnant water are apt to contain the germs also, and even small streams are unsafe as water supplies for swine when the plague is in the country.

Wood pastures are usually considered grand places for keeping hogs; and so they are if the underbrush is well cleaned up and no accumulation of leaves, coarse grass and porous, trashy substances allowed.

Cleanliness in and about the pens and feeding-troughs must be insisted on as a preventive measure, and an occasional thorough sprinkling with copperas water or carbolic acid, as heretofore recommended, should not be omitted. The bedding should be renewed frequently, always burning the old.

It is advised also that when swine plague is prevalent special care should be taken to avoid all such operations as ringing, marking, castrating, spaying, or the like that will draw blood.

If a hog or pig be hurt so that the skin is cut or broken the wound should be washed with diluted carbolic acid, to which a little glycerine may be added. This should be repeated for several days. The object is to destroy the germs which, if the disease is about, are apt to find entrance into the system through these exposed places.

Another precautious worthy of note when swine plague is abroad in the land is to keep the hogs off the pastures during warm, damp weather and in the morning when the grass is wet with dew. As above stated, sunshine, in the absence of moisture, is destructive to the germs of disease; hence there will be less liability to infection after the grass has been dried off by the sunshine than while it is wet with dew or warm rains.

If farmers and feeders generally would adopt such measures as those above mentioned the disease might be kept under control. On farms which do not receive drainage from other farms it would be possible to entirely prevent infection, and even on those through or along which the drainage from another farm passes the disease may be stayed and serious loss avoided by keeping the hogs from the parts liable to receive and harbor the infectious germs.—*Phil. Thrifton, in Breeder's Gazette.*

The Model Cow—A Friend of the Guernsey.

The "general-purpose" cow, so long sought by those who have done the least to improve the native stock with which nobody is quite satisfied, is not here nor elsewhere. Perfection in animal structure, such as will produce the highest results in converting food into beef, is antagonistic to the best results in turning food into milk, cream and butter. Hence the more perfect the beef animal, the less the milk. This is an age of strong competition; no one shop can succeed in turning out work which a half-dozen can do cheaper and better. The cow that is the most successful as a beef-maker cannot well compete as a milk and butter producer. The hope of a general-purpose cow which will combine in one animal all the capabilities of these specialists may as well be dismissed.

The *model* cow, however, is already in the field. She may be found in the Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Angus for beef; the Holland and Ayrshire for milk and cheese; and in the Guernsey and Jersey for rich milk, cream and butter. Good butter-makers undoubtedly exist among Short Horns. Now and then a profitable beef animal may be found among the Holland or Ayrshire cattle, or any of the breeds. Even the natives do as well. The objection to the "common cow" is that she is inferior, as a rule, for any of the purposes for which a cow is wanted. Her ancestors are mixed, and as she breeds like herself, or like some of her ancestors, the result is too uncertain; she must be bred up, or discarded. No capitalist who has invested in a Western ranche will send to it a herd of Jerseys, Gueruseye, Aryshires, or even perhaps Holland cattle, with a view to make beef his chief product. Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Angus bulls are superseding all others on the Western plains. The men engaged in beef-making on a large scale are very discriminating in their choice of machinery. The greatest amount of beef in the fewest years is what they seek. The cost and quantity of food necessary to make a pound of beef is an element that will more largely enter into their calculations whenever they are compelled to raise or pay for the food which their animals consume. Then they may aid in deciding which of the beef breeds has a decided advantage, if either has it. One fat steer will not decide which is the superior as a breed.

Of the dairy breeds, the Guernsey should command more general attention. The dairy interest of this country is of vast proportions. It is stated that from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 cows are in use to supply the demand for milk and its product, and that there is invested in the dairies of the country over $2,000,000,000, an amount nearly double the capital invested in banking and other commercial industries. The men employed number about 700,000, and the feed consumed runs into hundreds of millions of tons. It is evident that there is room for all the good cows of any breed. A farmer or breeder may be so situated that he may choose either of the improved dairy breeds with so much profit that he will not miss the greater profit which would have resulted had he chosen one of the others. In general, when feed is abundant and cheap, and large results in milk and cheese are desired, the Holstein is the model cow. The Ayrshire will be preferred by others who occupy smaller farms, or in locations where land is high in value and feed less plentiful. For rich milk and butter the Guernsey has no superior. She, more nearly than any of the others, combines the merits of all the dairy breeds. I believe her the model cow for the farmer, the creamery, and the milk dairymen whose farms are close to large towns and cities, and who seek that class of customers who will always pay the highest price for the best article.

She is a large animal, a good feeder, thrives under good treatment and will endure exposure to severe climatic changes as well as any breed. She possesses the good qualities that have made the Jerseys famous, and others peculiar to herself, which especially recommend the breed to the farmers who keep small dairies or large, with a purpose to make the products of their dairies pay for the cost of the animals and their keep. No other breed shows a higher percentage of butter-fat in their milk. Having been bred for generations with the purpose of producing richness, the Guernsey has inherited very great power to transmit this quality. Bred upon an island, and protected by laws excluding all admixture of foreign blood, she is in truth, as well as in name, pure-bred.

The milk, cream and butter of the Guernsey is self-colored in a high degree. Experienced dairymen who have life-acquaintance with other cattle, on seeing these products for the first time, often question their purity. The ownership of one good Guernsey cow will remove all doubts.

The Guernsey has the true form of a dairy cow; large and wide in the hindquarters, tapering toward the shoulder with a long, slender neck and a head sometimes a little coarse, but rarely ugly. Her tents are usually large and so is her udder when full of milk, as it generally is when well-fed. Her mild eyes, beaming with intelligence, and surrounded by a deep orange yellow border, soon captivate her attendants and owner. She is a persistent milker and gives a very uniform flow, nearly up to calving.

Guernsey calves are large and the surplus males can be readily and profitably turned into veal. The limited number of Guernsey cattle on the island has been a great hindrance to their rapid multiplication in the United States. There are about 5,000 in all. England has for long periods drawn on the surplus to enrich the milk of her dairies, and now that they have established a herd book, will take more of them for breeding herds. The United States has about 3,000, and will soon exceed the island in numbers. Many of the best are yet on the island, and farmers who desire to anticipate enhanced prices, by increasing popularity will make no mistake in bringing over the best whenever they are unable to make selections from American breeders. —*Telephone, in Country Gentleman.*

Does Suckling the Calf Injure the Cow.

In his report of prize farm competition at Shrewsbury, England, Mr. Coleman writes well on the subject of allowing the calves to suckle their dams, and the general result of the practice as exemplified in the Hersfords. He says:

The universal practice of turning out the calves with their dams, and either not milking at all or only taking away any excess during the first weeks of the calf's life, is not calculated to develop milking qualities, because it is well known that if the whole of the milk is not abstracted the flow rapidly reduces, and, as the calf returns to eat grass, it naturally cares less for the teat. There are other reasons why we question the wisdom of the system. The returns from ordinary stock are not sufficient. The total value of the cow's produce consists of the price of the calf when weaned, say at eight to nine months old, which may range from £10 to £12 ($50 to $60), and this includes the grass eaten by the calf as well as its dam—no inconsiderable item; whereas, in the best dairy management a return is obtained per cow of more than double, although, of course, expense of management is greater. Hereford cows are Wintered without much expense; indeed, in sheltered situations they may live out most of the year, having a shed to lie in at nights, a few roots thrown about or sliced, and straw; the labor of milking is also saved; but highly-fed dairy stock, whether kept for milk-selling or cheese-making, must do much more as manure makers and land improvers than cattle which get no extra food. One of the judges, himself a milk seller, contends that the system is prejudicial to the milking qualities of the future cows, inasmuch as the animal becomes far too fat, and though this condition is the result of natural food, yet the result is just as bad as though the calf was forced for show, proper muscular action being seriously impeded by the deposit of fat in the tissues. I had no opportunity of instituting a comparison as to fecundity between Hereford heifers and hand-reared stock, but I can readily imagine that his views are sound in this matter. In almost every instance where Herefords were kept, we found one or two animals purchased to meet the requirements of the household, and, lastly while precluded from giving actual figures, I am justified in stating that the system, as applied to cattle of ordinary market value, is not sufficiently profitable. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the progress of the stock when weaned; they thrive splendidly in open yards, are docile in habits, and when judiciously fed, without an excessive quantity of roots, and with a due allowance of concentrated food, their progress is rapid, and they probably pay as well for their food as any breed of similar age. I venture to suggest that, under different treatment, the milking properties of the Herefords might be developed without serious injury to their feeding qualities. In one instance, not that of a competitor, I found cross-bred cows each rearing two calves, and I am convinced that, even if dairying is not considered practical or desirable, more should be done in the way of rearing. I am diffident about criticising established practices, for which there may be reasons beyond my ken, but, as it is said that onlookers often see more than those at work, so, perhaps, the expression of my convictions, which have been forced upon me by observation and facts, may at least provoke useful consideration.

The Highland cattle, notwithstanding their reputation as a breed of beef cattle in Great Britain, where they are highly esteemed by epicurean consumers, are comparatively unknown on this side of the Atlantic. It appears, however, that a congenial habitat is to be found for them in Manitoba, where, so it is stated, fortified by a long residence in the highlands of Scotland, they make light of the climate and show a disposition to take care of themselves in spite of Manitoba waves, blizzards and snows.

A little turpentine in their feed speedily relieves animals troubled with worms.

The porker should never be compelled to squeal for its food.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star.

Services limited to twenty-five mares, (besides owner's), at $150 the season, commencing February 1st, and ending July 1st, 1885. Having proved himself a sure foal-getter, no return privilege will be granted. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must in all cases be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week. Mares will receive the best of care, the same as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet, (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton, by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco, or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

KENNEL.

The wonderful segacity of many auimals, eepecially of dogs, whicb has beeu shown in a variety of ways from time immemorial, aud how it comes to exist, has long puzzled philosophers and scientists, and we imegine will continue to do so to the end of time. *The Hour*, of 10th inst., gives the most remarkable instauce of sagacity iu a dog we ever read. Tbe animal is a London terrier, and his sagecity, if truly reported, amounts to the qualities of man's moral ageucy—foresigbt and reflectiou—but how it came to exhibit such intelligence remaine to be found out. The particulars of the case as given by *The Hour* are as follows:

"The Secretary of the Charing-Cross Hoepital, in London, recently published a remarkable statement in regerd to a terrier. The animal, which had received an injury to one of its paws, went by itself to the hospital, aud, barking until the porter opened the door, held up the wounded limb for him to see. The man called the house-eurgeon, and the dog, followiug him to the accident-room, was there treated, acting throughout with intelligence, aud testifying itegratitude for the relief afforded in the most pathetic and unmistakable way by barkiug and licking the surgeon's hands. Indeed, so loudly and persistently did it bark its acknowledgements that eventnally it had to be put out, and afterwards it remaiued "hanging about the door" for some two hours. Sucb an incideut as tbis fairly beffles philosophy. Wbat was the dog saying? Was it apologizing for haviug come without a fee, or trying to represeut that it was friendless and poor, and therefore pleading for gratuitous treatment? Perhaps it was explaiuiug, in a somewhat excited and incohereut way, as snfferere from accideuts are wont to do, the circumstauces under which it had come by ite iujuries. Or, perhaps, it was only eager to convey to the kindly surgeon its assurance that if ever it could be of service to him he might command it. Was there a cat he would like to have hunted out of the parish, or a few rats that he wished to have shaken out of their five sensee? Did he want an orgau-grinder barked off, or an area thief warued away? If he could do anythiug for the surgeon, or for the porter, or for Charing-Cross Hospital genorally, he would, at once, on three lege, see if he could manage it. Tbey had only to say the word. But, unfortunately, no one could understand the terrier, so he harked himself out iuto the street. Eveu then his anxiety to requite the kindness which he had received did not cease, for he loitered about the premises, wiahing, perhaps, to renew his importunate gratitude to the house-surgeon in person, until something told him that it was better for him to go. So he went—back into the hurly-burly of the streets from which he had emerged wounded, back into the obscurity of ownerless dogdom."

There is uo rational way of accounting for thie case of wonderful animal aagacity, because the commou acceptation of instinct will not reach it. Perhaps, the future connection aud underetanding between mau aud dog may be developed so as to enlighten us on these puzzling cases of eagacity, and on this development, *The Hour* also argues well as follows:

"Indeed, as the situation presents itself, our canine associate appears to stand in the position of one of those racee of considerable original talent and remarkable facility in imitation and adaptation, but speaking an unknown langnage and trying to converse by signs, which the travelere and voygers of the past nsed to enconter. They came home full of admiration for the intelligence, the honesty and so forth of the strange folk they had met with, but unable, from the abeence of any medium of conversation, to give any coherent account of them. Their langnage they described as "iuarticulate," more reeembling "animal noiees" than human speech; but their gestnres, they said, were moet lively and expressive. In the couree of time other travelers visited them; the unknown tongues were grammared, vocabnlarized and studied; and the barbarian folk turned out capable of rapid development, and eventually of complete civilization. So some day, perhaps, the scholar may arise who will hit upon the principle of the dog-language, analyze canine utterance into parts of speech, evolve tbeir syntax, and lay down the rules for parsing a bark, aud, in fact, introduce ue for the first time to a thorough mutual nnderstanding. As it is at present, the terrier who went to the hospital to have its paw attended to is considered an eccentric phenomeuon, and its conduct referred to as an instance of 'canine segac ity.'"

POULTRY.

Chicken Notes.

Have the growing chicks get plenty of rooeting room? Kill off all the rooetere that are large enough and give the pullete a good chance to mature. They will pay you for yonr trouble hy laying a month earlier, and the cockerels will hring as much now as they ever will.

See that the windowe to the hen honse are all open. Fowls need more freeh air according to their size than auy other farm stock. If the windows won't open, take them out.

Watch sbarp for the little lice. They increaee very fast and will soon get ahead of you and take poseesaion of your hen houee. Give them a dose of keroeene or crude petrolenm. You will find them in the cracks on or about the roosts. They snck the life blood from the fowls while at roost and live on the woodwork during the day. Don't put this off till a rainy dey. Do it to-day sure.

If you have too many chickeus for their roosting honse, make a small building eight feet long and four feet wide, two feet high in the rear and three feet high iu the front. Board it up and down, leeving tbe boards one inch apart all round. A strip of tarred paper on the roof will keep out the rain. You will want two roosts inside about eight inches from the floor. Give it a good coat of whitewash aud you will have a nice roosting house for thirty-five pullets, till they are ready to lay.

Clean out the hen house twice a week sure. The odor arising from fermenting manure is bad for the fowls and will lay the fouudations of disease.

Alwaye take time for cleaning house in the hen dairy. Sweep down all the dirt and cobwebs and give the hennery a good coat of whitewash. Fill all tbe cracks so that the lice cannot hide from you. Be sure aud hit the underside of everythiug, if it is not quite so handy—that is where the vermin live. A little carbolic acid in the whitewash will give the house a healthy odor. If you have neglected the fowl and the lice are so plenty that you cannot get the eggs without gettiug covered with lice, you mnst fumigate before whitewashing. Place a half ponud of sulphur in two plates or tins aud theu light it. Shut up all the windows and stop up all the cracks possible, leave it closed for four hours aud you will fiud the lice heels up. Ventilate thoroughly before letting the fowls iu. Then do your whitewashiug thoroughly aud you will have no more trouble for a while. To finish up tbe job as it should be done, you should take out six inches of the soil in tbe bottom of the house aud put in a foot of freeh sandy gravel. This will make a nice dry floor aud a good chance for the fowle to wallow in the sun.

Every farmer should have a hen house separate from his other farm buildings. A building 24x12 will accommodate forty to fifty laying hens. Select a site that will be shady in Summer and snnny in Winter.

How to Tell Fertile Eggs.

No expert has yet been able to determiue tbe questiou. The only way is to set them under a hen for a week and theu hold thcm against a strong light and a dark spot will be seen in the egg, which is the embryo chick. Experts say that by breaking a fertilized egg the germ can be distinguished on the yolk. We have great doubts of this beiug reliable. The germ on a fresh fertilized egg is eaid to be about the eize of a pea, and always floats on top during the process of incubatiou.

Candling eggs is very generally practiced iu determining their condition. Some have machiues to place the eggs in when receiving the light, others are able to take two or three at a time in the hand, covering all but where the light shines in and the side next to the eye, and experts made rapid work in dividing the good from tbe had eggs.

There ie a air bladder in all good eggs, which can be seou iu candling. In fresh eggs the bladder is not larger than a pea. If stale it will be as large as a nickel. If very old the bladder will be as large as an old-fashioned copper, in which case the egg is not fit for auy purpose.

As a general thing with fresh-laid eggs the shell feels gritty, growing smoother as it grows older, bnt this is not a safe criterion. Eggs, too, are frequently indifferent and often offensive from the food eaten by the hens. Hene which follow fatteuning cattle feed on whole corn, and produce exceedingly strorg eggs.

Egg fanciers have certain rnles by which to select eggs for hatching. Those of medium size are considered the best, pointing and tapering to the small end. An unnsually large egg, or oue nearer oval, seldom hatches. There ehould not be too many roostere with the hens, or too few, to insure certain hatching. About one rooster to a dozen hens is considered a good family of chickens.

In aetting hens, if they can be so as to derive some dampness from the earth there is more certainity of hatching. If the nest is up where it ia dry, the eggs and neet should be frequeutly sprinkled, but not so much or with such cold water as to chill the eggs; keep the nest sprinkled with sulphur as a preventive of hen lice, as hens infested with these vermin are so restless that they frequeutly break their eggs.

The duck is peculiarly the poor man's bird, its hardiness rendere it eo entirely independent of that care which fowle perpetually requite; and indeed, all those claeaes of hnmb e life who have] eloppy offal of some eort left from their meals and do not keep a pig to consnme it, dncks are the beet save-waete for them. Even the refuse of potatoes or any other vegetables will, with a little bran meal, satisfy a duck, which it thankfully accepts and, with a degree of good nature which it is pleasant to contempla e swallows whatever is presented to it, and very rarely occasione trouble. Thongh fowls must be provided with a roof and decent habitation, and snpplied with corn, which is costly, the cottage garden waste and snails and slugs which are generated there, with the kitchen scraps and offal, furnishes tbe hardy ducke with the means of subsietence. Aud at night they require no better lodging than a nook iu an open shed. If the habitation be expresaly made for tbem it need not necessarily be made more than a few feet in height uor of better materials than wattles and clay mortar, a door being useless, unless to secure them from thieves.

The poultry may be a eource of cousiderable profit, or an iutolerable nuisance, according to the wey they are menaged and the treatment they receive.

Oats are the very best feed for leyiug hens; but if it is soaked over night it will be eateu more readily and be more digestible.

An observing mind will have no trouble in discovering the fact that considerable of a chauge has taken place iu the character of those who deal in aud handle horses, or in other words a different class of men are engaged in the work, from those of thirty or forty, or even ten years ego. With the increased interest in the improvement of the general horse stock of the country this change has takeu place. It ie not to he imagined that every trader, or even dealer in horses, is at present or ever will be above suspicion, but, taken as a class, it is a noticeable fect that more honorable and reliable men are now engaged iu handling horses than ever there were in the past. It does not require a ceutenarian to recall the time when the man who made his living by bandliug horses was looked upon as a suspicione character, aud was never accredited with telling tbe truth uuless it was when a falsehood would not auswer the desired purpose. It is different now, aud will coutinue to become more and more so es the feeliug for improvement continues to grow. It has uot beeu mauy years siuce the man who invested his money in a stallion, and gave his time and attention to the promotiou of the interests of such investments, wae not considered eligible to a plece in the frout ranks of society. Now gentlemen of prominence both in the cities and country are often fonnd placing their money in just such stock.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Want of exercise is a frequent cause of disease. The muscular system, and with it the circulation of the blood, first to suffer; the movements become sluggish and langnid; sweats break ont upon the least exertion; there is a general want of condition and toue in all the vital organs, owiug to their becomiug loeded with fat, aud a flabby, fatty muscular degeneration ensues, with swelled legs and extremities, due to debility of the heart and arterial system. The respiratory organs being little called upon, the task of decarbonizing the blood is thrown upon the liver; hence the accumulation of fat and derangements of that organ. Animals in this condition are utterly unfit for suddeu and violent exertions. As well might a human being without physical traiuing he expected to run a foot-race without evil eonsequences ensuiug.

Mambrino Chief died near Versailles, Ky., March 28th, 1862. His remains were dragged to what is called the Big Siuk and washed away, and no one can tell what became of the bones of the founder of a great trotting family.

As no animal ie more shy of interference than a mare when producing its young, a quiet, secluded field should he provided, and to prevent the chauce of accideut there should be no water course or unduletiug ground. It is when the foal leaves the motber thet care is necessery, aud throughont the Winter months, in addition to sweet upland hay, half a peck of oats and bran must he given. It ie improper food in the young days that leads to roaring, whistliug, and other derangemente of the wind; for these ailmente nothing is woree than mouldy bay. Clover or coarse meadow hay should never be giveu to horsee that are required to travel fast. It is also thought by mauy breeders that meadows are not suited for young stock, as the foge which settle in the low lande produce strangles, which more ofteu than not leave behind them the eeeds of subsequent disease. Whether this is eo or not remains a questiou, but it is certain that cattle geuerally do well where a stream runs through the pasture; at the same time, for young horses, except in the height of Summer, upland sward has always been held to be the best; in the Winter a paddock with a shed attached is all that is required.

Many horses are taught to bc vicious in later life throngh having heen played with as foals. Kinduess and gentle handling are the meaus by which the confidence of a colt is gained, and this should be had reconrse to from tbe first. Auy attempt on the part of the animal to play should he checked at once, or the time may follow when it will find out its power, which may lead to serious results. When a colt is a year old, it should be taught to lead, for the convenience of moving from place to place, as many promising colte have been lastingly injured hy beiug driven indiscriminetely throngh stahle doors and getes.

When colts are first handled great care should be taken that their mouths do not become sore from the nse of the bit. If the mouth once become very sore there is danger of it becoming calloused when heeled, making the horse what is called hard in the month, which generally makes him nupleesant to handle all his life. This can easily be avoided by watching the mouth closely, and at the first appearance of irritation wrapping the hit with cloth. Some prefer a gum bit, but wrapping a commou bit well will be found equally as good, and is much cheaper and geuerally more convenieut, ae we seldom find gum hits hanging around the stables of farmere.

Woodford Mambrino sired, all told, but eighty-nine colts and fillies, five of which died young or were injured, and yet he has to his credit ten 2:30 performers. In additiou to these he has two daughters, Malice and Manetta, which have repeatedly trotted trials in better than 2:20, and one son, Manfred, which has been timed in 2:25½. Bnt ten trotters with technical records, is a wonderful showing out of eighty-four colts, albeit the dam of Woodford Mambrino was so highly charged with what the theorists are pleased to define as "running foolishness."—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the Breeder and Sportsman. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the Breeder and Sportsman, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a heliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¼. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:22½, last half in 1:13½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

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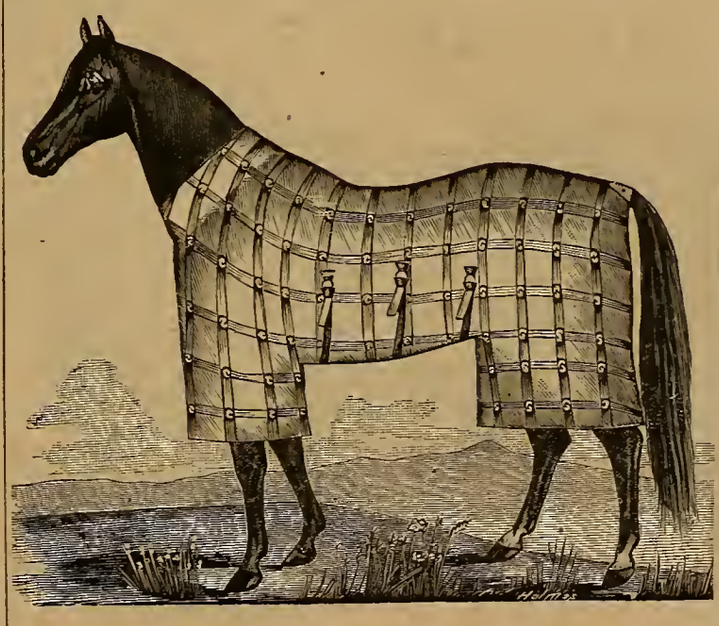
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Every one should feed poultry, one tablespoonful to each dozen hens. It will prevent every disease and make Eggs plenty in Fall and Winter, when Eggs command a good price. NOTE.—If no Food you know your hens are not laying now, so do not stand in your own light by delaying to try it. 1 lb boxes 40 cts. 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 lb, $5,—Costing only 50 cents per week to feed 100 hens. Kept by all grocers and druggists everywhere. Any not having it should write for trade terms and supply themselves. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

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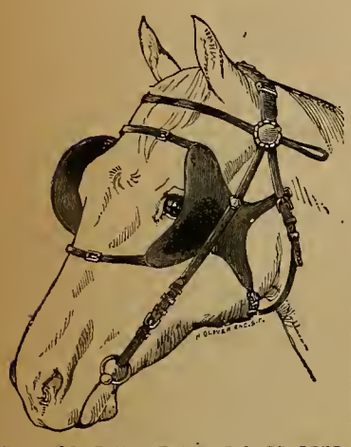
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IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear hand I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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Breeder and Sportsman.

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—AND—

SPORTING AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

—o—

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*2:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Oilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

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For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

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☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Lone via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express.	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	5:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—5:30—*6:00—*8:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—8:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:25—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 6. NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

By Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino.

OWNED BY IRVIN AYRES, OAKLAND, CAL.

Mambrino Wilkes is probably the largest son of the great Geo. Wilkes now before the public standing as he does full 16 hands high and weighing 1,260 pounds. He was bred by B. J. Treacy, of Fayette county, Ky., and was foaled in 1874. The qualities of Geo. Wilkes as a sire have been so abundantly established by the logic of events that ink and type can add nothing to his fame. When the season of 1884 closed he was as well known as Hambletonian himself, and like Electioneer any rehearsal of his blood lines or recapitulation of his history would be no new matter to any intelligent horseman. Mambrino Wilkes' dam was Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino; second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac. Mr. Ayres' stallion thus combines the Hambletonia Clay, Mambrino Chief and Pilot Jr., strains, the *creme de la creme* of trotting families. The horse will make the season of 1885, at Stockton, as heretofore, and the fact that over eighty mares were sent to him last year show the estimation in which he is held by the farmers of that section. Even as a general purpose stallion he has few superiors, his aristocratic blood being available for a reasonable fee, and the effect will be an improvement in all grades of stock, and the demonstration that a good horse is as cheaply raised as a poor one.

The Career of Lucy.

Among the distinguished collection of trotting horses at the Fashion Stud Farm, Trenton, N. J., is the bay mare Lucy, who from about 1867 to 1872, was one of the greatest trotters in America. Lucy was bred by Mr. Job Butterworth, of Vinceutown, N. J., and was foaled in 1856. She was sired by the famous Jersey stallion George M. Patchen, and her dam was a mare by May Day, son of the racehorse Sir Henry, the renowned competitor of American Eclipse. She developed into a fine, slashing bay mare, and although showing an aptitude to trot at an early age, she did not appear upon the turf until 1865. Her first race was at Hartford, Conn., on Sept. 14th of that year. There were three horses against Lucy, viz., Artemus Ward, Honest Abe and Ben Allen. Four heats were trotted, but Honest Abe and Ben Allen were distanced in the first heat. Lucy, although beaten after winning the third heat in 2:37½, established a good reputation. Her second effort was a month later at New Haven. For a purse of $150 she beat Volcano and another horse in 2:40, 2:39 and 2:39. The subsequent year, 1866, she made a great stride forward, and at the Fashion Course, L. I., July 10th, she defeated Amber, Daisy Bowers, and three others in straight heats. Time, 2:33, 2:30 and 2:32½. Then at Boston, Sept. 11th, she defeated Leviathan and Fannie Allen under saddle, the second heat being trotted in 2:28¾. Four days after this race she was compelled to succumb to Mountain Maid, by Old Merrill, in slower time. Fearless was also in the race and won the first two heats. Two weeks further on, at the Fashion Course, she beat the fine mare Rosamond and Cora in 2:30, 2:30½, 2:31½, and 2:28. Rosamond won the third heat. She met the stallion Rhode Island, the sire of the celebrated trotting stallion Governor Sprague. At that period Dan Rice was the proper name of Rhode Island. It was a great race between the stallion and the mare, and before a settlement was reached five heats had been trotted. Lucy won the first heat in 2:32½, the stallion took the second in 2:28¾, Lucy captured the third heat in 2:28½ but the next two heats and the race were won by the stallion in 2:29½ and 2:27½. The last race that Lucy trotted in 1866 was against Uncle Dudley, at Boston, Nov. 22d. She beat Uncle very easily, the best time being 2:38½.

Lucy commenced the campaign of 1867 in June. She met a rather noted trotting gelding named Panic, who was sired by Sherman Black Hawk and the black gelding General Butler. At that time it took a good horse to beat the black gelding. The race took place over the Fashion Course and it was closely contested throughout. The manner in which Lucy started in the race had the appearance of being an easy victory for her. She won the first two heats in 2:32 and 2:31¼. Panic, however, showed up strong in the third heat and won in 2:30½. General Butler won the fourth heat in 2:27, which was the fastest of the race. The fifth heat was a dead one between Panic and General Butler in 2:28. Panic won the sixth heat in 2:32½. Lucy was then drawn. Panic won the deciding heat, all the rest being distanced for running. At Narragansett Park she beat Col. Maynard and Bruno in 2:27, 2:27 and 2:28, and four days afterwards, at the same place, she beat General Butler and Bruno in 2:28¾, 2:27 and 2:26½. Four races were then made between Lucy and Lady Thorne. The latter beat the daughter of Patchen in the first three, but in the last race Lucy turned the tables on the great one-eyed mare at Narragansett Park, heating her with Bruno and Rhode Island thrown in, in 2:27¾, 2:28, 2:26½ and 2:25½. Lady Thorne won the first heat. There was another race between Lady Thorne and Lucy that season which was won by Thorne. Previous to this contest Lucy had trotted against Rhode Island and Old Put, at New Haven, and defeated them. The following year, 1868, did not open very auspiciously for Lucy. Lady Thorne and her met six times, but it was impossible for Lucy to down the game Lady. At the Fashion Course, June 3d, she met General Butler again and defeated him, to saddle, in straight heats; time, 2:25½, 2:26, 2:22½. At Boston a month later a new opponent appeared upon the scene in Rollo Golddust. Lucy was matched against him to saddle, but the mare won handily, the best time being 2:24¼. On the sixteenth of the same month Lucy met Geldsmith Maid for the first time. Lucy was then twelve years old and the Maid a year younger. In the race with the two great mares was a horse named Fred Pense, but he did not prove to be a dangerous antagonist. Lucy beat the Maid in straight heats; time, 2:28, 2:29 and 2:24¼. Upon July 31st, Lucy's operations were transferred to Buffalo, where she beat Rollo Golddust and Silas Rich in 2:25¾, 2:31 and 2:27, and at Syracuse, New York, August 21st, she defeated George Palmer and Mountain Maid, thereby squaring accounts with the latter mare, who had beaten Lucy at the outset of her career. Four heats were trotted by the trio, Palmer taking the first heat in 2:26. Lucy then got the other three in 2:28¾. 2:29 and 2:25.

The year 1869 proved a disastrous one to Lucy. She won but one race throughout the season, and that was against American Girl, at the Fashion course, L. I., in 2:29½, 2:27½, and 2:25. American Girl beat her in seven races, Goldsmith Maid beat her one, Lady Thorne conquered her once, and the stallion George Wilkes scored a victory against her. The subsequent year, 1870, she showed a slight improvement, but it was plainly to be seen that her great powers were upon the wane. It was not the Lucy of former days. During the year in question she beat George Wilkes in four races, Mountain Boy and Henry being competitors in two of them. Then followed a succession of defeats. Goldsmith Maid lowered her old antagonist's colors in three races, George Wilkes got two races from her, and American Girl, as usual, showed her superiority over Lucy in four additional races. In 1871 she started out by defeating George Palmer, at Narragansett Park, in 2:26½, 2:25 and 2:24. It was not long after this race before an arrangement was concluded whereby the owners of Goldsmith Maid and Lucy "doubled up," and the two mares were taken a hippedroming tour through the principal places in the West. The two mares trotted a number of races together, but Lucy did not win a single race; in fact, she is not credited with a single heat. It must be said, however, that the exhibition did not show her true powers, as those who saw her confidently believe that she was a good match for the Maid, had it been the interest of those who controlled her to let her out.

It was in 1872 that Lucy made the grandest struggle of her life and succeeded in gaining her present record. She commenced the season at Philadelphia, June 7th, and was beaten by Goldsmith Maid in straight heats. A week later the stallion Jay Gould and the mare met for the first time in a race, and the stallion knocked her off her pins in slow time. On June 19th, at Mystic Park, Boston, Goldsmith Maid again beat her, and eight days afterwards Goldsmith Maid gave her another drubbing. At Fleetwood Park, July 9th, of the same year, a great contest took place between American Girl, Lucy, Goldsmith Maid and Henry. American Girl won. The four horses met again at Cleveland, O., and this time the Maid won, and still later Goldsmith Maid beat the trio again. At Buffalo Aug. 9th, the four horses had another tussle. Goldsmith Maid was the favorite and American Girl second choice. It was a stubborn race and one of the most exciting that had ever taken place up to that time. Lucy won the first heat in 2:18¾, American Girl took the second in 2:17¼, but Lucy ended the race by winning the succeeding two heats in 2:19¾ and 2:22. Goldsmith Maid made great endeavors to win, but she could only get as far as second in each of them. The same year Goldsmith Maid and Lucy were taken to California upon a tour, similar to their Western one a year previous. The two mares made their first appearance at Sacramento, and the Maid beat her. The same mare won another victory at San Francisco. Lucy wound up the season by beating the noted gelding Occident, the fastest horse on the Pacific Coast. The race took place at Alameda, and only two heats were trotted, the California horse being distanced in the second heat in 2:20. The year 1873 found Lucy upon her old stamping ground in the East, but she trotted in but one race during the season, and that was against Goldsmith Maid and American Girl at Cleveland, August 2d. Lucy won in 2:21¾, 2:23¾ and 2:24¼. American Girl was second in all the heats, Geldsmith Maid being distanced in the first heat. She was then permanently retired from the turf. Although her form is bent with age—twenty-nine years—the grand old mare still retains many evidences of her former greatness.—*Sporting Life.*

Winter Reveries.

[Brighton Beacher, in N. Y. Sportsman.]

I was down to the Beach on Friday last, and I do not believe I was ever there on a more magnificent day. The land breeze loaded the air with the perfumes of Long Island's miniature forests, the January sun glared out of the heavens with all the blazing effrontery of a highly-polished copper saucepan, and sky and ocean blended into a most delicious sympbony in ever-changing blue.

The poor, spavined equine wretches that propel the shattered remnants of vehicles madly along the asphalt road in the halcyon days of Summer now rest the rest of the weary, but otherwise much remained unchanged. The "old familiar faces" still beamed down on us from museum wall and side-show fence, as in the days of yore, and all Coney Island seemed to smile. As I walked along a little hug, encouraged by the warm sun, forced his way up out of his hole in the sand; took me in from head to foot; saw that I had not yet shed my overcoat, and with a weary sigh went down again for another couple of months' nap.

It was awful lonesome over at the track. A deep silence, which seemed to grow a foot deeper every minute, brooded over the entire place. In fact, the only place that I know of that can out-do in pure, unadulterated gloominess, a race-course with the flags down, is a theatre with the lights out. The ghosts of departed memories linger round and gave it more or less a graveyard air, and contrary to the Bard of Avon's teachings, even "the lofty and shrill-sounding throat" of a bantam in front of McMahon's stable seemed unable to lay the troubled spirits. A few horses walked sadly up and down on the straw walks on the other side of the track, but the morass of soggy swamp that yawned between us was entirely too suggestive of wet feet and pneumonia for me to think of any closer investigation. A German employed about the place told me, in his shattered English, that the flag would go up on Washington's Birthday, but, as he also told me that they intended having dog races down there, I think his information may be taken *cum grano salis.*

The St. Martin's Summer that we have been enjoying during the past two weeks is positively abnormal. The memory of the oldest inhabitant goes not back to anything like it. All the mild Winters of olden times are left in the shade. Old Jack Frost seems in hard luck. The snow, rain, sleet, hail, and other concomitants out of which he has, in late years, furnished us with a most delightful meteorological hash, seems this year to have slipped his icy fingers. The face of the average plumber is as long as his bill was wont to be in other years, and there's a rosebud in my bedroom window that is trying its hardest to bud. It is just the "pie" Winter for trainers, though, and if it only keeps up, even the unluckiest of them will begin to think that the powers that be have not entirely lost all self-respect. There has hardly been a rough day since '85 stepped into the ring to fight his round with the old scythe bearer, that the horses Wintering hereabouts could not do good work, if their trainers so desired. Some weatherwise persons, however, declare that the Winter, though a mild one, will linger long in the lap o' Spring, and all the advantage will thus be lost. Let us hope not. Let us rather long for a short Winter and a merry one.

Books will soon open on the Spring events, and the neat little combination spider will invite the "sucker" fly to come in and bite at five to one over a fifteen to one chance. I am "dead sore" on the combination ever since I made a little computation last Winter, and found that if the horses I picked had won, I, with the same amount of money, could have won $300 more in one week by backing them in the mutuels than I could in their books. So those who are thinking of trying to catch some of the long odds on the Derby and the Cup, I say simply: Don't. If you have a real good thing it will keep, and on the other hand, quite a number of those seemingly good ones, as you know, and as I know, each year turn out to be more or less of the Dead Sea fruit order. It's a long while till the flag falls, and there's many a slip between here and Brooklyn, as the venerable minstrel joke has it:

> "Prophets a many their views will give.
> And the Palmer winked his eye,
> But there's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip
> When the lot comes driving by."

I can hardly believe that this loudly trumpeted determination of certain Western hookmakers to give up altogether the practice of making books on the Spring events is really meant. The field is too rich a one to be thus voluntarily abandoned, and there must be a rat somewhere, if we could only smell it out. These explanations about the bookmakers losing vast sums over the Derby, the Merchants, and the Cup in years gone by are too gauzy; they won't stand soap and water, they won't "washee." Uncasy is the head that makes a book, but when it is one of the all-around specie, with a neat margin for profit over all, I fail to see where the uneasiness has much of a chance to get its fine work in.

We know very few instances of the lambs skinning the "hookies." It is when this privileged class turn on one another after the fashion of dog eat dog that the fur begins to fly. If they would only be content with the goods the gods provide in the shape of "suckers" and lambs, all would then be well with them, but they won't. They must buck up against one another, "for 'tis their nature to," and dire is the result.

There is only one thing I admire in the English, and that is their love of horses. They are bred-in-the-bone sportsmen, and nowhere on the face of God's footstool can be found a race more thoroughly in love with horse-racing or more anxious to do anything that will in even the slightest degree contribute to the improvement of that sport. But the law just passed there, forbidding jockeys to own or train horses, or to receive money from anyone but their employer, is a most sweeping measure and one liable to lead the poor, overworked stewards by the nose into laberynthic difficulties. How on earth they ever hope to enforce the last part of it is a little information I would really like to acquire. Do they expect the jock to mount to the housetop, yea to the chimney top, and there proclaim to all whom it may concern that he on such-and-such a day received from Lord So-and-So this and that amount for value received? As the honorable Bardwell Slote would say, "N. M—not much."

The move tending to the suppression of the owner or trainer jocks is not a particularly bright one, either. Of course, a man can hardly own or train one horse in a race and ride another, and prove faithful to both his charges. Human nature is weak, and no man can serve two masters and serve both faithfully. But, surely, the fact that a man owns or trains the horse he is riding is not liable to prove an incentive to his pulling him. Suppose we have had one or two instances this year when the jockey-owner system did not seem to redound greatly to the credit of the turf, is that a reason why the honest members of the same guild should be shut out from all prospective profit? The action of the English authorities would, I think, if scraped to the heart, reveal a germinant principle *sin generis* with that which caused "a fine old English gentleman," in days of yore, to rather snappishly declare, "Horse-racing is a pastime, sir, not a profession."

Cleveland Bay Horses.

The Cleveland Bay, from the north Yorkshire and Cleveland districts of England, has acquired considerable popularity in the United States, but persistent buyers from this side of the water seem to have thrown the breeders on the other side of it into a feverish state. Fearing that all that was good of the Cleveland Bay breed would find its way to America, the farmers were urged by the landed proprietors not to sell their brood mares to Americans. A correspondent of London *Land and Water* writes:

"The advice so given has had some effect, and now that a society has been established for the purpose of keeping a stock book and record, and also for encouraging the breed of Clevelands, farmers are very chary of parting with these animals; and, indeed, there seems to be a general disposition to enter heart and soul into the objects which the society have in view. Nothing daunted, however, the Yankees continue to pay occasional visits to the North country districts, and offer big sums for likely animals. During the past weeks two buyers from Illinois, U. S. A., have traversed the Whitby district, and have made temptiug offers to several of the farmers; and the circumstances of their appearing on the scene just before the general rent day is somewhat suggestive, particularly when it is so well known that the times are not very propitious for agriculturists and the farming community generally. So far as the immediate district of Whitby is concerned, however, the importunities of the enterprising Americans have not been rewarded with that measure of success which, doubtless, they anticipated. The district of Whitby is well known to have some of the purest strains of the Cleveland breed, and there is no wonder that it is a favorite field for those Americans who seek to enrich their own country with the addition of these grand animals. The frequency of the visits of these gentry, and the necessarily frequent communications which have been made, may have taught the Northern farmers lessons in that 'cuteness for which natives of the vast undeveloped country on the other side of the Atlantic are usually so distinguished, and the profits of these lessons, added to their own inherent shrewdness, have probably developed in them that which proves more than a match for the visitors. Thus, when a farmer is now asked what he will take for his broodmare, he will promptly hut firmly reply, "200 guineas," where, two or three years ago, he would have been very glad to have taken perhaps less than 100 guineas. This "floors" the Yankee, for he sees at once that, however much he may exercise his native ingenuity, he will be unable to induce the farmer to abate his terms to such a degree as to allow for him what he considers a due margin of profit. In three cases which came under my personal knowledge, the prices asked by the farmers were 200 guineas for a seven-year-old broodmare, and 100 guineas for an eight-year-old broodmare, and 100 guineas for a yearling—all of the Cleveland breed. The owners would not abate one shilling, and the Americans had to leave without making a bargain. Their offers were 150 guineas for the first, 90 guineas for the second, and 80 guineas for the yearling."

The "Deacon's Mare."

A Chicago telegram says: Sporting men here are much interested in a suit which is on trial in Judge Smith's court. H. V. Bemis, the well-known brewer and horseman, is the plaintiff, and Jacob F. Studebaker, one of the South Bend, Ind., wagon manufacturers, is defendant. The amount involved is only $644, but the case is nevertheless being contested very bitterly. In 1879 Bemis and Studebaker were in Boston and were introduced to the Rev. "Adirondack" Murray and a deacon in his church named Bixby. Murray and Bixby owned a handsome mare, which they called Victoria, and represented her, it is alleged, to be a "green horse," having no record on the track. Studebaker says Bemis took a fancy to the mare, and Bemis says Studebaker was the one who liked her. At all events, between them they paid the Rev. Mr. Murray and Deacon Bixby $1,850 for her, and spent $99 bringing her to Chicago.

She was entered as a green mare at the Chicago Driving Park Spring Meeting, and a driver named Crawford recognized her as an old trotter named the Bell of Oneida. He charged them with trying to run in a "ringer," and they felt very much embarrassed at the position in which they were placed. The mare was ruled out. Shortly after this Mr. McAvoy, Mr. Bemis' partner, went to Boston to sell the trotter Bonesetter, and while there arranged with Deacon Bixby to exchange Victoria for a mare named Kittie Lambert, giving $700 to boot. McAvoy gave Bixby a check for $700, shipped Victoria, received Kitty Lambert, and then stopped payment on the check. Later Mr. Bemis went East, and while in Springfield, Mass., was arrested on a capias for complicity in the deal. After giving $30,000 bail and making a good many negotiations, he settled the matter by paying Bixby $1,575.

The present suit is upon a claim of Bemis for $102, which he says Studebaker still owes on the purchase price of their "ringer," and $500 for his expenses in going to Boston to settle the capias matter and one-half the expenses of keeping and handling Victoria when she was put on the track here with Van Ness as her driver. The suit was decided in Mr. Bemis' favor.

The Thoroughbred Horse—His Breeding and Origin.

We have previously mentioned the best of the early importations, the most of them imported prior to the Revolntion. There are a few others whicb shonld be meutioned, as some of onr very best racehorses and most snccessfnl stallions and broodmares trace to them. Among the number are Jnniper, imported into Maryland, hy Babraham, son of the Godolphiu Arabian, dam Aura, by the Stamford Turk, granddam hy Duke of Devonshire's Conqneror, brother to Qniet Cuddy, by Mr. Lister's Fox, ont of own sister to Blacklegs, by Flying Childers; the celebrated race mare Mollie Jackson has a cross of his blood. Figure, imported hy Dr. Hamilton, by Grey Fignre, son of Bashaw (Old Standard), by Young Belgrade, son of the Belgrade Turk, dam Mariamne, by Victorioue, son of Fox, out of a daughter of Partner, by Jigg, son of the Byerly Turk. He won many races after his importation, and sired Rochester, Brown and Grey Figure, Harmony, the latter out of Stella, hy imp. Othello, and the dam of Hall's Union, and Republican. Figure was also sire of Moll, ont of Old Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair. Moll was the dam of Maj. Moll, by imp. Obscurity, son of Eclipse, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon, son of imp. Flimnap, Cockfighter, a famons racer, by imp. Grey Highlauder. Maj. Moll was the dam of Patrick Highlander, by imp. Brown Highlander, son of Paymaster; by Blauk, son of the Godolphin Arabian. Jane Hnnt is the branch of the great racing family represented by John Bascomb, Mary Morris, Wild Irishman, Frankfort, Parole, etc.; Valiant, imported into Virginia, by Dormons, son of the Godolphin Arabian, dam by Crah, son of the Alcock Arabian, and Vampire, by Regulus, son of the Godolphin Arabian, dam Wildair's dam, hy Steady, son of Flying Childers—the blood of both appear in some very superior racehorses; Whirligig, by Captain, son of Cartouch, by the Bald Galloway, dam hy Blacklegs, son of Flying Childers, and Whitington, hy Brother to Whitenose, son of the Godolphin Arabian and sister to Blaze by Flying Childers, dam by the Stanyan Arabian. It is to the latter blood that the family of horses represented by Woodpecker, Old Court, Queen Mary, Nantura, the dam of Longfellow and the granddam of Ten Broeck, trace their origin. There were also some mares which becaue famous as the dams of noted racers in the early history of the turf, and to which some of the most distinguished and valuable racing families of the present day trace their origin: Molly Pacolet, imported into Philadelphia by Mr. Hiltzheimer, by Pacolet, by Blank, son of the Godolphin Arabian, dam Whiteneck, by Crah, by the Alcock Arabian. She was the dam of Selima, hy Selim, and Quaker Lass, hy imp. Juniper. Mary Gray, imported into Virginia, by Ronndhead, son of Flying Childers, and Roxana, the dam of Lath and Cade, her dam Ringhone, dam of the Ancaster Starling, hy Partuer, son of Jigg, by the Byerly Turk. She is said to have produced seven fillies hy imp. Jolly Roger, among which were Poll Flaxen, Nancy, and Bonuie. Silver was another of the famons mares, imported .by Wm. Surry, of Virginia. She was by the Belsize Arabiau, dam by Croft's Partner, son of Jigg, ont of an own sister to the famons Roxana, dam of Lath and Cade, which first brought the Godolphin Arabian into notice, by the Bald Galloway. It is to her daughter Sally Painter, by Evans' imp. Sterling, son of the Belsize Arahian, that Diana, by Clodius, the dam of Minerva, by imp. Obscurity, Rosetta, by imp. Centinel, son of Blank, and Jett, by Flimnap, and many of the most distinguished racing families of Tennessee trace their excellence and great racing powers. The last of the mares which we deem necessary to mention, and to which the greatest and the best of all the American racing families trace their origin, is Dnchess, called also Diamond. She was owned hy Gen. Spottswood, and was by the Cullen Brown Arahian, brought into England by Mr. Mosco, from Constantinople, aud became the property of Lord Cullen. He was the sire of Camillns, a famous racer, Whimsey, Dragon's dam, Basto, Hackney and Matron. tbe dam of Gossamer and Bay Richmond. Her dam was Lady Thigh, hy Croft's Partner, son of Jigg, by Byerly Turk, granddam own sister to Goliah, hy Old Greyhonnd, son of King William's white Barb Chillaby and a Natural Barb mare, great granddam Sampson and Sophonisba's dam by the Curwen Bay Barb, out of a danghter of the D'Arcy chestnnt Arabian. Duchess was the dam of Apollo, by imp. Traveler, a famons horse in his day, True Whig, hy Fitzhngh's Regulus, son of imp. Fearnanght, Diana, by imp. Fearnanght, a filly by imp. Regnlus, to which Annette, by imp. Shark, the progenitor of the great racing family represented by Old and Young Maid of the Oaks, to which Medoc, Midas, Cora, Gipsy, Katy Ann, Marshal Duroc, Cinderella and their descendants, Prior, Motto, Nannie Lewis, Sally Lewis, John Morgan, Acrobat, the nnbeaten Sensation, and nnmbers of other famous racehorsee and broodmares trace, including Seagull, by Sir Archy, and Transport, by Virginins, son of imp. Diomed, she the dam of Sir Archy Montorio (Big Archy), sire of the famous Rodolpb; Sir William of Transport, by Sir Archy, and Bertrand, Jr., by Bertrand, son of Sir Archy, and Eliza, by imp. Bedford. It is very instructive to the student of turf history to observe how closely the best of all these many descendants of this noted mare are inbred to the Oriental sourccs from which the racehorse originated. Duchess, by the Cnllen Arabian, her daughter by Regulus, son of Regulus, by the Godolnin Arabian; True Whig, by Fitzhugh's Regulns, son of Fearnaught, by Regulns, son of the Godolphin Arahian, ont of Jenny Dismal, by Dismal, son of the Godolphin Arabian; Gallant, by imp. Fearnaught, dam by Sober John, son of Rib, by Alcock Arabian; Rockingham, by Partner, ont of Blossom, by Sloe. son of Crab; Partner, by Moreton's imp. Traveler, by Partner, son of Jigg, out of Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian; Annette, by Shark, son of Marske, sire of English Eclipse, he by Sqnirt, son of Bartlet's Childers; Shark'e dam, by Snap, son of Snip, by Flying Childers. Annette was the dam of Nancy Air, by imp. Bedford, son of Dungannon, by Eclipse, dam Fairy, by Highflyer, son of Herod; granddam Fairy Qneen, by Young Cade, son of Cade, by the Godolphin Arabian, and Maid of the Oaks, by imp. Spread Eagle, son of Volnnteer, by Eclipse, dam by Highflyer, son of Herod, ont of a daughter of Engineer, son of Sampson, by Blaze, by Flying Childers; Young Maid of the Oaks, by imp. Expedition, son of Pegasne, by Eclipse, dam Active, by Woodpecker, son of Herod. The best of the produce of Young Maid of the Oaks, to which all the famons horses throngh that branch trace, were Medoc, by American Eclipse, son of Duroc, by imp. Diomed, son of Florizel, by Herod, and the sisters to Medoc. Cora and Gipsy; and Katy Aun, by Ogle's Oscar, son of imp. Gabriel, by Dorimant, aud Vixen, by imp. Medley, son of Gimcrack, by Cripple, son of the Godolphin Arabian. Katy Ann was the dam of Lady Thompkins, by American Eclipse, son of Duroc, by Diomed, and she the dam of Tranbyana, hy imp. Tranby, son of Blacklock, by Whitelock, by Hambletonian, by King Fergus, by Eclipse; Tranby's dam, by Orville, by Benningbrough, by King Fergus, by Eclipse; Motto, by imp. Barefoot, son of Tramp, hy Dick Andrews, by Joe Andrews, hy Eclipse; Barefoot's dam Rosamond, hy Buzzard, hy Woodpecker, by Herod; Fiat (Blue filly), hy imp. Hedgeford, son of Filho-da-Puta, by Haphazard, by Sir Peter, by Highflyer, by Herod, dam of Hedgeford, by Orville. Motto was the dam of Naunie Lewis, Sally Lewis and My Lady, hy imp. Glencoe, son of Sultan, hy Selim, by Buzzard, hy Woodpecker, hy Herod. Selim's dam was hy Alexander, son of Eclipse; Snltan's dam Bacchante, by Williamson's Ditto, son of Sir Peter, out of sister to Calomel, by Mercury, son of Eclipse; Glencoe's dam Trampoline, by Tramp, his granddam Web, by Waxy, hy Potso's, hy Eclipse. Nannie Lewis nrodnced Aldebaran, hy Commodore, son of Boston. My Lady's best produce was Onward, by Ringgold, he by Boston, son of Timoleon. by Sir Archy, ont of Flirtilla, Jr., by Sir Archy, she out of Old Flirtilla, hy Sir Archy, closely inbred to Diomed, a grandson of Herod. Sally Lewis was the dam of John Morgan, hy Sovereign, hy Emilius, by Orville; Sovereign's dam was Flenr de Lis, by Bourhon, by Sorcerer, by Trumpator, by Conductor, hy Matchem; Hunter's Lexington, Glenrose, Snsan Beane and Acrobat—all by Lexington, Lotta, by Hunter's Glencoe, son of Glencoe and Fiat, by Hedgeford. Snsan Beane is the dam of Stratford, Snsquehanna and the great Sensation, by Leamington, a much inbred horse to Eclipse, Herod and Matchem in his collateral branches. Duchess was also the dam of a filly by imp. Jack of Diamouds; son also of the Cullen Arabian and a danghter of the Darley Arabian. This filly bred to Ariel, brother to Partner, by Traveler, out of Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian, throngh a danghter of Fearnanght and Highflyer, son of English Highflyer and Angelica, hy Snap, produced Maria, by Melzar, son of imp. Medley, and Kitty Fisher, by Symme's Wildair, son of Fearnanght. She gave ns Lady Grey, by Rohin Grey, son of Royalist, by Saltram, by Eclipse, dam a daughter of Herod, Rohin Grey's dam, by Grey Diomed, son of imp. Medley. From this famons mare, Lady Grey, came Rowena, by Sumpter, son of Sir Archy, out of the Robin Mare, by Rohin Redbreast, son of Sir Peter, and Wreu, hy Woodpecker. Rowena produced Alice Carneal, by imp. Sarpedon, by Emilius, hy Orville, dam Icaria, by the Flyer, by Vandyke, Jr., by Walton, son of Sir Peter, Sarpedon's granddam hy Dick Andrews, hy Joe Andrews, out of May hy Beninghrough. Alice Carneal is the dam of the great Lexington, hy Boston. Lady Grey also produced Lucy, by Orphan, son of Ball's Florizel, by Diomed: Orphan's dam, hy Diomed. Lucy produced Blacknose, hy Medoc, and Lucilla, by Trumpator, son of Tickle Toby, hy Alfred, hy Matchem, dam by Hickory, son of Whip, by Saltram, by Eclipse. Lucilla produced a filly by Tranby, which produced Vandal, Volga, etc., by Glencoe; Levity, by Trnstee, son of Catton, by Golumpus, by Gohanna, by Mercury, hy Eclipse; Trustee's dam Emma, by Whisker, by Waxy, by Eclipse. Levity was the dam of Ruric, by imp. Sovereign; Lightsome and Mildred, by imp. Glencoe; Brenna, by imp. Knight of St. George; Legatee and Lever, by Lexington. From Mildred and Lightsome are descended some of tbe best racehorses of onr time, including Sprightly, dam of Volturno; Nevada, dam of Lnke Blackhnrn; Crncifix, dam of St. Augustine and granddam of Leonatus; Minx, the dam of Monitor; Stamps, dam of Louisette, Nora Worth, dam of Force, with Mildred's son, Monarchist, all tracing in direct lines to the three great strains of blood—Eclipse, Matchem and Herod.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Trotting Season of '48.

[Straightedge in N. Y. Sportsman.]

May 17th saw the ball in motion for 1848, at Buffalo, N. Y., since noted as the foremost city in the conntry as a trotting centre. Chatanqna Chief met and defeated St. Lawrence and Smoke, the latter distanced in the first heat, St. Lawrence making a dead heat with the Chief in the second and fourth, and winning the third, bnt was drawn in the fifth, leaving the valiant Chief without a competitor.

June 1st, at Chicago, Lady Jane and Jack Rossiter had a race of two-mile heats for $1,000, the Lady winuing in straight heats. June 7th, over the Centreville (L. I.) course, Lady Snffolk, Lady Moscow, and Americns had a race of two-mile heats, aud it proved a desperate struggle. Lady Snffolk won the first heat, Lady Moscow the second; the third was a dead heat between the two Ladies. Americns was now ruled ont for not winning a heat, and indeed this good horse had been under a cloud for some years, and his last winning race was in the year 1846. Lady Suffolk and Lady Moscow fought the fonrth heat from the word to the wire, but the former won after a desperate struggle. This race was equivalent to an eighth-heat race at the present day, and when we consider the amount of hard work trotters were compelled to do, the only wonder is that they were enabled to stand np and make the records that were recorded.

Jnne 26th, Lady Jane and Jack Rossiter came together again at Chicago in a race of two-mile heats, and again the Lady was victorious, Rossiter winning only the second heat.

July 1st, Chatanqua Chief, Rossiter, and Lady Jane met at the same place in a race of three-mile heats, and the Lady won in straight heats. On the 4th inst., over the Centreville Course, Lady Suffolk defeated James K. Polk, the noted pacer, in a race of two-mile heats. The 17th of the eame month Suffolk met and defeated Lady Sutton in straight heats, three in five. The following week, 22d inst., Suffolk again met and defeated the pacer James K. Polk at two-mile heats, he, however, drawing a 220-lhs. wagon, while she went to harness. It took four heats to decide the battle, Suffolk wiuning the first, Polk the second in 5:16, which was very fast, considering that the wagon he drew was far heavier than any man now drives ou the road; the third was a dead heat, in 5:17; and the Lady won the fonrth heat and race in 5:16. This was the last race she won that year, an accident necessitating throwing her out of training.

Sept. 8th, Jack Rossiter won his first race of the year, defeating Lady Jane and Chatanqna Chief at two-mile heats, both beiug distanced in the first heat. Time, 5:08. This occurred at Buffalo, N. Y., and is the first race that this afterward well-known horse was ever credited with winuing. Sept. 30th, at Albany, N. Y., he met and defeated Lady Moscow in straight heats.

Oct. 13th, the two came together again over the Union Course, and this time Rossiter distanced his competitor in the first heat.

Oct. 9th, Grey Eagle and Lady Sutton came together in a race of mile heats over the Union Course, L. I., for $2,000, Eagle going to saddle and Sutton to harness, the former winning in straight heats. On the 17th, they again met over the same course, under the same conditions, and again the Lady was vanqnished. Oct. 20th, over the Union Course, Trustee, a chestnut gelding, by Trustee, dam the celebrated mare Fanny Pullen, started for a stake of $1,500, to trot twenty miles in one hour, and won. Time, 59:35½. This ramained the best on record for seventeen years, until Captain McCowan put the record at 58:25, where it still remains.

The campaign was brought to a close Nov. 1st, hy the brown gelding Mack (who for several years after was very prominent) winuing his first race, defeating Jenny Liud in a race of mile heats, three in five, she winning the first and third. Mack subseqnently became the property of John McArdle, of Albany, N. Y., and was acquired a record.

The year 1849 had scarcely been nshered in before the sport began. Jan. 24th, Mack and Doughnuts had a race of two mile heats, to saddle, at Albany, and Mack carried off the honors. May 16th, at the same place, Mack defeated Lady Moscow and Jack Rossiter in a race of two-mile heats, to saddle, Rossiter winning the first heat, and Lady Moscow the third.

June 5th, at Providence, R. I., Lady Mack, Lady Suffolk, Grey Eagle and Trouble trotted a race, mile heats, three in five, to saddle, Snffolk carrying 156 lbs., the others regulation weight, 145 lbs. Mack won in straight heats, Trouble getting the flag in the first heat. Best time, 2:29½. The next day they went another race of mile heats, three in five, in harness, all starting except Tronble, and this time Lady Suffolk proved the victor, Mack being distanced in the second heat. The following day Lady Snffolk and Mack trotted a race of two-mile heats, to harness, and the Lady distanced her opponent in the first heat. Here were three races in three days, two at mile heats, three in five, and one at two-mile heats. What man to-day would think of punishing a horse in such a manner? Jnne 14th, Mack, Lady Suffolk and Grey Eagle met at Boston, mile heats, three in five, to saddle, and Mack was the victor, Lady Snffolk winning the second heat in 2:26, which is her record to saddle; Mack winning the first, third and fourth, his best time 2:27, in the third heat, also his record. June 25th, over the Union Course, Lady Snffolk and Pelham had a race of mile heats, the latter being distanced in the second heat. Best time, 2:29½.

July 2d, at the Centreville Course Lady Snffolk, Pelham and Jack Rossiter met in a race of mile heats, three in five, the Lady winning the first, second and fifth heats; Pelham winning the third and fourth. Best time, 2:28, by Pelham, in the third heat.

July 9th, at the Union Conrse Mack defeated Lady Snffolk in a race of mile heats, three in five, the Lady winning the first heat in 2:28. The following day Mack, Suffolk and Jack Rossiter trotted a race of two-mile heats, to saddle, and again Mack was victorious, Lady Suffolk heiug drawn in the second heat. On the 18th of the same month at Philadelphia, Pa., Mack defeated Gen. Taylor in a race of mile heats, three in five. Best time, 2:30.

Aug. 3d, Lady Snffolk, Lady Sutton and Pelham had a hot race, seven heats over the Centreville Conrse, L. I. Lady Suffolk won the first and second, Lady Snttou the third and fonrth, Pelham being distanced in the third, the fifth and sixth were dead heats between the Ladies, and Lady Suffolk, after a hot struggle, landed tbe seventh to her credit. Time of race, 2:29½, 2:31, 2:30, 2:31½, 2:32, 2:31, 2:38. Although the art of conditioning a horse was not as well understood as now, it will be observed there is but one and one-half seconds difference in time between the first and sixth heats. A fact which speaks volnmes for the game, enduring qualities that marked onr early trotters. Do we really breed any gamer, "better laeters" than we did fifty years ago, and is not the improvement in the records dne more to the greater advancement made in fitting the horses, constructing the tracks, lessening the weights of vehicles, and the thousand and one appliances since devised to assist in bringiug out the speed that natnre has given? Does not the history of the turf rather demonstrate that as regards stont breeding we excelled fifty years ago, and that the greater degree of speed has been prodnced by the acquisit on of knowledge hy man in handling and developing? Where are the trotters bred to-day that could stand the amount of work imposed npon the trotter of early times, remembering that it required just as much exertion for Lady Suffolk to trot a mile in harness in 2:26½ with her disadvantages as it did Maud S. in 2:09¼ with her advantages? Where would Maud S. be were she asked to stand up and trot the races that Lady Suffolk did for sixteen years, meeting all comers, trotting races of five, four, three, two and one mile heats, sometimes a race each day for several consecutive days? Classes were not known then, but the programme was varied by a race one day at mile heats, the following at two-mile heats, etc., or by trotting one day to saddle and the next to harness. Still the gallant Lady placed a record to her credit that stood at the head of records for twelve years.

Sept. 25th, Black Hawk, Cassius M. Clay, and St. Lawrence trotted a race over the Union course, the former winning in straight heats. On the 28th Lady Suffolk and Lady Sutton met over the centreville course in a race of mile heats, three in five, suffolk winning; but on October 8th Lady Sutton turned the tables by defeating, at two-mile heats, both Suffolk and Pelham, distancing the latter in the third heat. This was the only race that Lady Sutton won during the year, and yet she was a very game, fast mare, and a friend of mine who has seen her trot many races tells me no race was too long for her, and that she would fight for every heat with a bull-dog tenacity; but Lady Suffolk had a trifle the most speed, and, as the reader understands, everything then was free for all.

Oct. 17th, Lady Snffolk defeated Trnstee and Pelham in a race of three-mile heats, Trustee winning the first in 7:45½, and the Lady the following two in 7:52, 7:57.

On the 23d the Lady defeated Black Hawk in a race of mile heats, three in five, to wagons and drivers weighing 350 lbs. Best time, 2:40.

Nov. 7th she again met and vanquished Trustee at three-mile heats in 8:13, 8:17.

On the 12th she defeated the pacer Dan Miller, at two-mile heats, he winning the first in 5:03½.

Nov. 29th, Gray Eagle, defeated Lady Suffolk in a race of mile heats, three in five, at Boston. This closed the campaign for the year.

Lady Suffolk had started nineteen times, winuing twelve races, two at three-mile heats, two at two-mile heats, and the balance three in five, mile heats.

James Littlejohn, of Sutter county, has been appointed by Governor Stoneman a Director for the Thirteenth Agricultural District, which is composed of the counties of Sacramento, Yolo, Yuba and Sutter.

Governor Stoneman has appointed Truman Anderson, of San Luis Obispo county, as a Director of Agricultural District No. 7, for the term expiring December 1, 1888, vice L. M. Warden, term expired.

W. W. Bair has closed his connection with Chester Park, Cincinnati. He will remove his horses, including Maud S., to Belmont Park, Philadelphia.

Jay-Eye-See and Phallas are still roaming their [illegible] near Lexington, Ky. Their jogging will commence [illegible] 1st.

California Entries at Coney Island.

In the nominations to ths stakss of the Consy Ieland Jocksy Clnb, which closed Jan. 1st, ths following Californians appear:

Consy Island Stakes; for three-yeer-olds and upwards. One mile and a furlong. Fifty subscribers.
E. J. Baldwin. b c Volante, 3, by Grinstead—Sistsr Anns.
E. J. Beldwin, ch c Verano, 3,by Grinstead—Jennis D.
G. R. Buchanen, ch g Jim Reuwick, agsd, hy Jos Hooker—Big Gun.

Coney Island Cnp. Two miles and a quartsr. Twenty-one subscribsrs.
E. J. Baldwin, br f Fellen Leaf, 4, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.

Great Two-Ysar-Old-Sslling Sweepstakss. Thres-qnartsrs of a mils. Fifty-one subscribers.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Maricopa, by Lexington—Athola.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Glen Almond, hy Griustead—Glsnita.

Ssliing swesjstakes; for three-year-olds eud upwards. Ons mile and a furlong. Nine subecribers.
E. J. Baldwin, ch g Grismer, 5, by Grinstsad—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, ch g Rapido, 3, by Griustead—Experiment.

Ths Emporium; a sweepstakss for three-ysar-olds. One mile and a half. Seventy-six subscribers.
Rancho dsl Paso, hlk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra (for. Belle.)
Rancho del Paso, ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom—Moselle.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Verauo,hy Grinstead—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, h or br f Mira, hy Grinstead—Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Missiou Belle, hy Grinstsad—Josie C.

The Suburban; a haudicap swsepstakes. One mile and a quarter. One hundred and seven subscribers.
G. R. Buchanan, ch g Jim Renwick, agsd, by Joe Hooksr—Big Gun.
E. J. Baldwin, ch g Grismer, 5, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, ch f, Mission Belle, 3, by Grinstead—Josie C.

Swift Stakes; a sweepstakes for thres-ysar-olds. Seven furlongs. Fifty Subscribers.
Rancho del Paso, ch c Tyraut, by Great Tom—Mosells.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Verano, by Grinstead—Jeunie D.
E. J. Baldwiu, b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead—Josie C.

Great Post Stakss; a post sweepstakes of $200 each. p. p., for two-year-olds (foals of 1883). Thrse-quartsrs of a mile. Fourtcen Snbscribers.
E. J. Baldwin b f Mollie McCarthy's Last, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silvsr Cloud, by Grinstsad—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Lijsro, by Ruthsrford—Jsnnis D.

Spindrift Stakes; for three-year-olds (foals of 1882). One mils and a qnarter. Sixty-six Subscribers.
Rancho del Paso, blk c Hidalgo, by Jos Daniels—Elsctra (Belle).
Rancho del Paso, ch c Tyrant, hy Great Tom—Moselle.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Volante, by Grinstsad—Sister Anns.
E. J. Baldwin, br c Brandywine, by Lsxington—Mollis McCarthy.

Autumn Meeting.

Autumn Stakes; for two-ysar-olds, (foals of1883). Thrse-quarters of a mils. Ninety-nins subscribers.
Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
Rancho del Paso, b f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Katis Darling, by Longfield—Bslle Dale.
Rancho del Paso, b f Fortuna, by Wheatley—Rebecca.
Rancho del Paso, b c Epicure, by Enquirer—Benecia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josis C.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Lijero, by Rutherford—Jsnnie D.

Ssptembsr Stakes; for thres-ysar-olds, (foals of 1882). Ons mile and three-quarters. Sixty-ssven snbscribsrs.
Rancho del Paso, blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Danisls—Electra, (Bells).
Rancho del Paso, ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom—Moelle.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Garland, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Valiant, by Monday—Lady Evangeline.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Verano, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, b or br f Mira, by Grinstead—Blossom.

Grsat Long Ieland Stakes; for all agss. Two-mile heats. Ten snbscribers.
E. J. Baldwin, blk f Freda, 4, by Wildidle—Frolic.

The Bridgs Handicap; for three-ysar-olds, (foals of 1882). Ons mile and a half. Eighty-thrss subscribsrs.
Rancho del Paso, blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra (formerly Belle).
Rancho del Paso, ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom—Moselle.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Valiant, by Monday—Lady Evangsline.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Garland, by Shannon—Sallie Gardnsr.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Bishop, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sistsr Anue.
E. J. Baldwiu, ch c Verano, by Grinetead—Jennie D.

Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883). Seven furlongs. Twenty-six subscribers.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Gusnn, by Flood—Gleudew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, h f Keepsake, hy Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, h c Plato, by Sbannon—Planetia.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Primsro, hy Grinstead—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Solid Silver, by Grinstead—Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Mollie McCarthy's Last, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy.

Great Eastern Handicap; for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883). Three-quarters of a mile. Oue hundred and twenty-one subscribers.
Rancho del Paso, hr c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
Rancho del Paso, b f Precioso, hy Glenelg—Stamps.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Katie Darling, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paeo, b f Fortuna, by Wheatley—Rebecca.
Rancho del Paso, b c Epicure, by Enquirer—Beneeia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardsy, by Flood—Sallis Gardnsr.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Less, hy Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Gnsnn, by Flood—Glsndsw.
Pelo Alto Stock Farm, h f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, br f Harriet, by Flood—Hawthorne.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Moonlight, hy Thad Stevens—Twilight.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Mollis McCarthy's Last, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Beldwin, h c Lijero, by Ruthsrford—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin, h c Silvsr Clond, by Grinstsad—Expsriment.

The Five-Year-Old Trotters.

[Turf, Field and Farm.]

Ths desire on tbe part of many members of tbe New York Driving Club for a Juus meeting iuducss us to meke eoms suggsstions as to what would interest the public. No race promises to be so ssnsational as the conteet for supremacy among tho five-year-olds, and no race could be given that would fill so wsll or attract such gsnerel attentiou. Already, and before announcing the staks, which will be trotted in Octobsr, ths Kentucky Trotting Horse Breedsrs' Association has sscured ths promisad sntry of six of the noted five-year-olds, and expects to obtaiu ssveral more. A staks at the Juue meeting of the New York Driving Clnb would secure tbe performence of these flyers while anticipation was ou tip-toe and before it had been dulled by a previous trial of their speed. Witb three thoueand dollars added monsy, an entrauce of at lsast eight or ten could be relied on, and that each sntry could be ssnt to win thsrs wonld be no shadow of doubt. Ths struggle would be between Kentucky and Califoruia, and as at fivs years of age the advautags of early devslopmeut would not be so telling in favor of the latter, some idea could he formed as to whers the best matured trotter could be looked for. The interest wonld ceutre in the contest betweeu Sallie Benton, with her four-year-old record of 2:17¾, and Elvira, with hers of 2:18¼—the two best rscords of that class. There are not a few who think that, undsr the circumstaness (the advantages of two months moie age aud trainiug, aud of a California atmosphere), the record of Elvira is as good as that of hsr rival. That Elvira can repsat was showu at Clsvelaud, and that shs labored under the disadvantage of a break when she mads her record, mnst be considered in comparing the two.

The public performaucss of these two fillies should not blind us to the fact that there are others worthy of notice. Both of thess have been ssnt for all they could do, but thsre ars soms with mors than crsditable psrformances who have not let out the last link, and who are more than willing to try conclnsions with these acknowledged leaders of thsir class. Among the numbsr is Early Dawn, who walksd away with ths rich Wilson Stakes at the Fall meeting of the National Association of Trotting Horss Bresdsrs, and whoss record of 2:21¾ was mads, not as the others, against time, but in a racs. She ie a filly whose snesd came rapidly and who continued to improve as long as she was worked. That she will enter can be counted as certain. Anothsr not so wsll known in the East, but greatly sstsemsd in ths West, is Fugue, who has had to battle almost single-handed for Kentucky against California, and whose admirers still claim that when matured the victory will rsst with her. In her many races shs has mst and conquersd Early Dawn, Elvira, Wilkss Boy and Lizzis Wilkes; aud while hsr four-year-old rscord ia only 2:24½, it was made as early as August, ovsr a slow track, on ths extreme outeide, and in the third heat of a rsd-hot race. Hsr gait is that low-gliding, psrfect kind that only requirss greater strength—ths strength of maturity—to produce wondsrful results, aud that shs can now beat 2:20 is no secret. That she will enter is a foregone conclusion.

Wilkea Boy, with his record of 2:24½, was supposed to bs a snre entry for ths Kentucky Stakes, bnt his ownsr aaid, "I shall not entsr him, bnt a better ons, and you may put ms down for an entry." If Gladiator, Jr., is a much bsttsr ons than Wilkss Boy hs is indesd a good ons, for Wilkss Boy's rscord was made in that rsd-hot race against agsd horsss which was won hy Fugue, ths disadvantages surrounding which have hssn msntioned. Lizzie Wilkes, although she has no record, is known as a trotter. She has trotted with Hinda Ross, Elvira, Fugus and Early Dawn and hsr last race has always been her bsst. In ths heat in which Early Dawn made her record of 2:21¾, Lizzie Wilkes had hsr beatsn until shs cast a shos, and but for this mishap it is gensrally concsded that she would havs not only won the heat, bnt have won it in fastsr time. There ie bnt little donbt as regards hsr entering.

Lslah H. was a surprise to ths public wben, after winning a racs against agsd horses in about 2:30, sbe won another, hands down, in 2:24½. What shs is capable of doing is not well known, as hsr owner is both willing and anxious to etart her in this class, thsrs may bs anothsr surpriss. We havs not countsd on Don Carlos, with his stallion rscord of 2:23½, for it is said that he will go into the stud, but a rich staks may induce his owner to reconsider. Of course entriee may be expected from unthought-of quarters, for many a good four-year-old was shelved, or made a poor showing, owing to pink-eye or other disability.

If it were not for the general admixture of thoroughbred blood in the Kentucky trotters, it would be remarkable that all of these flyers, with a siugle exception, are Kentucky bred. A four-year-old stake could be opened for the same meeting in June, and there is plenty of first-clase material for a fast and well-contested race, which we may more particularly describe hereafter.

Referring to the article in thie column last week relating to the origiu of the horse, a correspondent asks if "the theory that the horse has descended from the extinct animal known o naturalists aa the hipparion is not maintained by scieniste. Tbat theory ia be'd by a good many who have made the origin of the horse a study. The skeleton of the hipparion waa tbree-toed, two of which were lateral and did not touch the ground. Professor Owen in hia "Anatomy of Vertebrates" holde to the theory of the descent of the horse from this long extinct animal. He rejects tbe principle of miraculous creation, and says "the derivation of the latter from the former was eimply the continuoue operation of natural law or secondary cause, euccessively and progressively." The developmsnt of the horse from the hipparion, however, by this natural law, has heen an operation extending through agee, and reaching so far back to the date of ite iucipiency that the imagination is stnnued in contemplating it. The fossil remains of the horse ae found to-day show that hs existed aa at present fashioued through all the diluvial aud tertiary periods, and that he inhabited the earth long hefore the advent of man.—*Newark Sunday Call.*

Randolph Huntington's Collection of Clay Brood Stock.

Represeutiug sons and daughtsrs, grandson and granddaughtsrs inbrsd to its own blood, and rsinforced with its own original Arabian blood, producing thoroughbrsd trotting-brsd horses. "Blood is ths Standard."

Clay and thoronghbrsd Clay stallions—

Young Jack Sheppard, black roan, by Jack Shepnerd, by Henry Clay, dam Kate McPherson, flea-bittsn gray mare, by Hsnry Clay.

Clay Pilot, mahogany bay, by Neavs's Clay, by Cassins M. Cley, hy Henry Clay, dam Lady Pilot, by Pilot, the sire of Pilot, Jr.

Arabian Clay stallions—thoronghbreds—

Gen. Beale, goldsn sorrel, by Gsn. Grant's Arab Leopard, dam Mary Sheppard, by Jack Shsppard, by Henry Clay, granddam, Galusha mare, by Jack Sheppard, by Henry Clay.

Islem. dark chestnut, by Gen. Grant's Arab Linda, dam Nell Andrews, chestnut, by Red Bird, by Henry Clay, granddam, chestnut, the Gormley inbred Morgan mars.

Hegira, black, by Gsn. Grant's Arab Lindeu, dam Nell Pixley, bleck, by Henry Clay, granddam the Hanford Clay and Morgau mare.

Collection of Henry Clay broodmares, hred to abovs stallions—

1. Kate McPhsrson, a flea-bitten gray, by Hsnry Clay, dam hy Fob's Tecumseh, granddam Lucrstia Borgia, Arab bred, by Compeau's Arabian.
2. Nell Pixley, black, by Hsnry Clay, dam Hanford Morgan and Clay mare.
3. Mary Sheppard, black roan, by Jack Shsppard, by Henry Clay, dam black, by Jack Sheppard, by Henry Clay.
4. Topsey Sheppard, black, by Jack Sheppard, by Henry Clay, dam black, by Jack Sheppard, by Henry Clay.
5. Mag Wadsworth, gray, hy Colonel Wadsworth, by Henry Clay, dam by Colouel Wadsworth, (gray), by Henry Clay.
6. Nell Andrews, dark chsstnut, by Red Bird, by Henry Clay, dam chestnut inbred Morgan or Gormley mare.
7. Fan Stevens, bay, by Harrison Clay, by Henry Clay, dam by Johu Cuisau, hy imported thoroughbred Zingauee, granddam by Smitb's Godolphin, an Arabian hred, great granddam, by Nimrod, by Loomis' Nimrod, by imp. Nimrod.
8. White Snrry, white, by Madison Clay, by Hsnry Clay, dam by Nottingham's Norman, half brother of Alexandsr's Norman, granddam by Judge Carroll's Florizel.
9. Miss Johnson, chestnut, by son of Andy Johnson, by Hsnry Clay, dam Old Doll, chestnut, by Andy Johnson, by Henry Clay.
10. Lena Stsvens, chsstnut, dam Fau Stevens, by Harrison Clay, by Henry Clay.
11. Miss Greenfield, sorrel, dam Fan Stevens, by Harrison Clay, by Henry Clay.
12. Lady Penn, bay, dam Fau Stevens, by Harrison Clay, by Henry Clay.
13. Claydust, bay, dam Nell Pixley, by Henry Clay, sire Kari Golddust, by Lexington Golddust, by Dorsey's old Golddust.
14. Clayrabia, black roan, by Gen. Grant's Arab Linden, dam, gray, Mag Wadsworth, by Colonsl Wadsworth, by Henry Clay.
15. Effie Sheppard, black roan, by Jack Sheppard, by Henry Clay, dam White Surry, by Madison Clay, by Henry Clay.
16. Kats Hepburn, chestnut roan, hy Hspburn, by Andy Johnson, by Henry Clay, dam Kats McPherson, by Hsnry Clay.
17. Queen Clay, mahogany bay, sirs, inbred blood, to Hsnry Clay, dam chestuut, Miss Johnson, inbrsd blood, to Henry Clay.
18. Lena Ashland, chsstnut, by Ashland, by Henry Clay, granddam, Fan Stsvens, by Harrison Clay, by Hsnry Clay.
19. Rose Ashland, bay, by Ashland, by Henry Clay, granddam, Fan Stevsus, by Harrison Clay, by Henry Clay.
20. Topssy's Daughtsr, black, by Hepbnru, by Andy Johnson, by Hsnry Clay, dam Topsey Sheppard, by Jack Sheppard, by Henry Clay.
21. Calamity's Danghter, mahogany bay, by Ashland, by Henry Clay, dam Calamity, by Hamliu, hy McMillan Messsnger.
22. Calamity, brown, by Hamlin, by McMillan Messsnger, dam Bslle Partise, by Tucker horse, by Wright's-Rattler, by Biggart's Rattlsr.
23. Miss Lswis, chestnut sorrel (balf eister to Capt. Lswis), by Hoadlsy's Masssngsr, dam Lady Jones (dam of Capt. Lswis), by Wallacs Arabian.
24. Miss Patchsn, chestnut, by Ssneca Patchen, by Geo. M. Patchen, dam Miss Lewis (half sister to Capt. Lewis.)

Tbe above marss will foal this season of 1885, to Jack Sheppard, by Henry Clay, to Spink, by Andy Johnson, by Henry Clay, to Gen. Beale, the tboronghbred Clay, also to *old Clay Pilot*. This horse, Clay Pilot, was the sire of Tbe Moor, the sire of Eva, Swestheart, Beautiful Bells, Sultan, Del Sur, aud grandsire of Ruby, Kismet, Stamboul, Hinda Rose and the rest of L. J. Rose's wonderful California fast colts. It is my duty to credit a horse properly. Tbe principles of blood-breeding demand it.

Aa the mares foal this Spring of 1885, they, with my young inbred Clay maree, will be bred to the thoroughbred trotting-bred stallions, Hegira, Islam and Gen. Bsale; also, some will be bred to ths great horse, Clay Pilot.

I have inbred Clay colts and filliee from the above Clay mares, by Jack Sheppard, Ashland, Black Henry, aud Rushmore, by Hsnry Clay, aleo by Harvey W., an inbred stalliou to old Henry Clay; also hy Hephurn, by Andy Johnson, hy Henry Clay; coming one, two, three and four years. The colts for sals at reasonable prices, but all fillies reserved for broodmarse.

According to the laws of animal life as relate to the breeding of domestic animals, this collection is the first and only foundation to date, for the establisbment of a truly thoroughbred family of horses upou the Americau continent.

Three of the etallions and four of the young mares are already thoroughbred, agreeable to the English standard of blood and breeding, which standard governs and establishes the question throughout the civilized world.

Truly yours, RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jauuary 15, 1885.

P. C. B. H. A.

Entries for the Spring Meeting close next Tuesday, Feb. 10th.

French Government Stock Horees.

A writer to the *Canadian Breeder* gives the following interesting particulars concerning the care, management, and method pursued hy the French Government with its horses. The bnsiest time of the year is that peried of activity which the month of May yearly brings. In each "depot" preparations are made for the departure of the inmates. Some safe and trnstworthy men have been previonsly sent to survey the accommodation provided for those nohle animals hy the different towns or villsges which have the honor to possess a stand. Then the stallions arrive in those comfortable and spacions quarters, where the very best of feed has been stored for them. Generally one man is considered qnite up to the task of looking after three horses. He feeds them, cleans them, exercises them, and finally attends with the most scrupulous care to their reproducing dnties. No mare is allowed to be tried and covered without a thorough examination and cleansing if necessary. Then comes a certain apparatus whose American name is unknown to me, but consisting of a breast collar with hooks passed into rings attached to ropes which are fastened round the hind pasterns of the mare, and the stallion is allowed to cover. Bnt very few accidents heppen after these preliminary precautions, and inflammations are rendered extremely scarce. Bnt I have forgotten to mention one of the most interesting features of the proceeding. Before the old *payson* or *fermier* can make his selection of the sire, the mare is carefnlly examined, and her age, size, descriptiou, etc., entered in a book, together with the owner's name and addrese; then a fee varying between 40 cents and $1 is charged, except in case of extremely valnable horses, snch as Derby or Grand Prix winners, or great racing celebrities, when the considered high and protective tax of $10 (50f.) or $20 (100f.) is expected from the breeder. Of course this fee represents the price of service aloue, without any kiud of insnrance. It is useless to say that the Government does not expect to cover half the expenses hy snch moderate chsrges; but the purpose is to force the farmere to hreed to really good, useful and well-hred stallions, and to kill without hope of revival the mongrel traveling speculation, which connts on fools who will pay the fancy price put on a hill and also on eharp bargainers, who think that they have been mighty clever in secnring the service of an inferior horse at half the advertised price. This latter species is not mnch superior in intelligence to the former congregation, which counts a great mauy adherents even on the fair end rich soil of France.

Here, as in America, long headed breeders pay the highest prices, if the snhject is a worthy one, which is proved hy the nnmber of prizes he has taken and a reputation established amongst good horsemen, a repntation after all very fairly deserved in nine cases ont of ten. Of conrse we have in France a great many very good stallions who have nothing to do nor ever will have anything to do with the Government's *Depots d' Etalons*, bnt these are recognized celebrities of the tnrf or the road, and receive a yearly premium if kept for the use of the public at a moderate charge. There are different classes of preminms according to the merit of their holders—$100 (500 fr.), $160 (800 fr.), $200 (1,000 fr.), $300 (1,500 fr.). Every Fall there is a large gathering of breeders of racehorses at Chantilly, and they present to Stud Inspectors the stallions they have for sale. Any horse who is not etoutly bnilt has no chance, as the Inspectors do not bny for racing purposes, but for half-hred crosses. High figures are often paid, at least compared with those paid for ordinary roadsters, carriage or cart stallions—they vary hetween $1,000 and $4,000. This class of thoroughbred horses is very highly thought of, chiefly hy sportsmen, cross-country riders and cavalry officers. The latter gentlemen have showu themselves most anxious dnring the lest few years to get mounts with extraordinary abilities to perform wouderfnl feats of speed, endurance, or cross-country riding. Near Saumnr, the great and only military riding school we have, the officers have a course a few miles long, over the stiffest and most unpleasant country man in pink and top boots on bobtailed hunters ever had to ride through, the nnpleasentness heing complicated with a few high banks cut at the top hy eneaky ditches a few feet wide and deep enongh to keep a man and steed out of sight for awhile.

The "Blood Standard."

A breeder's association is in process of organization in Western New York, composed of farmers and breeders who incline to the blood standard idea of Mr. Huntington. A correspondent of *Dunton's Spirit* reports as follows:

A meeting of the farmers, hreeders of horses in central western New York, was called at Waterloo, Seneca county, on the 16th inst., with a view to forming a hreeders' association, co-operative with the agricnltnral associations of the five connties, namely: Cayuga, Seneca, Yates, Ontario and Wayne. There was a large gathering of able men, including many trainers and drivers. The association was formed and officers elected as follows: Dr. J. W. Day, President; A. L. Newman, Vice President; D. L. Kase, Secretary; J. D. Thomas, Treasurer. An executive committee, composed of three gentlemen from each of the ahove named five counties, was elected, as follows: Henry Peterson, Warren E. Lerch, Milton Hong, Rev. Father T. A. Hendricks, Geo. Howland, J. Farrel. E. A. Welcher, W. H. Saunders, Henry M. Little, Stewart L. Pnrdy, Stephen Daines, Mynderse Rappleye, W. D. Giddings, James Reed, Mr. Jewett of Fitch & Jewett. An adjournment was made to January 30th, to meet at the Kirkwood House, Geneva. The majority were for making blood with breeding their standard, with speed meetings annually, governed hy modified National Association rules. These farmers, who have abounded in Morgan, Messenger, thoroughbred racehorses, Champion, Star and Hambletonian hlood since 1812, are anxious to find out whether it is the name, the hlood, or the "time standard" that makes such famous coach and road horses aa they once had.

At horse races in Brazil professional betters are locked np in rooms with grated windows, from which they make their heta. They are held there until the race is over in order to prevent them from getting away, with the stakes. It would he a pretty good idea to introdnce a scheme of this kind on some of the race courses in such civilized countries as the United States—and then forget to unlock the doors when through.

Dear Sir: I enclose check for one of yonr Perfection Bits. Have tried the hit sent to my father for "Mary L" and am satiefied it is an excellent bit. C. H. Baldwin.
Trainer and Driver, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

P. C. B. H. A.

Entrtes for the Spring Meeting close next Tuesday, Feb. 10th.

Rich Breeding—Sorrento.

The attention which has been directed by public discuesion to Woodford Mambrino and his family has made the entire sons of thet horse in great demand for the stnd: Measured hy his opportunities we never hsd a horse which prodnced, and that trained on with more uniformity than Woodford Mamhrino. He holds exalted rank among trottransmitting sires. He obtained in a memorable campaign a record of 2:21½, on a slow track, after ten years' work in the stud, and his death with turf honors thick upon him was mnch deplored. His hlood lines were of the kind to which we have learned to look for resolnte light-harness action, his sire heing Mambrino Chief and his dam Woodbine, daughter of thoronghhred Woodford. Woodbine also gave hirth to Wedgewood, 2:19. Woodford Mambrino has ten sons and daughters in the 2:30 list and two daughters with well-authenticated trials of better than 2:20. His sons are comparatively young in the stud, and among those heard from are Princeps, sire of Trinket, 2:14; Woodford Abdallah (trial, 2:29), sire of Kenilworth, 2:21, and Mambrino Dndley (2:22), sire of Almont Dndley, who trotted a two-year-old trial et Lexington last Fall with very little work in 2:33¾. The entire sons seem to have all the potency of their sire. Sorrento, a dark bay stallion, powerfnlly made, with good legs and feet, great length, blood-like neck and clean-cut head, with intelligence-denoting hreadth between the eyes, has recently taken up his home in this city, and those who see him are compelled to admiration. His hreeding is remarkable. His dam, Bellmira, trotted a trial at Woodburn in 2:37½, and she was from the loins of Tattler, who ohtained a five-year old record of 2:26, and who got, before his early death, Voltaire, 2:20½, and Indianapolis, 2:21. Tattler was a son of Pilot, Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See, and he was out of Telltale, thoroughhred daughter of Telamon, son of Medoc. The dam of Bellmira was Belle, hy Mambrino Chief, and her dam was hy Brown's Bellfounder, a son of imp. Bellfounder. Belle produced Belmont, sire of Nntwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgewood, 2:19, and McCnrdy's Hambletonian, who obtained a five-year-old record of 2:26¼. Belle also produced Bicara, who, to the cover of Woodford Mamhrino, produced Pancoast, seven-year-old record 2:21¾. Where can you find a more striking combination of stout performing blood? The first Mamhrino Chief cross supported by the thoroughhred hlood of Woodford, and between it and the second Mambrino Chief cross we have the hlood of Pilot, Jr., backed up hy the thoronghbred as it is in Miss Russell, dam of Maud S., and in Midnight, dam of Jay-Eye-See. Then we have the Bellfounder strain, which gave individuality to the Charles Kent mare, dam of the great Hambletonian. The lines of Sorrento run direct to the illnstrious thrones of the American trotting turf. The stallion will be permitted to serve a number of mares at the stable of Mr. J. S. Ferguson, Fifty-third street and Sixth avenue, at $50 the season, and in the Fall he will be trained and started for a record. He promises to make a fast horse.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The stakes of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association closed on January 1st, showing the following number of nominations: Lexington Stakes for two-year-olds, to be trotted this Fall, 64 entries; Keutucky Stakes for three-year-olds, to he trotted next year, 82 entries; Bluegress Stakes, for four-year-olds, to be trotted in 1887, 82 entries; for Stallion Produce Stakes, ten stallions entei to make eligible their produce of 1882 to trot this year, and twenty to make their prodnce of 1883 eligible to trot next year, if entered by April 1st in each year.

Rollin P. Saxe has a notice in our advertising colnmus that he is about to start on one of his periodical visits to the East, and will execute commissions in the way of the purchase of live stock. Rollin P. has heen many years in the husiness, importing stock from all perts of the United States and the South Pacific colonies and exporting all over this part of the world. He is in love with the bnsiness and a shrewd and carefnl huyer.

It is reported that the veteran Capt. Moore will open a public training stable at Sacramento. Mr. Claypool, whose handling of Philip S. last eeason elicited so much complimentary comment, is sharpening up the youngsters at Rancho del Paso.

A note from Fred Brown, of Windsor, Sonoma conuty, informs us that the old gray stallion, Engene Casserly, departed this life on the 28th ult. Casserly was a son of Gen. Taylor, and is known to fame as the eire of Sweetbriar, 2:26¾.

The well-known trotting stallion Billy Hayward is offered for sele at a ehort price. Billy is as sound as a twenty dollar gold piece and ehould make a first-class stock horse. See advertisement in another column.

Advices from Mr. Baldwin's Santa Anita ranch are that all is serene down there and the horses doing well.

THE KENNEL.

California Coursing Club.

At the regular meeting of this club, held last Wednesday evening, the datea of the Spring meeting were fixed on April 2d and 3d, at Merced. The resolntion requiring all membera of the clnh to nominate dogs in the stakes was rescinded. Some other club matters were considered, and the discnssions snggested that the club has a great deal of energy and independent opinion in its membership.

The Sacramento *Record Union* is responsible for the following: A female Spitz dog belonging to Joe Bowers, of the Union Hotel, recently gave birth to a puppy which was so delicate that it lived bnt a few days. It died two or three evenings since, and its mother, not appearing to realize that it was dead, was observed for several hours making pitiable efforts to warm and nourish it. Her owner intended to take the dead pup away in the morning when she would be absent, hut next forenoon she relieved him of the necessity by performing the funeral herself, carrying the pup down into the basement, digging a hole and burying it! And to complete the evidence that she waa posssesed of almost human intelligence and affection, it is asserted that she disappeared early Wedneaday evening, and when her owner instituted search for her, about 11 o'clock, she was fonnd lying ou the pup's grave.

A fine hound, which had been sent to a citizeu of Gordon, Ga., a week or two ago, returned to its former home within thirty-six hours after its departnre, having traveled the entire distance, about 128 miles, through a country it had never been through, and with no one to guide it. The dog was boxed np before it was shipped to its new owner, and for a portion of the journey was kept in a dark car.

FISH.

Tuesday's issue of the *Chronicle* says the Breeder and Sportsman professes to believe the report that Mr. Taylor had refneed to incnr the expense of a fish ladder on Paper Mill Creek. This is quite a mistake, for we distinctly stated we did not believe the report as given in the dailies. We knew Mr. Taylor, Jr., had pledged his word that no further trouble should he given when the proper time came to restore the dam. In a proper spirit of candor we gave Mr. Taylor, Jr., credit for common honesty and asserted he would not hreak his word. It proves we were right. On further inquiry by the Secretary of the State Sportsman's Association, we learn the dam is hadly cracked, not washed away, and as we said has been only temporarily repeired to enahle the mill to work. When the water is low enongh to rehuild it the nnderstanding is the fish-ladder will go up also.

We met a gentleman from Olema during the week, who, in the name of the people of the district, took the opportunity of thanking the Breeder and Sportsman for scoring the evil-doers of that section in illegal fishing. He assurred us our timely denouncement of the outrage had stopped the evil and driven the evil-doers from the locality. He added that as the written law conld not be enforced in the outside sections, decent people who condemned them had only the press to depend npon to stop them hy exposure. For this reason he thanked the Breeder and Sportsman for doing it so conrageously and effectively. We are after the law-breakers all the time and know we are doing good.

It is said there is excellent trout fishing in the Truckee river, hetween Reno and Wadsworth. It is little less than murder, as the fish can be hauled out of the water by hundrede of pounds by anyone who has the patience to do the work. Even a hnll-teamster may tie a bit of crooked wire to his goad-stick hy a woolen yarn and still hanl out trout for tront with the most artistic sportsman in either England or America.—*Virginia Enterprise.*

The sawdust racket will stop this after awhile for then there will be no fish instead of snch nnmbers.

Mr. Allen, of the Market street gun store, last week received two fine Humboldt trout by express, which reached him in perfect condition for the table. The fish came from Battle Monntain, and weighed respectively one and one-half and one and three-fourths pounds. They are considered a fair everage of the Humboldt tront, though the donor's wife the previone week caught one four and one-fourth ponnds. Mr. Allen speaks highly of their fine table qnalities.

Seth Green says the thinks the California trout will live in Canadian waters where other local trout do well. The trout loves pnre cold water not helow 32 degrees, and under those conditions will do well anywhere. It is warm water rather that deteriorates tront. We can eee no reason for the California trout failing in Canadian rivers.

It appeara after all that has been said abont the rainbow trout heing a distinct species in America, that it is all nonsense. An experienced authority in anghing says the "rainbow" is only proof of maturity, as it is never found in trout under a certain age, and always after that age.

Charles Ohn, of Market street, caught a fifteen pound salmon trout at Olema. Over a dozen others, however, at the same place did not catch a single fish. Ohn is an expert fisherman, bnt this time he wae evidently more lucky than ekillful.

There have been some fine catches during the week in our local waters. On Sunday two gentleman caught seventy-five pounds of good eized rockcod off Washington street wharf. This kind of fish bite freely in other parts of the bay.

George Hammersmith, who was fishing in the Tnckee recently, near Clark's Station, caught a trout, with en ordinary hook and line, which weighed thirteen ponnds.—*Reno Gazette.*

Uncommonly large smelt were caught off Tibnron Point. At Point San Bonita and other similar places the water was too rongh for good fishing. A few perch only were caught.

A party of gentlemen at Throckmorton Lagoon, Sancelito, fishing for salmon tront, did fairly well, bnt the largest did not go over four pounds.

Mr. Noble, of this city, caught an eight-ponnd flounder at Sancelito. The general catch was large.

A run of very large smelt, some reaching one and one-fourth ponnde, is reported at the Cakland railroad wharf.

Some good eized eea-eels were caught dnring the week. Theae fish are fine eating.

Fishing was poor at Tamalpias Flnme, only one fish being caught.

Researches by Swedish and Finnish savants furnish evidence that salmon are in the habit of makiug enormons jonrneye across the Baltic—qnitting the rivers of northern Sweden and Finland in the Autumn for a visit to the shores of northern Germany during the Winter and returning to their hauuts in the Spring. In Germany and Norway efforts have heeu made to learn something of the migration of salmon through the plan of liberating carefully marked specimens and offering reward for particulars concerning their recapture. In 1872 a thousand marked salmon were turned into the Weser, but not until a few weeks ago was the first capture of a marked fish reported—the fish being taken near the place where it was put into the river, its weight heing thirty ponnds, and its marks ehowing that it was thirteen years old in 1872. Several hnndred salmon and trout, plainly marked with tags, were liberated in Norway dnring last Autumn and Winter.—*American Angler.*

There are few things more interesting to study than the migration of fish, animals and birds, if we wish to get at the inuer life of either. Some day when we come to underetand the motive and extent of these migrations and the capacity to sustain them, we shall know a great deal more of the creaturea making them thau we do. It is a common practice, for instance, in England, to mark young swallows by placing rings on their necks or wings hefore they leave the nest, and in the following year the writer has known several to return to the old brooding place, though thirty miles inland from the sea. Now what power enabled these young birds to know a route to the old place over which they had never traveled but once before? So hy these Swedish and Finnish investigations of the salmon migration, already giving many interesting valuable data, we look forward to much benefit in the

Blue Bull's Roll.

The following is Blue Bull's list of performers as given by the Indianapolis *Sportsman*:

1.	Will Cody, h g	2:19½
2.	Silverton, h g	2:20¼
3.	Zoe B., ch m	2:20¾
4.	Chance, ch g	2:20¾
5.	Richard, ch g	2:21
6.	Mamie, h m, 5 years old	2:21½
7.	Bessie, ch m	2:21¼
8.	Gladiator, h g	2:22¼
†9.	Florence M., ch m	2:22¾
10.	Elsie Good, ch m	2:22½
11.	Ethel, gr m	2:23
12.	Kate McCall, gr m	2:23
†13.	May Bird, b m	2:23½
*14.	St. Dennis, h g	2:23½
15.	Belle Wilson, ch m	2:23¾
16.	Lona Gnfiiu, h m	2:23½
17.	Kate Hall, ch m	2:24½
†18.	Ina G., b m	2:24½
19.	Russell, gr g	2:26
20.	Sberidan	2:26
21.	Ed Wilder, ch g	2:26
22.	Blanche H., blk m	2:26
23.	Commander, b s	2:26¼
24.	Mila C., ch m	2:26½
25.	Bertie, gr m	2:27
26.	Dom Pedro, b g	2:27
27.	Dr. Frank, r n	2:27¼
†28.	Mattie H., gr m	2:27½
*29.	Lena Swallow, b m	2:27½
30.	Mollie Kistler, b m	2:38
*31.	Effie G., h m	2:28¾
32.	Kate Bennett, rn m	2:29¼
33.	Geu. Russ, gr g	2:29¼
34.	Joseph, b g	2:29½
*35.	Dr. Sheppard, h s	2:29¼
*36.	Dayton Belle, ch m	2:29½
*37.	Blue Belle, ch m	2:29¼
*38.	Capt. Bogerdus, b s	2:29¾
*39.	Texas Jack, ch g	2:29¼
40.	Ella Wilson, h m	2:30
41.	Purity, ch m	2:30
42.	James Halfpenny, h g	2:30
43.	Little Wonder, ch s	2:30
44.	Jennie	2:30
	PACERS.	
†45.	Lottie P., b m	2:22¼
*46.	Dandy Boy, ch g	2:22¼
*47.	Roee Shipman, h m	2:23¾
48.	Hattie Shawhan, ch m	2:24
49.	Georgetown, h g	2:24½

*Made their records this year—12.
†Reduced their records—4.
‡Records better than 2:25—18.

The Record Breakers.

A list of the horses that have in succession lowered the mile trotting record since 1810, together with the time made and the year of the performance, will he found in the appended table:

Year.	PERFORMER.	Time.
1810	A horse from Boston	2:58½
1824	Topgallant	2:40
1830	Bnrster	2:32
1834	Edwin Forest	2:31½
1843	Lady Suffolk	2:28
1844	Lady Suffolk	2:26½
1852	Tacony	2:26
1853	Tacony	2:25½
1856	Flora Temple	2:24½
1859	Flora Temple	2:19¾
1865	Dexter	2:18½
1866	Dexter	2:18
1867	Dexter	2:17½
1871	Goldsmith Maid	2:17
1872	Goldsmith Maid	2:16¾
1874	Goldsmith Maid	2:14
1878	Rarns	2:13¾
1879	St. Julien	2:12¾
1880	Maud S	2:10¾
1881	Maud S	2:10¼
1884	Jay-Eye-See	2:10
1884	Maud S	2:09¾
1884	Maud S	2:09¼

It is a curious fect that, according to competent English writers, English hreeders are in danger of losing their far-famed Melhourne hlood in a direct male line, the beet representatives of it being Philammon and the American-hred Wallenstein. In America we have plenty of horses in a right male line from Melbourne, who all give evidence of heing great stud horses—euch as Springhox, Spendthrift, Willful, Algerine, Baden-Baden, Helmhold, Duke of Montrose, Fellcwcraft, Harry O'Fallow, Wildidle, and all the sons of Australian'e eons.

Goldsmith Maid has won 124 racea with 332 heats in 2:30 and better, and if we count the losing heata in puhlic races tbat ahe trotted in 2:30 or hetter, the total unmber would approximate, or possibly eqnal, 450. Dnring this time she had travelled upwards of 130,000 milca. Her winnings, in purses, premiums, etc., above entrance fees, were $250.-000, and no other horse on the turf ever won even one-half this amount. To-day the queen is as sound aud free from hlemiah as the day she first aaw the light.

Englieh stallion fcee are in eome cases perfect astonishers. Hermit's fee ie a level thousand dollars. Sterling and Galopin rank at seven hundred and fifty, See Saw and Hampton cost five hundred, Camhallo rates at three hundred and a half, while George Frederick, Robert the Devil, and a lot of others commaud two centurios and a half each for their scrvices.

The hreeders and stock owners of Oregon have organized a Domestic and Fat Stock Show Association, which purposes to hold annual exhibitions at Portland.

Buchanan writes to a friend in Portland that Jim Renwick is in fine fettle, and he expects him to do better this season than he did last.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

It has come to be generally admitted by professional and amateur hunters that duck shooting is over for the season, notwithstanding its hrilliant prospects at the opeuing. Like many other changes in Califoruia which come to observation every year, the duck season seems to change also, aud it is now difficult to base any reliable predictions of what may be at the end from wbat appears at the beginning. Still the markets during the week bave been fairly supplied by somehody, though several professional hnnters we interviewed stated tbey bad not killed enough to pay expenses and they thought tbey should not try again. The clubs have done literally nothing. The Tule Belle Club announce the intention of giving up Sberman Island, having leesed tbe Thickhroom Ponds, on Suisun marsh, which ie a more convenient location for the members and a better place for birds. We ere not surprised at tbis action, for Sherman Island, good ae it may have been in earlier days, hae not been a success of late. The members of the Tule Belle Club are genuine sportsmen and deserve a good preserve. We hope they will have better fortnne in their new enterprise.

From duck shooting we pass to pigeon shooting, which will be formally opened tbia month. so tbere will be no great interregnum of sport. On Saturday, 21st inst., the San Francisco Gnn Club will have their first shoot for the season at Birds' Point, Alameda, in honor of Waahington's Birthday. As the great holiday comes this year on Snnday and the club do not shoot on that day they will celebrate on Saturday. In tbe meantime, in fact to-morrow, the 8th inst., there will he a matcb at the Six-mile House between two members of the Occidental Club, Messrs. E. Funcke and H. Blanken, for $50 a side, 20 birds each, Hurlingham rules. Mr. Fuucke has a reputation at the trap and appeare to lead in the betting.

Bird's Point, Alameda.

At last Mr. George Bird, the owner of the trep ground at Alamcde, bas made the alterations so much needed, and from present appearances it looks as if no fault can he found in future. He bas coated the whole ground with a deep layer of soil both in front and in the rear of the buildings and it is all now as level and dry as can he desired. In a few weeke the grass will he up aud make it green. This alteration wae long demended by tbe gentlemen patronizing tbe Point in their matches, and Mr. Bird bas wisely spared no expense in making his place whet tbey wish. Additional improvements aud bnildings will be added before the season opens.

Mise Lilian Smith is now learning, we understand, to skate well, with a view of shooting while in rapid motion. We have seen our little girl champion do so many wonderful things that we have no doubt she will accomplish this difficult tesk also. We are sorry to learn Jacoby declines her challenge, on the ground thet gallantry would not permit him to win the match. Of course there would be a large money consideration at stake, and that alone wonld do away with gallantry.

Mr. B. Brown has formally declined a match with Burbank though we nuderstand he wae the first to suggest their coming together at the trap. This ie to he regretted, as it would have made a good match for the opening season. Burbank hes lately hed some birds over at the Oakland tract, wbere we found him practising on Sunday last. In two days' practice he killed forty-two out of fifty birde. Perhaps Brown heard of this performance.

The Sacramento *Bee* says a gun club has heen organized at Roseville, with a membership of fifteen, with the following officers: C. B. Valentine, Preeident; V. Arrowsmith, Secretery; Wm. La Duc, Treasurer. If this is the Roseville above Sacramento, it has had a gun club for years, and composed of first-class men also. Roseville district is one of the very best for hunting, especially through the old mining regions of Secret, Taylor and Minere' ravinee east and west, and from Crow'e Flat to Folsom north and sonth. While on this anhject will some one in the neighborhood inform us ahout the Arizona quail, supplied by Mr. Ellery, of Sacramento, and turned out at the Folsom Branch Prison. The section of country from the prison to the old Placerville road was a good selection for the experiment of their propagation, and we should like to he informed if snccess has followed the attempt. If it hes, with these birds which lie well to the dog, that will be the district for the next Field Trials.

A report still continues to go the rounds of the press, from Woodland, that certain unscrupulous poaching vagahouds continue to kill decr in the foothills. What foothills? If the location were more definitely fixed perhaps the evil might be stopped.

A shooting match at glass halls will be held at the Bridge Honee, ahout three miles below Michigau hay, on Sunday, February 1st. The match will be open to all shooters from Sacramento, Amador, and El Dorado countiee. The conditions are $10 entrance, all entrance money to go into a purse, to be divided into two prizes, the beet score taking three-fourths, and the next best the remainder; twenty-five balls, revolving trap, eighteeu yarda riso. If the above partiee would apply to the Messrs. Pierce, of Oakland, for clay pigeoue, they would save money and have more aport. The Messre. Pierce are agents for the Ligowski clay pigeon on thia coast, and eupply material for euch matches with great liherality.

A man in Oregon won a hear in a raffle on New Year's eve, and having no other place convenient chained him up in the hallway of his honse. That night a burglar interviewed the premises, hut unexpectedly striking hrniu, who greeted him with an "'orrid growl" aa the cockney haa it, he beat a haaty retreat, satisfied he had got into the wrong house. Here is a new use for bears.

A New Club.

One of the most important movemerte in this direction ever made in California has recently been completed by the formation of tbe Espiuosa Clnh. The membership ie limited to fifty and the roll already contains forty-five names of the best men in San Francisco. The officers are A. C. Bassett, Superinteudent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, Presideut, W. Willard, Vice-President, and Henry Payot, of Payot, Upham & Co., Secretary. The preserve is loceted at Espinosa Lake, Salinas county, and embraces 15,000 acres suitable for all kind of shooting, duck, geeee, quail, snipe and doves being innnmerable. There are five lakes altogether, well snpplied with blinds and connected by canals cut tbrough the tules, so tbat the members can row over them as circumstances require. The lakes are five miles long. The club bouse, under the charge of tbe superintendent and wife, wbo supply admirable accommodations, is only half a mile from the railroad, and is reacbed in three hours from this city, at reduced rates. The lakes are well supplied with fish. Lend-locked salmon, Sacramento perch and California trout bave been planted in them for years, and this season the club intends to plant 100,000 more tront fry from Campbell's hatcbery at Cloud river, and all the young black-bass tbey can get from the old California Club, who have done so mucb for the State in the propagation of hlack-bass. Tbe expenditure up to date amounte to $2,000. The entrance fee is very reasonable, being only $30. The outlay for the future to make the preserve complete will be trifling. We are always glad to record the formation of these clnhs, for in their operation they mean death to poaching in California, partly by their immediate influence in the district of location and partly by the aid tbey will give in future to obtain wise game laws for the State, aud to have those laws thoroughly enforced. As we bave said, the membership embraces many of our wealtbiest uames, hut it is not on account of the wealth of the Espinosa Club that we rejoice at ite formation, hut because from their experience hereafter in field sports and their social position they will be a terror to evil doers, and a tower of strength in tbe legislature when needed. The clnh is a great acquisition to field eports in California.

A Good Example.

The following shows the growth of the idea of game preservation, aud the determination of enforcing tbe game laws in the older States. We publish it in full as an example to our California clubs, who in tbeir double capacity could do eo much in this direction if they only lived up to tbeir ohligations as good citizens and true sportsmen:

"The undersigned, acting in bebalf of all parties in interest, herehy call attention to the law of Wisconsiu relating to the protection of wildfowl. It is our intention to canse the law to be rigidly enforced hereafter. All offenders will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and we have made ample arrangement for the detection of all such persons. We have taken the best legal opinion as to the validity of the law, and if there are any persons who honestly desire to he informed upon any points relating thereto, we will cheerfully inform tbem, hut those wbo willfully defy the law will be dealt with vigorously. We invite all good and law-ahiding citizens to send us privately any information they may have as to such offenses committed.

We pledge ourselves to hold all such as confidential communications, not disclosing tbe name or identity of the iuformant, and, in addition, to pay all reasonable expenses attending the disclosure.

Sigued: Geo. W. Esterly, President Black Hawk Clnb; G. E. Gordon, Managing Owner Koshkonong Place; Geo. W. Esterly, G. E. Gordon, L. A. Harris, Thos. A. Logan, L. A. Winchester, Daniel Bullock, Clarence J. Peck, Ferd. W. Peck, H. H. Shufeldt, J. A. Partridge, O. P. Posey, Frank W. Tratt, C. S. Jackman, C. E. Jenkins, and many others.

LAKE KOSHKONONG, WIS.

Carver's Great Feat.

The following is the daily record of the last wonderful feat of Dr. Carver of hitting 60,000 pieces of wood and coal in six .deys. Although hie eyes were considerably hloodshot, he is reported as less fatigued at the finish than the men who loaded his five rifles and tossed up the hlocks of wood and coal. His wife was with him coustantly. It is certainly a wonderful feat of shooting and endurance. The record:

DAYS.	Hits.	Misses.	Total.
Monday	11,089	1,928	13,017
Tuesday	10,249	859	11,108
Wednesday	9,823	677	10,500
Thursday	9,956	544	10,500
Friday	10,013	487	10,500
Saturday	8,886	370	9,256
Total	60,016	4,865	64,881

Coons are reported as raiding the chicken roosts at Elk Grove, Consnmnes river, to a great exteut. A party of local resideuts started out for vengeance one night lately, with a celebrated dog named Uno, and killed seven, the largest weighing some forty pounds. We were once coaxed into a coon hunt away in the upper part of Tuolumme county, aud we got a bite from an old gray fellow, that taught us a great deal ahout the pleasures of coon-hnuting. Ita good sport thougb, harring the chances of an occasional bite on the leg, or somewhere else.

A fortnight ago we quoted a very seusiblo article from the *Forest and Stream* upon the manuers of the hunter on the field, which, we find, wae read with avidity. Therois another that cuts deep into the man who ground-alnicea quail and who can see no difference hetween that vile practice and legitimate shooting on the wing. So far as tbe nnmhers of hirds killed hy gentlemen at one time goes, the fault-finder may he correct, for certainly it ofteu extends far heyond the limit fixed hy neceesity and true sportsmanahip. It is well to inculcate true ideas on this subject and we are glad to find them coming so much into notice. It ie not a matter of sentiment aa the *Forest and Stream* says, hut a matter of priuciple which cauuot he too sternly enforced. Evou this season, because they happen to he nuueually plentiful, we have known far more than fifty-one snipe killed in a day hy one man, who would feel intensely offended if you called him a pot-hunter. Yet, really what elso was he at the time? We thiuk the day is rapidly approaching when big hags of game in all parts of America will he looked upon as a disgrace, rather thau an honor to those making them, if they are not profeasional market hunters, living by their gun.

The Game Law Meeting in Sacramento.

Like many others in this city we were in ignorance of this meeting taking place, having overlooked the advertisement announcing it, or we shonld have endeavored to have been present. So far as the resnlts come to us we confess freely to disappointment, if not snrprise, in the conduct of some present in an official capacity. In the first place, why were not the members of the Senate Committee present? It certeinly was their duty to be there if they wish to obtain correct ideas of what the State needs, for, in this case, they have te legislate for the State especially, not sections or districts. First and foremost the State at large must be legislated for. The districts with their exceptions and differences can easily he accommodated afterwards. The hill of Mr. Woods, whoever he may he, seeking to give the Supervisors power to change the close seasons at pleasure, shonld he frowued down at once. The State has snffered enongh already from snpervisorial power to try it a secoud time. Yet, Mr. McGlashan supported this idea, and he is one of the Assemhly Committee. Mr. Todd, of the Sacramento Forrester Gun Clnh, did well when he denounced the idea so emphatically. While we agree with Mr. Briggs, Secretary of the State Sportsman's Association, in a great measure, that in a country of such latitudes and altitudes as ours it will be found very difficult to frame a general State law to suit all sections, yet we mnet have a general law. The difficulty is not without a solution. For instauce, make Judge Dibble, the Senior Fish Commissioner, the State Game Warden, with power to give each county, upon proper evidence, anch relief as its citizens are fairly entitled to from the operations of the general law. The game of a State can only he preserved hy a general law. But occasions may arise when hy giving relief to certain sections from the operation of the general law hy the Game Warden of the State, if he is honest aud competent, when the State itself wonld not he injnred nor the dignity of the law impaired. We have to come to that plan eventually. Mr. Post, in this point, fully uttered the doctrines taught by the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. They will he found in Califorina, as in Europe and the Eastern States where tried, the only solution to the difficulty of national preservation of game. It is an easy matter to raise the commissioner's salary by fines, at least until the experiment is tried.

The bill to prevent saw-dust being washed into our rivers is one of the most necessary and just laws, and yet Committeeman McGlashan opposed this also, as he stated, because the Truckee River mill-men are down in Sacramento with their "hlood money." Where is the hlood money to go? To corrupt the Legislature? We fear Mr. McGlashan's appointment was a had one. We have known his family from the time they lived at the Wire Bridge, Cosumnes river, twenty years ago, hnt we never heard of the honorable gentleman killing a bird or catching a fish. However well otherwise he may he informed he knows little or nothing ahout field sports in principle, and is not an authority safe to follow. One kind of sawdust is as fatal to fish as another. It is all nonsense making an exception to redwood sawdnst. We can show river water in Santa Crnz county where no redwood, as in Truckee exists, that will color a man's skin hathing in it from the tannin of the sawdust washed into it. In this water the trout and other fish are almost bleck in color from the same cause. The talk about the great expense of burning the sawdnst is all nonsense and quite false. In early mining days ronnd Auhurn we saw the dnst of seven mills hnrnt with the occasional attendance of only one man night and day. There is no danger and no tronble in hurning sawdust, only at present it is a little easier and quicker to wash it off into the river by flumes. To gain this, hy the selfish lnmbermen of Truckee, the whole people on the Truckee river and eleewhere interested in its fish must suffer. This is what the millmen are down for with their "hlood-mouey." It is an old game in California. In reference to arresting the destruction of our small fish hy the Chinese, the plan snggested is the most efficient, viz: to license the fishing boats. The heathen Chinese do not care how much they marand our public food-preaerves or our mines, but at the same time they have a constitutional objection to to contribnting to the pnblic revenne. Until we see the text of the different hills to he presented to the legislatnre, which we have not yet seen, of course we can only generalize our remarks on the results of these preliminary meetings. We had hoped great things from the preseut committees. If, however, there is treechery in the camp, it shall surely he exposed before the end comes.

A pigeon match recently took place at Virginia City hetween H. Stewart and T. Parker. The resnlt was an easy victory for the former who killed seventeen birds ont of eighteen to his opponent's ten.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The attendance ou Sunday was not what we expected to see, for we expected the pleasant day and the first official shoot of the newly-formed Pacific Rifle Clnh wonld have drawn together a large nnmher of the lovers of the rifle. The day was good for shooting, hnt the average of the new clnh, althongh those preseut did good work enough, was not what wes expected, owing to the absence of several leeding members, Lient. Fred Kuhnle, Col. Beaver, the Messrs. Carr, Col. Ranlett, and othere. Lieut. Kellogg was not himself either, for, keeping score most of the time, he had to keep hie eyee so closely on the diec that the white somewhat dazed his sight, and he did not feel like shooting. It was only at the close of the day that he shot at all np to his standard. The shoot was informal, the official clnh match being postponed owing to the absence of memhers nutil to-morrow week. We had the pleasure of making the acqnaintance of Mr. Vanghan, the President, and found him in every respect the man for the position. He is one of the oldest snhscribers to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which of itself is an evidence of his good sense and right spirit. The score:

Vaughan	200 yds—	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	4—41	
	500 yds—	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—18—89	
Johnson	200 yds—	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—42	
	500 yds—	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—16—88
Moore	200 yds—	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—43
	500 yds—	5	5	4	4	4	5	3	5	5	4—44—87
Diers	200 yds—	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	4—41
	500 yds—	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4—45—86
Kellogg	200 yds—	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—45
	500 yds—	3	4	5	4	4	3	4	2	4	5—39—84
Hovey	200 yds—	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—44

A summary will show a great falling off in hull's-eyes in all except Mr. Vaughan, who made 11 ont 20 shots, Johnson 8, Moore 8, Diers 7, Kellogg 7, and Hovey 4, ont of 10 shots, There waa a fatal lot of threes and even one two. Well, men cannot always shoot at the target, any more than at the trap or on the field. The club elected four new members on Sunday, and the limit will he reached before it meets again.

Mr. Cowing, one of the crack riflemen of the Nevada Team, was present, and shot with the Pacifics as their guest, as aleo did Mr. Macdonald, one of the the leading spirits of Company A, Fifth Infantry. Mr. Cowing, as usnal, was in the vau, making 91, the best score of the day, with 11 hull's-eyes ont of 20 shots. His last string at 500 yards rolled up Sont of 10 shots, good enough for any man. Mr. Macdonald made a good score, though not quite np to the sharpshooters' limit. He has not practiced much letely. The scores:

Cowing	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5—43
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—48—91
Macdonald	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—42
	500 yards—	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—42—84

We may remark in connection with the hig scores of the Pacific Coast that Mr. Cowing was the first man to make 97 with a military rifle, hut he was soon heeten by his colleague, Mr. Cameron, who, at the donhle distance, made 98. This remained the highest on the list nntil echpsed a fortnight ago by Lieut. Kellogg, who, at the same distances, made 99, as etated in our columns last week. It is true this record was taken from the second and third of three etrings, instead ot the customary first and second. But we hold Kellogg ought to have his record hecanse the score was made with a Sharp's rifle, and without any *sighting* shots, the latter fact making it eqnivalent to the first and second strings. It is creditahle to the Fifth Infantry that they are giving np the sighting shots, as it won't do to take them when firing at an enemy in hattle, and a true and perfect rifleman should alweys be ready for any emergeucy. Waltham's 97 was not made in consecutive strings, yet his score was placed among the highest. Hovey's and Moore's 96 each were so made. . But, in three or four strings on practice days, if a man makes 97, 98, or 99, and the score is authenticated, we think he shonld he so credited with a record simply hecause the score was made. From 90 to 96 we have nnmherless scores on record.

To-morrow, the Nationals, First Infantry, will he at Shell Mound, to shoot a regular monthly medal match, for which, it is said they have adopted some new rnles. To win a medal finally a man mnst shoot eight times in the year, when the highest average takes the prize. This system, besides indncing practice, which in rifle shooting as in other things, alone makes a mau perfect, is the best way of testing a man's ahility, and the best reward for punctnal attendance. The medals are all valnable, and from the spirit of the corps it will take good scores to win them. In a meesure, like the Fifth Infantry, Company C, of the Third. has also instituted a hadge competition—twenty badges, numhered from 1 to 20, heing given to the hest shots at 200 yards in the company, irrespective of class. These medals and prizes are to be worn as won from month to mouth, hnt the final distrihntiou, which is "for keeps," will not be made until the close of the year.

After a long hide and seek, we had the pleasnre of shaking the haud of Lew Townsend on Sunday, who promises in future to be very punctual. He is called the veteran of Company B, First Infautry, and properly so. His score was good efter snch a long ahsence.

Townsend	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—45—128

A nnmher of the members of Company C, Hancock Guards, Oakland, of Third Regiment Infantry, were practicing on Snnday. Most of them are youug with the rifle, yet for all that, Sergeant Wm. Stuart made a good score:

W. Stuart	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—46
	500 yards—	5	5	5	4	2	4	4	5	5	5—43—89

Bnt for one unfortunate shot Mr. Stuart wonld have been np in the nineties, a score any man may he prond of.

At Scheutzen Park, Alameda.

On Snnday the German hrotherhood of citizen riflemen were ont in force, the Schentzen Verein, the California Scheutzen and the Eintrachts heing respectively represented. The fusilade was so strong and regular at Bird's Point, where we were out eating clam chowder with the Old Friends' Association, which essayed to get up a pigeon match at that piece, that it sonuded like a regular engagement. The shooting in each clnb was for medals. In the perent association, the Schentzen Verein, the scores were very good. They are as follows: F. Brandt took the first five with 26 rings ont of a possible 30; one was taken hy Geo. F. Helm, Jr., with 25; one hy F. Lecher, with 25; four hy F. Boeckman with 24; and five hy N. Wertherman with 24.

The California Scheutzen.

In this great hody of riflemen the scores always foot a good average. On Sunday Mr. Strecker, a leader in the order, took the highest honors, with 417 out of a possible 500. The winners were: Champion nrize, A. Strecker, 417 rings; first class, C. C. Rholffs, 389; second class, Geo. Helm, Jr., 395; third class, H. Heeth, 377; fourth class, H. Shubert, 348.

The Eintrachts.

The attendance of this spirited order was qnite as large as usnal, for ou medal shoots they make a point of heing regular at the target. As usnal Captain Fred Kuhls captured the champion prize. Throughout the year his shooting was very steady and his average large. He is also very punctual in attendance. The score:

Fred Kuhls, champion medal, 411; H. Gumhel, first class medal, 365; H. Shubert, aecond class medal, 352; Young, third class medal, 269; L. Kiotz, last best shot, 22.

General score: Stamer 365, Klotz 369, Ropke 328, Strenher 354, Weisel 300, Shuhert 352, Shuck 300, Klare 278, Hagernp 281, Eff 248, Tapken 230, Schwartz 195, Faller 182, Brockeuwagon 235, Wolff 206.

Harbor View.

At the monthly shooting of the Swiss Rifle Clnh, at Harhor View range, ou December 28th, 1884, and January 25th, 1885, the following memhers were winners of prizes:

December 28th, 1884: First prize, Mr. Frei; second prize, P. A. Giannani; third prize, Bachman; fourth prize, Mariauni; fifth prize, J. Leeman; sixth prize, Rudolph Hopf; seventh prize, J. C. Hugnenin.

January 25th, 1885: First prize, Mr. Zahn; second prize, J. Leeman; third prize, Mr. Rohrbach; fourth prize, Mariauui; fifth prize, J. C. Hngueun; sixth prize, P. A. Gianuiui; seventh prize, Bachman; eighth prize, Rudolph Kopf.

We regret not being ahle, for the last two matches of this clnh, to attend their nanal social dinner. We shall try and be with them this month.

A Correct Idea.

A writer in the *Forest and Stream* lately advanced the idea, while advocating stringent geme laws for the Western States, that it ie the nse of the rifle in the hunting field that makes the effective American soldier in hattle. This conviction has so long prevailed with onrselves that for years we have lost no opportunity of impressing it upon others. To destroy our large game, the hnffalo, the moose, carihoo elk, mnle and other deer and antelope hy indiscrimiuate slanghter is to diminish the nse of the rifle, and at the same time to close our rifle mannfactories and, still worse, to eradicate those grand elements from our people in general, which make them better soldiers, in the shortest time, than any other people in the world. To us this is a self-evident fact, which has especial interest at the present time, for we repeat that to eradicate the hardy American hunter, accnstomed to hardship, always quick, self-possessed and tanght by habit to take advantage of the circumstances surrounding him, is to destroy that grand race of men which in the shortest possible time makes the American soldier the best in the world. Hence this is a natioual idea in which the Government as well as the people have a profonud interest. To foster the excellent spirit of emulation among our riflemen prevailing in California to-day, mnst be our apology for ventileting this subject fully, if any apology, indeed, is needed. We will give the idea of the writer as near as we can. He says: "In urging the passage of stringent game laws which shall preserve our national large game and our national nse of the rifle, always excites the objections of the uninterested and selfish. Why, they say, shonld the sportsmen of the laud he allowed to hnrden us with laws for their own benefit? I will give them *one reason* at least. Without game there wonld be no sportsmen of any class, and sportsmen are absolutely neccssary to the national defense. The introduction of hreechloading and long range rifles has changed the art of war, and deer shooting, and target shooting, too, must perfect a man in the nee of the rifle. To this art in a few weeks you can teach a man the drill, and there you have the perfect soldier. What the difference in efficieucy ie between a thoroughly skillful and courageous man and an average man, hoth armed with repeating rifles, the history of our horder life has proved for years and still proves to the conviction of all nuprejudiced men. To-day, hy reason of the prevailing nse of the rifle, and the increasing interest in field sports, the United States can raiae a larger and more powerful army, hecause more efficient in the use of the rifle, than any other country in the world. Bnt in tweuty years hence, when our game shall have been exterminated, if we do not change our laws and enforce them hetter, we shall he at the mercy of every nation wise enongh to preserve its game, and the use of the rifle to kill it, for our military manhood is fonnd in our nse of the rifle in the forests from hoyhood. Let nohody imegiue that military drill can alone educate a man into the perfect soldier, or ordinary soldier in the short time reqnired to do so when the man is not an adept in the nse of the rifle. In hattle, if the shooting capacity is wanting, a man is always in the way of his friends and never an injury to the enemy. Hence, shooting quail, woodcock, snipe or dnck, still-hunting deer and practicing at the target for amusement, gives a man a competent knowledge of fire-arms and an efficient way of using them, give him an alertness, a love of danger and hardship, a power to take advantage of nnexpected emergencies, and the great art of finding one's way in the qnickest manner when lost, and above all a power of observation that nothing escapes. The perfect soldier and the perfect hunter on our frontier lines or in our hackwoods, are oue and the same man, composed of the same material, the same desires, the same instincts, and the same patriotism. In the soldier of the future as of the past, these grand qualities can be known through field sports and practicing at the target. If it were possible for all this to be obtained hy military drill alone, is it not better to get it without cost to the government, or in other words to the people?"

It is impossible, as the writer suggests, to separate the two characters in our national life. It is no common questiou then to preserve our large game hy wise laws thoronghly enforced, for then we preserve the efficient nse of the rifle, and by the two the grauder character of onr national soldier. The statesman, the philosopher, scieutist, soldier, and private gentleman can all combine to gain this great end, and they are not patriots if they do not so combine.

Matches.

There has long been a talk of a match between a team of the California Schuetzen Club, and a team of the Police Force. Philo Jacoby, President of the Schnetzen, acting as captain for them, and Captain Douglas for his team. It is a friendly match for a supper, at 200, 300 and 500 yards. We do not know why, hut we were several times requested to say nothing ahont this matter as our doing so might interfere with the business arrangements. We are glad, at last, to hear that the match really takes place, for hoth teams will be unquestionahly strong. The distances are somewhat in favor of the police, hut for all that they will have to do their very best shooting to get away with the Schuetzens. The teams will be six men, with ten shots each. The match takes place at Shell Mouud, Sundey, 22d inst. The police team is reported to have done fine work practicing lately at the Presidio. The match ought to attract a large share of public atteution.

We insert the following ae a cantion, for such accidents may easily take place: An *Oregonian* special from Seattle, W. F., says: A deplorable accident occurred here this afternoon. Two militia companies, the Seattle Rifles and Company D, National Guard of Washington Territory, were out practicing, the marking heing done hy C. K. Robh of the firm of Cochrau & Rohb, Second-Lieuteuant of Company D. He had marked one man's shot, and went hehind the butts to get paint to cover the mark. He remained so long coucealed that the next man took his position, and as he pulled the trigger Rohh jumped ont, receiving the full force of the bullet, which passed through the left arm, penetrating one lung and the liver, and then lodged in the right arm. He is still alive, hut the physicians say he cannot survive. He has a wife and two children.

The Marysville Rifle Club had a shoot last Sunday, which resulted as follows: Manning, 45; Stafford, 45; Colford, 43; Boase, 42; White, 43; Goldsmith, 39; Stewart, 38; P. George, 38. The above scores induce us to hope we shall hear more from the Marysville boys during the aeason.

Mr. Harmon, of Harbor View, we nnderstand, is trying to get up a new rifle club.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON; - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

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San Francisco, - - - - Saturday, Feb. 7, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson. 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Manbrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Agent, Stockton.
Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Saladin, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Lancelot, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Anteeo, I. De Turk Santa Rosa.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.
Albert W., A. Waldstein, San Francisco.
Steinway, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Cook's Hambletonian, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Clovis, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Cresco, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Pax, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Belmor, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Duke of Wenlock, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Guy Wilkes, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Le Grand, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Jim Mulvenna, J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.
Pryan, W. E. Morris, Stockton.
Nephew, G. W. Trahern, Stockton.

P. C. B. H. A.

Entries for the Spring Meeting close next Tuesday, Feb. 10th.]

Closing of Entries.

Nominations for the Spring meetiug of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association close next Tuesday, the 10th inst. Reports from all the stahles are of the most encouraging character, and indicate an active interest on the part of owners and trainers, who in every case announce their intention to he on hand with strong teams. The horses are in an advanced stage of preparation, and here is full reason for assuming now that the forthcomtng meet will be the hest ever given on this Coast for the beginning of the year, unless phenomenal "crankiness" develops in the weather, which we do not anticipate. Owners and managers of stahles will excuse this reminder of the date of closing, for few of them hut have at somc time or other experienced the unpleasant results of procrastination, and if they have the date right in their minds anything that assists the fixity of purpose can do no harm.

A correspondent in New York complains to us of the incompleteness of the Palo Alto catalogue recently issued because it does not contain the mares which Gov. Stanford imported from England last Summer. We do not share onr correspondent'a anrprise, for the catalogue is one of trotting stock only, whereas the English mares referred to arc all thoroughhred, and are in the Matadero divisiou, a fact that he knows, or ought to know, as well as we do. For a professor of horse lore his criticism is a blunder of phcnomenal immensity.

The announcement of the purscs for trotting colts offered by the Stockton Fair Association for 1885 will he found in our advertising department. Three thousand dollars will be given in three purses; $1,000 for two-year-olds or under; $1,000 for three-year-olds or under and $1,000 for four-year-olds or under, with $200 added to each purse if more than ten entries are received. The conditions are few and lucidly stated in the advertisement. Entries close April 1st.

Personal.

Mr. J. Palmer O'Neil, President of the Chamberlain Cartridge Company, is at present staying at the Palace, and it is likely business matters with detain him some weeks with us. We shall have to speak of the Chamberlain inventor more fully hereafter. This is Mr. O'Neil's first visit to the Pacific Coast, and he is astonished at the magnitude of San Francisco. The gentleman is a thorough sportsman, a leader at the East, and we heg to recommend him to the attentions of our local brotherhood.

Mr. L. C. Smith, of Syracuse, N. Y., is staying for a few days at the Lick House. Mr. Smith is associated with a prominent gun manufacturing firm at Syracuse, and patentee of the "Smith" gun, which is claimed to possess some modern improvements of great merit. We had the pleasure of meeting these gentlemen at the store of Mr. E. T. Allen, Market street.

The Philadelphia *Sporting Life* takes us gently to task for having published something from its columns without giving due credit. The *Life* is the last paper in the world that should make a complaint of that kind, hut we do not propose to plead the *lex talionis*, or set up that two wrongs may make a right. We did not take the article in question from the *Life*, but if that paper did originate it we desire to do full justice and offer our apology by way of compromise.

The Lexington Combination Sale Company of Lexington, Kentucky, will hold a combination sale on the 17th and 18th inst., at which time 125 head of high hred atallions and hroodmares and a number of Jacks and Jennets will be offered. Further particulars will be found in our advertising columns, and catalogues may he obtained by addressing Wiley R. Brasfield, Manager; R. E. Edmonson, Auctioneer; or P. P. Johnston, Secretary, Lexington.

The Mooted National Jockey Club.

All racing men are wont to point with pride to the success and growth of racing, but the more prudent are asking themselves if we have not succeeded too much, or rather if the growth is a healthy one, and calculated to improve it as a popular high-toned sport. We are among those who have for some time past favored restrictive measures on the part of the leading jockey clubs, and favored Col. Clark's plan of a National Jockey Club. We happen to know that the prominent clubs of this section are at last heginning to see the necessity of such a step. The fact that racing is taking a firmer hold upou the public every year is not lost sight of hy enterprising individuals who are devising plans to turn it to account, and we are threatened with a rapid multiplication of racecourses in and ahout New York. If these were under the control of jockey clubs composed of representative citizens, owners and breeders, who had the good of racing in view, no objection could he offered, hut they will he proprietary affairs, run for gate money purely, or as an adjunct of cheap Summer resorts.

Should such a state of affairs once gain headway, there is no telling where it will land racing. It cannot he expected that where the racing is given for purely speculative purposes its management will take the same trouble in throwing safeguards around it, and the door would he opened to the flagrant abuses which would bring racing into disrepute and alieniate the respectable masses. The necessity will drive the leading clubs to some restrictive action. It is bound to come. It did in England years ago. The English Jockey Club were forced to meet it, and succeeded. But there the Club has things pretty much its own way. It first prescribes that:

Rule 2. These rules apply to all meetings held under the control of the Jockey Club, or advertised in the "Racing Calendar" to be held subject to these rules.

Then follows this significant clause:

Rule 4, Section I. The full programme of every meeting before it takes place, and every race before closing, must be advertised in the "Racing Calendar."

Rule 2, Section II. If a horse run in any race at any meeting in Great Britian which is not so advertised, he is perpetually disqualified for all races to which these rules apply.

Rule 4, Section III. No meeting shall be advertised in the "Racing Calendar" unless the added money be not less than three hundred sovereigns per day, one hundred and fifty of which at least shall he added to races of a mile and upwards.

These clauses pretty effectively place Jockey Clubs masters of the position, shutting out all the minor meetings which, under the rules, do not come under the head of "recognized meetings," and are excluded in all returns and statistics, the "Racing Calendar" making no mention of them, although some of the Turf Guides published hy private enterprise do.

The question of adopting similar measures is now being seriously discussed among the leading Jockey Clubs in this section. As we have no official *Calendar*, that portion of the rule quoted above could scarcely he adopted. It has been suggested, however, that the rule relating to the value of races could he utilized and amended to read, "If a horse runs in a race at any meeting where the total added money he less than $2,000 per day, or in a race where the added money is less than $400, he is perpetually disqualified for all races to which these rules apply." This would cover the ground, "But," said a gentleman in high position, with whom we discussed the matter, "the only objection to such a rule is that it would disqualify horses which had run at some of the reputable Western meetings. That is to he avoided, as we do not wish to adopt any measure affecting the meetings held in that section, which are under the best auspices, hut where the purses are often small." It has, however, been suggested to apply the law to this section. Whatever may he done will he done only after the fullest discussion and calm deliheration. The gentlemen dislike the necessity which has forced them to consider the step, but they feel that the best interests of racing demand it. That a joint action on the part of the American, Coney Island, Saratoga, Monmouth, Maryland, and Washington Clubs will soon he taken is among the probabilities of the near future, as already the motion is on foot.—*Vigilant.*

The Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Association has elected H. O. Weller, President, and W. D. Ellis, Secretary, for the ensuing year.

Irrigation.

There can scarcely a question come up which is of more importance to the people of California than that of irrigation, and, therefore, we copy entire the following communication, which appeared in the *Evening Bulletin* of the 4th inst. It is outside of what is generally regarded as "politics," a question which cannot be measured by party lines, a subject in which every citizen of the State is interested It means that in our case—sustaining the decision of the Supreme Court—that there should be vast tracts of "desert" land in the reverse a large population and the richest country in the world. Should it he "good law" that the snows which melt on the peaks and ravines of the Sierras shall he conducted to the ocean with as little loss as possible, and that every drop of water be restricted to the natural channels, law is then evidently antagonistic to the development of the country. It is such a palpable contradiction to common sense that little respect can he paid to such an obsolete code. But the matter is so clearly and tersely stated in the communication that it is not necessary to amplify:

The business community of San Francisco (as is well known) has within a few months experienced a loss of trade consequent upon the opening of the Northern and Southern Pacific Railways. Thrown back upon our immediate neighborhood for a market for our goods, we have indulged the hope that having in the State of California a large extent of territory of varied resources and wonderful fertility, we might, hy attracting immigration to our shores, create a trade very much greater than that we have lost. Those who are familiar with the peculiar climatic conditions of a very large portion of the State, know that such a result is impossible of attainment without a sound system of irrigation. The subject of irrigation in California is one of the most important that can engage the attention of the business men and property-owners of this city. The practice of irrigation on a large scale means small farms producing high-priced commodities, a prosperous and dense population where now only the wheat grower and stock-raiser are to he found, and a market for our merchants at our very doors, that may be developed into enormous proportions, and that never can he taken from us.

As a means of producing wealth is hut little understood hy most people, hut is soon recognized hy all who give any thought to the subject. The history of irrigation is as old as the history of the world and forms an important part of it, in ancient as well as modern times, in all countries where the climate is similar to that of California. The richest portions of Italy aud Spain to-day are those supplied, through the wisdom and financial aid of their Governments, with a thorough system of irrigation. Those districts support a dense population, and the enormous valuation given to them hy irrigation is shown in the prices at which agricultural lands are sold at there—ranging from $500 to $3,000 per acre. The value of the annual overflow of the Nile in Egypt (which is the crudest form of irrigation) is well known, and in China and India more than half the populations of those countries would die of starvation if deprived of their facilities for irrigation. In the latter country the English Government has expended in the last thirty years millions of pounds sterling in the construction of irrigating canals and reservoirs. An element of wealth which has been recognized in all ages and hy all progressive people as of such paramount value, surely ought not to he overlooked hy us in these days.

In our own State we have abundant evidence of the enriching effects of the use of water in irrigation. In Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties many instances may he found where lands that ten years ago were used as sheep ranges, and were worth hut $5 per acre, have since then been supplied with water for irrigation and planted with fruit trees and grapevines, and have been sold at $500 to $1,000 per acre. Even the lands left unimproved, except hy facilities for irrigation, sell readily in some districts at from $200 to $500 per acre. The reason why these properties bring such prices is because they produce crops which pay a good interest on several thousand dollars an acre. Without irrigation, there can he no doubt whatever that owing to periodical dry years, these same properties would return to their former valuation.

As a result of this wise use of the waters of our streams that portion of our State is settling up very rapidly. The population of Los Angeles county has increased from 34,000 in 1880 to over 55,000 in 1884, and in the city of Los Angeles the increase has been from 11,000 in 1880 to 30,000 in 1884. In Fresno county many thousands of acres of what were once considered desert lands have been, in the last four years, converted into colony tracts containing thousands of happy and contented families, each prospering in the cultivation of twenty acres of irrigated land. It is known that the Sacramento Valley has nearly (and that the San Joaquin Valley has quite) reached its ultimate capacity as a farming district, depending upon rain, in its present area of wheat farms. Let those large wheat ranches in those great valleys he supplied with water for irrigation from the millions of cubic feet of water daily running to waste in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and they would soon he cut up into small farms supporting millions of population where now there are only thousands. Irrigation in California already represents a valuation of over fifty million dollars, and yet only a commencement has been made. In this connection the following extract from the *Colusa Sun*, written by the editor, W. S. Green, after a visit to the Fresno colonies, and speaking of the San Joaquin Valley, will give an idea of the future field opening up to our merchants through the agency of irrigation. He says: "Going over the country one can see that hut a small beginning has been made. The possibilities of the future almost stagger the comprehension. When one looks at this vast valley, embracing more than one hundred thousand square miles, all capable of the same degree of productiveness, and contemplates it all so in cultivation, the feeling is akin to the contemplation of the vastness of space or an endless eternity. One hundred thousand square miles gives 1,600,000 forty-acre farms, and forty acres is larger than the average family will want! Each forty acres, cultivated as the land is now cultivated here, will give employment to five laborers, besides a family of say five. This gives a rural population of 16,000,000! Then what will the town and cities be?"

The question is now asked, shall this development he encouraged and assisted, or shall it be stopped? There can he hut one answer to that question hy the people San Francisco, who have so great and direct an interest in this matter. The issue is made and the order has gone forth that it shall

stop. The Supreme Court of this State has recently rendered a decision which affirms and sets up the English doctrine of "riparian rights," and proclaims that doctrine to be the law in this State. Under that law all the wealth in water flowing from nature's great reservoire, the snowe of the Sierra Nevada, must be permitted to flow "undiminished in quantity and unimpaired in quality" to the sea. Nor has even the riparian claimant a right to take any pert of that water from the stream for purposes of irrigation if a man owning a single acre on the stream below him objects. It is evident that such a law, if enforced, would prove disastrous to the best intereste of this State. Take away the facilities for irrigation now existing, (and that ie what this decision hes done), and such action when completed would utterly destroy meny prosperoue communities representing millions of property in Southern California; would wholly put a stop to further development, and would remand what is now fast becoming the richest and most prosperous portion of our State to the condition it was in twenty years ago—the grazing ground for cattle and sheep that die of starvation in dry years.

The law es interpreted by the Supreme Court must be obeyed. Thousands of our industrious farmers, who by the use of water are producing wealth for themselves and us, must shut off that water and let it run to waste even if such action causes their ruin and drives them penniless from the State? Is there no remedy? Yes. These farmers are before the present Legislature asking that a law be passed without delay to enable them to use the State's right of eminent domain and condemn water rights and pay for them. This the riparian claimants oppose. In this emergency it is our imperative duty to come promptly to the assistance of the farmers and with our utmost power help them to have this and any other just and equitable laws passed which may be found necessary to save them from ruin.

The necessity for the passage of laws to promote and encourage irrigation in this State has been urged upon succeeding Legislatures for the past six years, but without avail. Our powerful "cattle lords," who have always been opposed to the development of this State by farming, have always appeared at Sacramento in force on such occasions, and with "convincing" arguments have made it appear to the majority of the wisdom of these Legislatures that the golden flood of water from our mountains, that might be made to add thousands of millions to the wealth of California, should flow in its natural channels so that their long-horned cattle might be provided with water to drink. It has been suggested to them that a well and a pump could be made equally as effective in supplying their cattle with water, but their only reply is: "The law gives us the water in the streame." It is time the people awoke to a realization of this condition of things, and that they see to that no more "convincing" arguments shall be allowed to perpetuate this gross outrage upon the individual interests of every citizen of the State except our "cattle lords."

It has been said in opposition to irrigation laws that there are many conflicting interests, and that the members of the Legislature did not and could not, in the short time they had to consider the matter, understand the question, and that, therefore, a committee should be appointed to investigate the subject and report to the next Legislature. The same tactics are being followed out now and the correspondents of our newspapers say that there is every probability that again legislation will be defeated. These reasons for delay are not utterly without force. State Engineer W. Hammond Hall, and a corps of assistants, have for nearly six years, at great expense to the State, been thoroughly investigating this matter. Mr. Hall has mastered this subject and has given us such minute and valuable information concerning irrigation in all its branches, that his report is sure to become the text-book of irrigation for the world. In addition to that, a convention of all interested in irrigation was held recently in Fresno. By this convention a committee of eighteen, composed of prominent citizens, having a practical knowledge of the subject, was appointed, who, with the valuable aid of Engineer Hall, have prepared a number of bills covering the subject of irrigation in California. These bills are now before the Legislature; the committee of eighteen from the Fresno Convention are now in Sacramento urging the passage of these bills, but there is too much reason to fear that the delegation in the Legislature from San Francisco understands the vital importance of these measures so little, or they are so indifferent to it, that through their votes, or neglect to vote, the passage of these bills will again be defeated and incalculable harm result before any remedy can be applied two years hence.

The unquestionable duty of every business man, and the owner of a foot of real estate in this city, at this time, is to make a personal matter of this subject and use all his influence, singly and jointly with others, to see that all our representatives in the Senate and Assembly vote in favor of the passage of bills which will foster irrigation in California, and that these bills be passed at this session of the Legislature.

San Francisco, Feb. 4, 1885. M. T. K.

Messenger Wilkes.

This colt has been sold by Mr. B. J. Treacy, Ashland Park, to Messrs. F. H. & B. F. Briggs, Auburn, Maine, for a large price. Messenger Wilkee (late Ben Van), is a bay colt, foaled 1883, by Red Wilkes (sire of Phil. Thompson, 2:16½); dam Rena C. (trial 2:30), by Messenger Chief (sire of Maud Messenger, 2:16¼); thus combining the Clay, Hambletonian and Mambrino strains. Messenger Wilkes trotted an exhibition mile at the late Fall meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association in 3:10½, the last quarter in forty-five seconds. Since then he has shown in private a mile close to three minutes. He is a bright bay in color, with left hind foot white, and stands a trifle over fifteen hands. He has great style and finish, with the stamina possessed by most of the sons of Red Wilkes. Indeed taking breeding, appearance, speed, and quality into consideration, Kentucky never introduced into Maine a more promising colt. Was it not that Bermuda, yearling public trial 2:38½, the best ever made in Kentucky, and Ashland Prince (private yearling trial 3:01½), were also owned by Mr. Treacy, he would not have parted with this colt. A great many, however, are of the opinion that he has let the best one go. This, however, time alone can tell.—*Kentucky Stock Farm.*

The leasehold interest, buildings and franchises of the Chicago Driving Park, were sold by the receiver, F. S. White, under order of court on Thursday, Jan. 23d, to Ben H. Campbell and others, for $23,000, and the sale was confirmed by the court on Wednesday, Jan. 28th. It is understood that a new company will be at once organized, and that Mr. Emmett will be given immediate possession of the property under the terms of his lease. In any case the property will be fully occupied during the ensuing year by race meetings, electric light performances, and probably the State fair.

Early Training and After Results.

One of our esteemed contemporaries has informed its readers that the colts which were trained early did not train on, and the California and Kentucky youngsters are held up as awful examples of the evils of the forcing system. There is quite a difference between rational training and over-training. If the nervous and muscular powers are taxed beyond their capacity, the effect will be injurious, and the future of the animal will probably be blighted. But a colt under the tuition of a trainer gifted with intelligence, patience and judgment, will be benefited by the work. The exercise will strengthen the ligaments and get the youngster in the way of properly exteuding himself. He may develop his highest rate of speed at four years old, but with increasing age he will be in better condition to utilize this speed. He will be able to carry it not only an exhibition mile, but through a stubbornly contested race of heats. In one sense he trains on, although he does not reduce his record. We do not deny that many colts have been injured by early handling, but claim that such would not have been the case had the trainer had sense enough to stop driving when his tender pupil showed signs of fatigue. The statistics of the course are worth studying, and if the shallow thinkers would refer to them now and then, possibly they would not so often shoot wide of the mark. The rule which applies to Orange County also applies to Kentucky and California. At one time Mr. Backman held the colt records with the products of the Stony Fork Stud. Startle trotted in 2:36 as a three-year-old, and he did it so easily that immediately after the race he was sold to Mr. Bonner for $20,000. It was regarded as a phenomenal performance, but the youngster was not injured by the preparation, because, as a five-year-old he turned the Old Fleetwood track, which was much slower than the track of to-day, in 2:19. Elaine, as a three-year-old, placed a record of 2:28 to the credit of Stony Ford, and Carl Burr had to give her plenty of work to land her there, but it was judiciously done. As a four-year-old, Elaine obtained a record of 2:24½ and as a six-year-old she took her place among the 2:20 performers. Then she was put to breeding at Palo Alto. One of the prominent Kentuckians is Jewett. He was a colt of much spirit, and he required a good deal of preparation. He was worked by Squire Ike Smith on a track with very stiff grades, at Georgetown, and as a three-year-old he made a record in a race of 2:23½. As a four-year-old he was under contract to show a mile in 2:17½, but was taken sick and had to be thrown out of training. He was sold as a five-year-old, and fell into hands that did not understand him. He grew sour in disposition, and was finally put to pacing, at which gait he beat the great Richball last Autumn, and made a record of 2:14¾. His vitality was not sapped by early handling. As a two-year-old, So-So electrified the world by making a record of 2:31 in a race at Lexington. As a four-year-old she reduced this time to 2:24, and a six-year-old cut it down to 2:17½. She was always too light in the flank for strong campaign work, but she trained on notwithstanding the physical defects with which she was born. Phil Thompson, a light-waisted colt, won as a three-year-old a heat in a race at Chicago in 2:21, and was then regarded as the coming trotter. He challenged as a four-year-old without result, the rising Jay-Eye-See and almost immediately afterward, owing to change of weather and climate, was prostrated with lung fever. As a five-year-old he was weak, but as a six-year-old he made a record of 2:15½. The ills which overtook him were not due to early handling. Elvira, bred at Glenview, was educated as a three-year-old down to a record of 2:27, and as a four-year-old she eclipsed the time of Bonita, having trotted at Cleveland in 2:18½. She stands as a five-year-old sound and strong, and we shall look for her to trot still faster. The great campaign mare, Clemmie G., trotted in 2:36 as a three-year-old, in 2:23¾ as a four-year-old, in 2:20½ as a five-year-old, in 2:17 as a six-year-old, and in 2:15½ as a seven-year-old. What more could any one ask? As a three-year-old Director trotted in 2:30, as a four-year-old in 2:27½, as a five-year-old in 2:23¾, and as a six-year-old fought a great campaign, reduced his record to 2:17, and then entered the stud. Keene Jim, although unbalanced, made a three-year-old record of 2:34½, a four-year-old record of 2:24½, a seven-year-old record of 2:19½, and last Fall, when properly shod and eleven years old, was timed a mile on Mr. Bonner's three-quarter track in 2:14¾. He is likely to train on this year, and it would not surprise us if he trotted nearly as fast as Maud S.

The California delegation is numerous, and we shall confine ourselves to a few of the best-known illustrations. Wildflower made a two-year-old record of 2:21, which is probably as fast as she would ever have gone, as she is small, but she would have rated better in races had she not been injured with pinkeye. A veteran of the war was never more scarred than she was by disease. Early handling had nothing to do with her early retirement from the track. Sallie Benton made a three-year-old record of 2:29½ and a four-year-old record of 2:17¾. She may not beat the latter time, but as she matures she will repeat the miles with courage, and will prove more dangerous in a race. But we shall look for her to reduce her record. Hinda Rose trotted in 2:36½ as a yearling, in 2:32½ as a two-year-old, and in 2:19½ as a three-year-old. Owing to the shadow which rested on the horse of Gov. Stanford, she paid forfeit in rich four-year-old stakes, and was not taken up until late in the Fall. Had she been campaigned, we think she would have made a record of 2:17½. As a five-year-old she is sound, with every prospect of training on. The queen of the trotting turf and its king have ripened with the years, although their education was commenced at a tender age. As a four-year-old Maud S. trotted in 2:17½, as a six-year-old she made a record of 2:10¾, as a seven-year-old a record of 2:10½, and as a ten-year-old she beat 2:10 on two different occasions. She is sound, has learned how to carry her speed better, and we shall count upon her heating 2:09½ in her eleven-year-old form.

Jay-Eye-See trotted one of the greatest races ever witnessed as a four-year-old, and went into Winter quarters with a record of 2:19. As a five-year-old, he cut the record down to the remarkable time of 2:10¾, and as a six-year-old he placed 2:10 to the credit of his aire. He is ready for fresh battles now, and we shall look for him to reduce the record a little, although every fraction of a second looks as big as a mountain when we get down so close to the limit. He who indiscriminately condemns early handling flies in the face of facts, and he is not competent to instruct those who are not familiar with the subject. The trainer who would ask as much of a colt as of a horse is a butcher. On all things common sense should be brought to bear. The proper place to strengthen the cords and to develop muscle is on the road and track, not in the stable and pasture.

P. C. B. H. A.

Entries for the Spring Meeting close next Tuesday' Feb. 10th.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

J. M. B., Los Angelee.

We have several times published the qualifications necessery for registry under the rules of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breedere, but for your information we give them again briefly: First, any stallion that has himself a record of 2:30 or better, provided any of his get has a record of 2:40 or better, or provided his sire or his dam, his grandsire or his granddam, is already a standard animal. Second, any mare or gelding that has a record of 2:30 or better. Third, any horse that is the sire of one animal with a record of 2:30 or better, provided he has either of the following additional qualifications: 1st, Record himself 2:40 or better; 2d, Is the sire of two other animals with a record of 2:40 or better; 3d, Has a sire or dam, grandsire or granddam, that is already a standard animal. Fifth, Any mare that has produced an animal with a record of 2:30 or better. Sixth, The progeny of a standard horse when out of a standard mare. Seventh, The progeny of a standard horse out of a mare by a standard horse. Eighth, The progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard mare. Ninth, Any mare that has a record of 2:40 or better, whose sire or dam, grandsire or granddam, is a standard animal. Tenth, A record to wagon of 2:35 or better shall be regarded as equal to a 2:30 record.

Colonius, New South Wales.

I own a bay mare, Josephine, foaled at Aptos, 1877, by Specnlation, dam Josephine, by Joseph. This dam said to have been raised by S. B. Whipple, of San Mateo. What I want to know is: 1. Did S. B. Whipple raise this mere Josephine? 2. What was Joseph, a thoroughbred or a trotter, and what is his pedigree? 3. Was Joseph the sire of the dam of Vanderlyn, 2:22? 4. Is Young Diana, the dam of Josephine, the same mere that was the dam of Sawyer's Hambletonian? 5. What David Hill is she by? Give owner and sire and dam of this David Hill.

Answer.—1. We don't know whether Whipple bred Josephine or not, but he owned her for many years. 2. Joseph was thoroughbred. He was by Hermes; first dam Patsy Anthony, by imp. Priam; second dam by Virginian; third dam by Enterprise; fourth dam by Mitchell's Shark; fifth dam by imp. Janus; sixth dam by Americus; seventh dam by imp. Fearnenght. 3. Yes. 4. No. 5. Young Diana was by Easton's David Hill, he by Vermont Black Hawk, dam by Smith's Hambletonian.

J. S. W., Santa Rosa.

Will you please give in your paper the pedigree of the horse Niagara, of San Jose?

Answer—We cannot give the pedigree of Niagara. It has never been established.

F. N. S., Phœnix, Arizona.

Give in your next issue the pedigree and best records of the old horse Index.

Answer—Index was bred by E. J. Winegar of Scott Valley, Siskiyon County, Cal., and the breeding as he gives it is: By Keokuk, dam by Morrill. Keoknk by Vermont Black Hawk, dam said to be by Bishop's Hambletonian. Morrill by the Jennison Horse, son of Young Bullrush Morgan, he by Bullrush Morgan, son of Justin Morgan, dam the Heath Mare, by the Farrington Horse, son of the Vance Horee, he by a horse of unknown blood; second dam the Easton Mare, a fast pacer of unknown blood. Index' record is 2:45 made at Santa Cruz, Nov. 15, 1870, in a race where he distanced his field easily.

Foals.

At Palo Alto Stock Farm. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

TROTTERS.

Jan. 17th, black colt, by Electioneer, dam Norma, by Alexander's Norman.

Jan. 20th, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Victress, by Hambletonian Prince.

Jan. 22d, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Mamie C., by imp. Hercules.

Jan. 22d, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Ameriqnita, by Electioneer.

Jan. 28th, bay filly, by Clay, dam Florida, by Robert E. Lee.

Jan. 30th, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Lady Ellen, by Carr's Mambrino.

Feb. 2d, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam America, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Feb. 2d, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Gertrude, by Yorktown.

Feb. 3d, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Laura C., by Electioneer.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Jan. 22d, brown filly, by Flood, dam Nova Zembla, by imp. Glengarry, from Nevade, by Lexington.

Jan. 22d, bay colt, by Monday, dam Precious, by Lever, from Frolic, by Thunder.

Jan. 23d, bay filly, by Shannon, dam Marshra, by Planet, from Vandalia, by Vandal.

Jan. 26th, chestnut colt, by Flood, dam Lizzie Whips, by Enquirer, from The Grand Dutch S., by Vaudal.

Jan. 27th, bay filly, by Shaunon, dam Demirep, by Melbourne, Jr., from Methilde, by imp. Scythian.

Jan. 29th, chestnut colt, by Mouday, dam Glendew, by imp. Glengarry, from Glenrose, by Lexington.

Feb. 1st, chestnut colt, by Shannon, dam Miss Peyton, by imp. Gleugarry, from Romping Girl, by Jack Maloue.

At Santa Anita. Property of E. J. Baldwin.

Jan. 26th, bay filly, by Grinstead, dam Glenita, by imp. Glenelg, from Lark, by Lexington. Mare bred to Gauo.

Feb. 2d, bay colt, star in forehead, by Grinstead, dam Jennie G., by Wheatley, from Black Maria, by Belmout.

At Rancho del Rio. Property of Theo. Winters.

Jan. 31st, brown colt, four white feet and white in face, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan, by War Dance, from Eliza Davis, by imp. Knight of St. George. Mare will be bred to Joe Hooker.

Feb. 3d, chestnut filly, both hind feet white and white in face, by Joe Hooker, dam Jessie R., by Hubbard. Mare will be bred to Norfolk.

The Capitol Trnf Club of Sacramento, at their meeting last Saturday evening, re-elected the old officers, viz: President, J. W. Wilson; Vice President, H. M. Bernard; Secretary, C. H. Todd; Treasurer, Geo. W. Carey. It was decided to hold a Spring racing meeting of five days, commencing the last Tuesday in May. A committee on speed programme will be appointed at an adjourned meeting to be held next Monday evening.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Entriee at Chicago—Maryland Jockey Club Matters—Decline of Long Dietance Racing in the East—Goesip from Different Quarters, Etc.

Snow blockades in the West have somewhat interfered with the receipt of entries to Washington Park Stakes that cloaed Jannary 15th, by Secretary Brewster, at Cbicago. All tbe mails from the West were delayed in the early part of tbe week, and yet four days after the close of tbe stakes the clnb had received already 432 entries to the six atakes—an average of 72. If the first mails ehowed such a gratifying entry, it is naturally to he expected that when the total of the nominations comes in from California and other points in the West and Sonth-West, there will he an unequalled list—probably nearly 500. The Washington Park Club is to he congratulated on such a grand showing.

The Caldwells, father and son, have been leading a jolly time in Nashville lately. Last week Mr. G. S. Caldwell's old gelding Meditator showed signs of recuperating tbat may result in his sporting silk again this season. The week before he could not get around his hox, but on Friday last he came out, head and tail up like a four-year-old, and when he got on the track started in the pursuit of the "gallopers" ahead of him, dashing by them in something like the style that he cut dowu Pizarro and a large field at Sheepshead. To crown Gabey's ecstasy, Mr. C., Sr., presented him with the magnificent chronometer presented to him hy the Louisiana Jockey Clnb last Spring. This elegant time-piece with its fifth-second stops is well known wherever the former and present owners are, and was made by Phillippe, of Geneva.

Maryland Jockey Clnb affairs aeem to be in an even groove now. Mr. Wheatley reached there on Thursday, and the next day visited Pimlico along with Gov. Bowie, Col. Hall, Gen. Snowden, and otbers. After a thorough inspection of the grounds, buildings, stables, etc., the party returned to Barnum's Hotel. The Executive Committee have in contemplation the erectiou of a members' stand in the neighhorhood of the saddling paddock. On Saturday the Acting Secretary and the Executive Committee had a conference as to the May meeting. Some new and attractive featnres were discussed. Monday Mr. Wheatley returned to New York.

The many Westerners that have annonnced their intentions of coming East should make the coming racing a very lively one in this vicinity. With the riders from the Golden State the first appearance of the Pate "blue and white stripes," not speak of the several new firms that have registered their colors lately, it ie a hard matter to say how far the racing hoom will go in this sport-loving laud of ours. Raciug properly conducted is a noble pastime, and Americans are recognizing this fact more and more each season.

Tuesday New Orleans began their Winter race meeting and the management ran fair races in the rain over a heavy track; receipts to go for a charitable purpose. To-day the second day's sport had to be postponed by reason of bad weather, and it is mnch to he feared that the failure of last seasou will be duplicated. Then the racecourse was flooded with ten inches of water one spell. There are now quite a number of good horses at the Crescent City track, and if old Probabilities only is prohitioue good sport may yet he had. Tnesday's was the first racing of 1885. Theu after New Orleans winds up in April the racing circuit, via., Memphis, Nashville etc., will ewing along until the horses reach Kentucky's dark and bloody ground, when the games will be both fast and furious.

The doom of long distance racing here, while not exactly sealed, seems near at hand. Baltimore's Maryland Jockey Clnb have abolished the time honored Baltimore Cup, for long years a featnre of their Spring meetings and incinding among its winners the names of some celebrated racers. Lately, however, this formerly great race has deteriorated in quality, owing, perhaps, to the early time of the year to send horses a Cnp distance. But in other quarters such as Lonisville, for instance, tbe Cup race entries have fallen off one-half, Washington Park's big added money heing the only Jockey Clnb where the character of the Cup eveut is snstained. To the Washington Park Cup four days after the entries closed, on the 15tb, there were 41 entries to the Cup against 15 to the Louisville Cup. Gen. Monroe and others from the East are entered at Chicago. But then the Washington Park Clnb, nnlike the Louisville Jockey Clnb, realizes the benefits of advertising. The Louisville Clnb gets a few entries from California, when they might get treble the nnmher with a little liherality to the Pacific Coast press.

A negro was recently driviug a dray in Macon, Ga., on which was stacked a load of furnitnre. With that instinct peculiar to a few colored individuals, the negro had placed a hurean in the front part of the dray. This hureau held a large mirror. In a panse that was made the horse took time to hite a fly, and, turning, caught a glimpse of his horseship in the mirror. One look was enough. A mass of splintered furniture, a shattered mirror, a negro with a broken sbonlder, a dilapidated dray, and a wild, frantic horse, all tell the story better than any pencil can trace it.

Mr. A. H. Bailey, tbe fonnder and proprieter at the time of bis death of *Bailey's Magazine*, died in Loudon on Jan. 2d. He was a very well-known "old-timer," and used to he connected with the turf, owning some fair horses. The magazine be established ever since thirty years or more ago has remained a popular and influential periodical.

One of the many English turfmen who have died recently was Mr. J. Johnaon, an extensive buyer of Arab horsea, as well ae a stock breeder. Mr Johuson enjoyed notoriety as a pigsticker dnring a long residence in India, where he became renowned amoug the natives as "Josto, King of Spears," and for two years bunted the Calcutta hounds, who ran jackal in the abaence of foxes. For elevon years, betwe-n 1870 and 1881, Mr. Johnaon wae master of the Dumfriesshire hounds, and on his retiremet was presented with a testimonial equestrian portrait. He entered keenly into curling and all other outdoor sports.

PACIFIC.

New York, January 21, 1885.

A correspondent of the New York *Sportsman*, who has been on a visit to Stonyford, relates the following incident in the history of Electioneer: Mr. Hogan also gave me an amnsing bit of inside history regarding Green Mountain Maid, the famous broodmare. When three years old she was harnessed, but she did not take kindly to the restraint, and asserted her will by running away, her whereabouts remaining a mystery for two days. Since then she has never had a harness placed on her. Subsequently Mr. Backman purchased her as an addition to his brood list, and to-day the visitor on entering her box sees in the flashing eye and quick, nervous movements, the same spirit that rebelled years ago against the restraint of bit and control.

HERD AND SWINE.

A New System of Raising Cream.

E. R. Powell, says the New England *Farmer*, is the inventor of a new vacuum system for separating cream from milk and converting the product into butter and cheese. The milk aa it is brought in by the farmers from the surrounding country, is delivered in an upper story of the factory, which is located upon a hillside at Colchester, Vt. From the receiving room the milk is run into large iron tanks some ten feet long hy three feet in diameter, placed horizontally, and much resembling the boilers of a stationary steam engine. The tanks are made of strong boiler iron, and have a man hole in one head for inspection when inspection is necessary. About half way from the bottom are large stationary pipes for conveying water for cooling or heating the milk, and under the bottom and sides are a pair of pipes; within is a water jacket for the same purpose, fitted to revolve and agitate the milk. At the same time it is being heated, an air pump is also being attached to the tanks, by which means a vacuum more or less perfect can be secured above the milk while the cream is rising. After the milk entere the tanks, which are filled to three-fourths full, hot water or steam is let into the pipes, and the temperature rapidly raises to 105 degrees, after which cold water takes the place of steam, and the temperature is reduced to 40 degrees. The heating can be done in ten minutes, but the cooling requires a much longer time depending somewhat upon tbe amount of milk in the tank. When the temperature has been reduced to 95 degrees the vacuum pump is set to work and the air exhausted from the space over the milk.

The operation, it is claimed, removes any dangerous germs, injurions gases or disagreeable odors the milk may have originally contained; diminishes the amount of that destructive agent, oxygen, while at the same time it so reduces the atmospheric pressure upon the milk that the separation of the cream is rendered far more complete than hy any previous practicable process known to dairymen. At the end of four hours the desired temperature is usually reached, after which the milk is allowed to stand eighteen hours longer, or until the tanks are needed for the next day's supply of milk.

The cream and milk are drawn from the tanks separately though tin pipes, the former into cans, the latter directly into the large cheese vats which are located conveniently at a lower level. The cream is churned while sweet, and the buttermilk all goes into the cheese vats with the skimmed milk. The cheese is then made by the usual factory process, varied somewhat, both in manufacture and curing according to the nature of the materials, and the demand of the Summer has ranged from 5,000 pounds to 8,000 pounds daily according to the supply produced; and about 30 per cent. higher rates have been paid at some other factories where either butter or cheese alone has been made. The product from 1,000 pounds of milk as received from the farmers who, in this section, confine their cows almost wholly to pasture feed during the Summer season has reached four and a half pounds of butter and nine pounds of cheese. The sweet cream butter, as we saw and sampled it, would find sale, for immediate consumption, at prices fully equal to the best creamery brands in the country East or West, and is gradually being appreciated in Boston markets, as its merits become known.

Three Great Improvements.

A noted lecturer upon dairy subjects at a recent assemblage was asked to name the three most important improvements in butter making. His reply was, "The plan of keeping cream at a high temperature until a slight acidity was developed, and cooling it down to 58 degrees and then churning. Stopping the churn when the butter and buttermilk begin to separate, and wash out the buttermilk with weak brine, repeating the operation as long as a trace of buttermilk appeared, and then salting, allowing this wet butter to thus dissolve the salt, and lastly making this butter into pound pats, square in form, and wrapping each pat in a new muslin cloth, wet in the brine; and putting these pats into a well glazed crock, and then filling up the crock with strong brine, and by a follower, keep them submerged."

We opine he told the exact truth in the matter, and that without bringing a great mass of scientific talk to confirm his words and mystify his hearers. Plain and concise, the methods are at every one's disposal, and that without resort to abandoning the cherished ideas of the past, or the purchase of much mechanism. There are a thousand and one directions given in this world that only but confuse, and he who talks plain English in this world will in the long run get the largest audience. There are a great many ways to make butter, with nearly all of them some persons have good success, and hy following the same plan others fail. But in properly souring cream, freeing butter from buttermilk, and packing butter, all have difficulty and uniform results are not reached. By this system it would seem that one could reach a common average. If cream is kept at a temperature, say 20 degrees above that used in churning, and this cream is churned as soon as a change toward souring had been reached, it would seem that all good cream would then go into everybody's churn about alike. If all persona would wash out the buttermilk from their butter, instead of trying to work it out, another point in uniformity would be reached, for working butter ie an operation that can only take out part of the buttermilk, and destroy in part the grain of the butter; while washing with brine cannot injure it, and if it is not packed into crocks at once for market, the placing the butter in strong brine must certainly keep it sweet, and ready for market at any time, by simply taking it up, and by unwrapping it; let it dry, and then put into the butter packagee. We opine that the great trouble is that people put too much work upon butter making and that a good deal less work, but better directed, would result in a great gain to all concerned.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

The British view of the food necessary to be consumed by cattle to make one pound of flesh is thus given by the Dublin *Farmer's Gazette*: "If you want a pound of flesh matter, true and dry—no waste—introduced into an animal, you can get it from 3 lbs. of decorticated cotton cake, from 4 lbs. of linseed cake, from 4 lbs. of rape cake, from 4½ lbs. of beans, from 5½ lbs. of undecorticated cotton cake, from 4½ lbs. of oats, from 8 lbs. of maize, from 8 lbs. of locust beans, from 45 lbs. of potatoes, and from 130 lbs. of turnips, As to grass—1 lb. of flesh will be got from 35 lbs. of the best grass, from 30 lbs. of clover, and from 8 to 10 bs. of hay."

Milch cows should always be fed ground feed.

Raising Thoroughbred Pigs.

It may be thought that there is no difference in the management of thoroughbred and ordinary pigs, and to a certain extent this is true. But we all know that, as ordinarily managed, a very large number of young pigs are lost every year. How often do we hear farmers say, "My sow had a litter of ten pigs, but the brute killed half of them?" In many cases the loss is even greater than this. Sometimes sows will eat their own pigs, but the greatest loss occurs from the sow, unintentionally, lying down on the little pigs, and crushing them to death. With ordinary pigs the loss is sufficiently aggravating, but with thoroughbred pigs of great value, the loss is peculiarly vexations and discouraging.

There is no way of preventing a sow from lying on her pigs. There is nothing for it but watchfulness and care. All mechanical contrivances are useless. It is generally recommended to place a rail horizontally all around the inside of the pen, about a foot distant from the sides and some eight or ten inches from the floor of the pen. The object of this is to prevent the sow from crushing her little pigs against the sides of the pen. It was thought that the little ones could run under the rail and escape. Nearly all my pens are so constructed, but I can see no advantage in the plan. We all want to provide a farrowing sow with straw or leaves enough to keep her comfortable. Sometimes we use straw that has been run through a cutting-box, and sometimes we make use of it the full length. I do not know that it makes much difference which is used, though I formerly thought the chaffed straw was better. One thing I know—no matter whether you use long straw, or short straw, a sow about to have pigs will push the straw under the rail, until it is as firm and compact as the sides of the pen would be if no rail was there. A little pig, if caught against this compact mass of straw, would be as certainly killed as if the sow lay against the sides of the pen. You cannot cure a sow of this habit. She knows what she is about. She wants her little pigs to get to the teats, and the only way she has of accomplishing this object is to prevent them from getting on the wrong side of her, by placing her back firmly against the sides of the pen. If necessary she will use every bit of straw there is in the pen for filling up the space under the rail where she makes her nest. If you give her straw enough the rail is an advantage, for the compact straw under the rail makes a warmer nest, but it is otherwise useless.

The great point in the management of farrowing sows is to make them as quiet and gentle as possible. If you are raising thoroughbred pigs, make pets of them. The sow, when about to have pigs, should be placed in a separate pen for several days in advance, so that she shall become quiet and accustomed to the pen. Her food should consist principally of warm water with a little grease in it; with say a quart of bran to a ten quart pail of water. There is nothing better for her, after she has had her pigs, than this same warm water and grease, gradually made richer by the use of more bran and meal. A few hours before farrowing the milk always comes into the teats. It is a good plan, especially in the case of thoroughbred sows, to accustom them to the presence of some one in the pen. There is nothing a sow so well likes as to have her teats rubbed or milked. By a little gentleness, and by rubbing and milking her teats, it is an easy matter to make the sow lie down.

In the Summer time, I frequently let my sows farrow in the field, and almost invariably without lose. The sows make their own nests in a fence corner, and manage the whole matter quite as well as if the best of us were present to direct the operation. Do not conclude from this, however, that the less you look after your breeding sows the better. The weather is warm, the sow is living on succulent grass, and everything is favorable. More pigs are lost from cold than from all other causes combined. It is useless to try to make the pens warm by artificial means, for in this case you are almost certain to get bad ventilation, and to do more harm than good.—*Joseph Harris.*

To Put a Ring in a Bull's Nose.

Place a rope around his neck, and draw him up gently to the post of a gateway. Pass the rope round the post and let it be firmly held. Have ready a round steel chisel, sharpened to a fine point, the chisel being a little thicker than the ring. This should be held in readinese by an attendant; also the ring, opened, the screw, and a small screw driver. Don't alarm the bull, but soothe him. With the fingers of the left hand feel for and draw gently down the proper place in the nostrils, taking care to avoid the bone. With the right hand guiding the chisel by the fingers of the left, bring the point of the chisel to the place, and pass it quickly and firmly through the cartilage of the nose. Retain the hold with the left hand, take the ring in the right, pass through the hole made by the chisel and fasten the screw, slipping it around a few times to see that it works easily. If the rope is held firmly by one or two men and the animal is not frightened to begin with, there is no difficulty in ringing a young bull. If driven up to the spot with blows and loud shouting, then difficulty will be experienced, for the bull will resist to the utmost of his power, the operator becomes nervous, and probably takes off a piece of the bone, or otherwise injures it, spoiling the animal for feeding for some time after, even if no worse consequences result.

"Defective points are more easy of reproduction than more desirable properties." The above extract is so worthy of being impressed upon all who practice breeding to any extent that we desire to make it the subject of some special remarks. It emphasizes most strongly what we have often observed regarding the constantly deteriorative results of breeding from an inferior sire. It is, moreover, supported by the experience of every one of us in many other directions. We see it constantly in children. Whoever has compared for a moment the difficulty of teaching a child to do the right thing with the facility with which it will learn to do the wrong thing without being taught; the ease with which, unless carefully guarded, a child will fall into habits of posture and persist in them until they amount to apparent deformity, must convince us of the natural propeteucy of evil, and we can well argne from analogy that the law of inheritance must show the same pneumeua. To the experienced breeder this truth has been so frequently exemplified that to hear it is to acquiesce in it, but alas! many who know it do not always act as if they did, and it is truly surprising that we should find some of the men we do indulging in careless breeding. *Live Stock Journal.*

Wall up all springs needed to furnish water for the stock, and put in underdrains to carry off the surplus water, so the stock will not have to tramp around in the mud. All other springs should drain out dry by running drains into their heads. There is no more fruitful cause of bad slips on steep lands than these undrained springs.

There is a prejudice among many against keeping cows in the barn the greater part of even the coldest days. It is claimed that the animals will not be healthy unless they are allowed the freedom of the yard all day. I have seen herds of animals belonging to well-to-do farmers standing backed up to cold Winter blasts, or vainly trying to obtain shelter under a strawstack. I have also seen cows, under the irritation of the cold, chasing one another around the yard during the greater part of the day, and cows giving milk, too. Now this is not a rare occurrence. There are a great many days in the Winter when stock should not be out of doors longer than to give opportunity to drink. Milkmen know that the flow of milk rises and falls in quantity as the temperature rises and falls during the Winter season, unless the cows are so well sheltered and cared for that they do not feel the severity of the cold.

The philosophy of keeping animals warm and quiet is simply this: Part of the food animals consume is used just to keep the machine running. It is only the surplus above this that can be used for production of meat or milk. Now the percentage of food used in running the animal machine depends upon circumstances. The animal that is just warm enough and quiet enough to be comfortable and healthy uses much less food in maintaining the animal body than one that is exercised violently and is kept cold. It takes food to maintain muscular activity and food must also be used as fuel to keep the animal warm. The colder the room the more the fire that is needed. It is possible, as now can be seen, for the warm, quiet animal to obtain a surplus for production from a ration that would just maintain the animal kept in the cold and in a less quiet condition. Does it pay to leave a window open in the room where we sit, and then burn twice as much coal as is necessary in order to keep warm? Does it pay to burn an unnecessary amount of hay and grain in order to keep animals warm.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives for smoking meat the following plan, which in some instances may be found the best available: On the side of a knoll or other rise in the ground, dig a shallow trench ten or fifteen feet in length; cover with flat stones, and over them throw the loose soil which has been removed. At the bottom arrange a cavity large enough to hold the fuel for smoking, and have at hand a thin, flat stone which to cover the fire, thus preventing its being fanned to a flame by a high wind. Over the top of this underground chimney place a barrel which is minus two heads; in this suspend the hams from iron rods or strong sticks, using coarse wire bent like the letter S. These are easier adjusted than strings, and accidents are less liable to occur when they are used. Cover the barrel closely with thick cloth. My grandfather, who first practiced it, claimed for this method that the soil around the trench absorbed the pungent properties of the smoke, and that meat cured in this way was sweeter and better flavored than it otherwise would be.

Farmers who breed several different kinds of stock should be careful not to let them mingle too much at pasture. A playful young colt is liable to seriously disturb the equanimity of the more staid and matronly cows. Fright or other disturbance of the nervous system is very liable to affect the flow of milk in milch cows, and sometimes to bring on abortion in breeding animals. Young calves have been sometimes killed by a kick, given more in play or mischief than in anger, and the same cause has produced serious results with older animals. Quietness and contentment are very helpful to fat or milk production, and where stock are alarmed or kept running, evil results are very liable to follow Particular care must of course be given in this respect to pregnant animals as they approach the period of parturition, even before the time when the careful herdsmen will endeavor to secure to the animal about to assume the pains and cares of maternity, complete isolation.

A stock owner went out the other day over the divide to see how his cattle were standing the vigorous weather, and found a large fine steer in his last long sleep. The stockman had to roll him over to see the brand, and he has regretted his curiosity ever since. He told me that the brand looked to him like a Roman candle making about two thousand revolutions per minute, and with 187 more prismatic colors than he thought were in existence. Sometimes a steer is not dead, but is in a cold, sleepy stupor which precedes death, and when stirred up a little and irritated because he cannot die without turning over and showing his brand, he musters his remaining strength and kicks the inquisitive stockman so high, that he can see and recognize the features of departed friends. That was the way it happened on this occasion. The stockman fell in the branches of a pine on Jack creek, not dead, but very thoughtful.—*Laramie Boomerang.*

Commence to test your cows to see, if you are selling milk, how much each cow is producing. If you are selling cream by the gauge or inch, know how much milk each cow gives, and what percentage of cream each cow's milk produces. If you are making butter, know how much butter each cow will produce per week. I will warrant, says H. B. Gurler, of Ke Kalb, Ill., you will be surprised at the result of your test, and I know you will be interested, instructed and financially benefited.

The *Western Rural* states that a difference in the yield of milk of four quarts a day, even at two cents a quart, is equal to $24 a year, which is the interest at six per cent, on $300. A difference of 100 pounds of butter a year is equal to the same amount. With ten cows this counts up pretty fast. A pure-bred Ayrshire or Jersey cow will easily make this difference in the value of the yearly products; as there is no extra cost for the keeping, the increase is all profit.

Small pigs should not be allowed to make their beds on the manure pile. They are very apt to do this and injure themselves by so doing. Pigs and hogs that are allowed to make their beds on manure piles and to lie in their own filth soon become scruffy and affected with a dry, hacking cough. The only remedy is cleanliness and keeping the pigs off the manure.

In buying a cow find out for yourself if she is what you want. Don't take anybody's word for it. A mean cow is such an intolerable nuisance that many men are strongly tempted to strain a point in order to get rid of her.

Always keep the stock so well that it is ready for sale at any time, and if a rise in the markets occurs sell all that can be disposed of to advantage. About half the time when stock is fed for a certain market it is sold at a disadvantage.

It is considered settled that the quality of milk is controlled by the quality of the food. How important it is, then, that the food be of the best quality.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Causes and Treatment of Diabetes.

One of the most dangerous diseases that can befall a horse is that known as diabetes. It is characterized by great thirst, excessive discharge of urine, rapid emaciation, languor and debility. In the majority of instances it is caused by deteriorated food, but in some cases it seems to be due to some constitutional cause, produced through derangement of the assimilative functions, either in the digestive canal, the solid organs or the blood. When induced by no traceable cause, and when change of diet has no effect in checking it, the disease is generally premonitory to farcy or glanders, and is symptomatic of a breaking up the tissues of the body. Diabetes is induced hy two kinds of causes, namely, intrinsic and extrinsic. The intrinsic causes are those originating in defective assimilation, or rapid tissue metamorphosis, owing to the actual presence of the glanders poison, or to a condition of the system tending to its development; the polyuria being induced hy the action upon the kidneys of those constituents, products of tissue change, which are naturally eliminated hy them. In some instances diabetes results from indigestion, disappearing when the digestive apparatus is restored to its normal condition. It also accompanies other diseases when the digestive process is defective. The extrinsic causes are to he found in the food which the animal consumes. I am not aware that it is ever induced by the water it drinks. Dark-colored, highly heated hay generally causes much thirst and diuresis, probably containing some ingredient which acts as a stimulant to the kidneys, hut it does not induce diabetes so readily as hay that is musty, oats or beans which have been musty or damp, even if kiln-dried, and bran having a peculiar, greasy odor, more especially foreign bran.

Diabetes sometimes occurs as an enzootic disease, not due to any atmospheric influence, but following a bad harvest and caused hy damaged food. All writers agree in condemning kiln-dried oats. A well-known veterinarian, however, is of the opinion that these, if of a fair quality, are not so hurtful as is generally supposed, and that they are much likely to cause disease if given when damp or musty. In a stud of horses where glanders prevail the slightest error in feeding the apparently healthy animals will often bring on profuse diuresis. It is upon record that in a stud of horses a supper of warm boiled food was sure to he succeeded hy several animals being attacked by inordinate thirst and diuresis. Habitual feeding on boiled food is a very common cause, and although animals so fed may look moderately sleek, and lay on fat, they are incapable of performing the same amount of work as others fed on similar food given uncooked. The signs of diabetes are excessive thirst and profuse urination. In addition to these there is a failing of the appetite. Some say the appetite is increased, but it very rarely occurs in a horse, but in a dog there is often a craving of flesh. The visible mucous membranes are pale or sometimes rusty yellow; the skin is harsh and the coat unhealthy looking, the horse is debilitated and rapidly loses flesh. The pulse is often slower and natural and sometimes quicker and always atonic. The mouth has a sour odor. The horse prefers unclean food and water, and is fond of licking the walls and manger. The urine is of a very pale color, sometimes as clear as clean water, and has a specific gravity a little higher than distilled water. The diabetes mellitus differs from the insipidus, from the circumstances that the urine contained sugar.

In treating the disease the quality and quantity of the food should be carefully investigated, and in all cases, whether it he apparently good or indifferent, ought to be changed. If the horse is fed on oats and hay, a change should he made to beans and a fresh sample of hay; if fed mostly on beans, change to oats. The bran and other fodder must also be changed, as any of these articles may contain some undetectable material which operates unfavorably on the economy, some constituent which acts as a constant irritant upon the body and kidneys. It is advisable to give an aperient, and to restrict the diet to hay and mashes for some days. Much relief will he afforded to the animal by giving the bicarbonate of soda in the food or water. This is preferable to chalk, a remedy held in high esteem. When the aperient has operated iodine is to be administered, commencing with two drachm doses twice a day, and diminishing the doses as the thirst disappears. Iodine was first prescribed for diabetes by Professor Dick, who discovered, while experimenting with it in the treatment of glanders, that it had the effect of allaying the sense of thirst in a most remarkable manner, and ever since then it has been held to possess specific powers in this affection. There is no doubt whatever as to its therapeutic value, for not only does the thirst diminish, hut the appetite improves, and all the other symptoms disappear as soon as the system is charged with the iodine. It is usual to mix clay with the horse's drinking water; if soda bicarbonate is prescribed, there is hardly any need to give dirty when clean water can be obtained, and it is cruel to restrict the water in quantity to any great extent. The horse must rest and he carefully attended to for several days. In the dog the disease is fatal. Various remedies have been tried, such as feeding on milk or on flesh entirely, creosote, opium, astringents, the bromide of potassium, as well as the iodine treatment, but no permanent benefit has been perceptible from any of them. Both iodine, or iodide of potassium, and the bromide moderate the symptoms for a time, but usually the benefit has been of short duration, a cough has come on, rapid emaciation, decay and death. Both in horses and dogs, pallor of the organs and tissues of the body generally are the post mortem appearances. In dogs the appearances are enlargement of the liver and caseous tumors in the lungs, the latter being probably accidental complications.

When extraordinary exertions are required of horses, the animal heat expended, and the muscular tissue wasted hy the extra exercise make it necessary that they he much more liberally fed, preparatory to hard driving or heavy work, than when mainly idle. Trial has sometimes been made upon post horses and others kept for rapid traveling, hy giving grain alone, and the result uniformly is that fermentation takes the place of digestion, evidenced hy the intolerable odor of the droppings. The glass of the windows where horses so fed are stabled, will be found, after a year or two, to be decomposed to such a degree as to lose the lively appearance and become brittle. This comes from the action of the sulphuretted hydrogen upon the lead contained in the glass. Nature intended the horse to eat a variety of food, and while his stomach is smaller than that of the ox, he nevertheless needs provender, and a variety of this, with his grain.

Winter Handling of Colts.

There is no better time than during the Winter for that preliminary handling of colts, so proper, prior to what is termed "breaking them in to work." The degree of education to which the horse is susceptible has a very wide range; as wide, in fact, as in the case of man, who, from being able to speak half a dozen languages fluently, being a naturalist, with intimate knowledge of every walking and creeping thing upon the globe, or thoroughly educated in a learned profession, may run down in a regular gradation to the man who has barely knowledge enough to enable him to entrap game and eat the meat raw. The horse, educated to go through the military evolutions with precision, doing divers tricks at the word of command, and showing a full knowledge of all that devolves upon him while in harness, represents the higher type of education in the horse; while another, caught up from a ranch on which he had grown, not knowing shelter or halter, put before a cart, merely knowing enough to rear, plunge, and kick, represents the lower grade of education and accomplishments. There is, however, between these two extremes, a grade of education that can be secured on every farm and in every horse-breeding establishment, that will fit the young horse for the highest stations in ordinary service, leaving the accomplishments which fit for ring performances and military drill to special teachings, with a view, not to the useful lines of service, but to exhibition in the hands of the traveling showman.

Any man who has sense enough to breed and rear a good horse is presumed to know enough to give or direct the preliminary as well as the final training of a young horse. The halter is the first thing that goes upon the colt to hamper his movements, and curtail the liberty to which he has been accustomed. He should have no inducement held out for attempting to break his halter, and should never have one put upon him that he could break if he tried. Wearing an old harness while in his stall, even to the extent of having the rings hooked to a whiffletree, the latter being so suspended behind him that in stepping back the length of his halter his heels would come in contact with it, is a mode that trial has proved to be one of the best ways possible for familiarizing the colt with the trappings which, in after life, he is expected to wear, in whatever line of work he may be assigned to. Especially should the young horse he made familiar with sights and sounds that, while hooked to a vehicle, he may he brought in dangerous proximity to. Dangerous, he too often proves, simply because he has not been taught that certain things that may startle, by their sound or looks, are harmless in fact. Be it always remembered that if there he a boy or hired man upon the farm, at whose approach a given colt shows evidence of terror, that boy or man is not the right person to teach that colt in the duties he has before him. The fear of being hurt causes the spoiling of many horses. Kickers and runaways get their bad habits from fear. The colt, as well as the old horse is safe when in the submissive mood; never when aroused to act on the defensive.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Housed-Up Horse.

The country horse has many things in his favor, so far as preserving his soundness is concerned. An important item in this direction is the earth footing upon which he treads when out of his stall. When the city horse goes out to his work upon the street, he gets no relief to the inner structure of his foot through the cushion of earth always ready to receive the pressure nature designed the frog to receive. This earth pressure gives rest to the interior of the foot; this is denied to the horse confined to his stall upon a plank floor, if he wears the usual shoe with toe and heel calkins. The housed horse, if his work does not forbid, should have his shoes removed during the idle season, or otherwise these should be so shaped that the frog can have its proper hearing. The feet, at best, have some liability to feverishness while he is confined upon a plank floor, and, if, to this tendency, there he added the strain which comes upon the springing sole and interior of the foot, as stated above, the liability is increased.

A very close stable is detrimental, simply because the absence of interchange between the inner and outer air, cuts off due oxygenation of the blood, debility following as a consequence. When foul accumulations exist in the stable or under it, this adds another to the factors of ill-health. There is not as much difference between the horse and his master as the average master imagines, in the matter of influences which affect the comfort and health of either. The same excess of ammonia that irritates the eyes of the master when he enters the stable fouled by manure, has identically the same influence upon the eyes of the horse. The indigestion following the debility which comes of blood poisoning from the foul air of a neglected and ill-ventilated stable, has identically the same effect upon the horse that it would have upon the master, were he to confine himself in the quarters set apart for his horse. The natural powers inherent within a beast are wonderfully well calculated for resisting inroads from whatever noxious influences surround him. The effects of foulness are perceptible when very bad, yet even when less virulent, so very insidious as to get well implanted, though hardly seen.

A horse of general utility should he able to walk on regular time—one, two, three, four. No riding horse is worth his corn that cannot walk; for it is one of the principal paces of a hack in town or country—one of the greatest luxuries of a studious or hard-worked man. There are a great many gradations in walking. Four miles an hour done in harmonious cadence, without stumbling, dropping, shuffling, or breaking for an hour at a stretch, is a very good pace, although every walker is said to do five miles an hour. The style is the first consideration; after four miles an hour is reached and exceeded, to do five miles an hour is a very rare performance.

Breeding mares should be in the best possible condition. That is, in a healthy condition, not too fat nor too poor, by all means not too fat; as near a good working condition as practicable is perhaps a good criterion as a guide. The mammal is in a condition at either service or parturition, which is plethoric. Of the two conditions an inclination to leanness would be better in every sense. Horses should go barefooted during service time if at all practicable. Such practice is of paramount importance to the foot of the horse. It softens, cleans and expands them.

If you have a good horse try and learn his worth and appreciate his value before some one has purchased him for half his value.

There is a grand display of the Percheron Norman and Clydesdale horses at the New Orleans Exposition.

It is in harneee and when in motion that Maud S. ie seen at her best. She is a long hodied mare, standing 15.3 hands at the withers and 16¼ hands at the hips. When in condition she weighs ahont 960 pounde, and her stride, when goingat her beston a straight track, measnred eigbteen feet. "Shin boots" and "ecalpers" are the only appliancee needed npon her when trotting. She carriee a 15-oz. shoe, with a 4-oz. the weight in front and abont a 11-oz. shoe behind. She is a mare of very etrong will and it is necessary to handle her with great gentleness. A man who would fight her would eoon render her entirely unmanageahle, and in this she is the counterpart of her sire Harold, his full hrother Lakeland, Abdallab, and their dam Enchantress. The latter had the conrage and resolution of the bnlldog, and this quality descended to all her prodnce. Harold and Lakeland Ahdallah both poesese it to a remarkable degree, and if they had fallen when yonng into gentle, carefnl hands, as Maud S. fortunately did, it ie certain that they would hoth have been distinguiehed as fast trotters. Black Maria, a daughter of Enchantreee, also posseeses the same peculiarity of disposition. Her head is almost an exact fac eimile of that of Maud S., clearly indicating that reeolntion, will and energy, which, if carefully handled and edncated, is the moet valnable quality a horse can possees, but wh ich, if ahused and perverted, makee a dangerous instead of a useful animal. It has long heen a enhject of remark among tnrfmen who are familiar with the descendants of old Ahdallah that in the matter of endnrance and strong will power they have no snperior, even among the most distinguished thoronghbreds. It is hut natnral, therefore, to snppose that Harold, whose eire and dam were both hy the famons old horse, ehould posseee thie trait and that he ehould have transmitted it to his daughter Maud S.

In feeding out of doors wet daye ie the time when the most ie wasted. When a fnll ration for the etock is thrown out to them at once, before it is eaten it is so wet and eoaked that the etock wonld starve before they wonld finieh it. Feeding ont on the ground is a repreheneihle practice at all timee, hut the difficulty mentioned can he avoided to a great extent by giving only a little at a time, jnet what the stock will eat in a few minutee and before it has time to get wet, and then feed again after a short interval. Thie takes time, hnt it will pay both in the amount of feed eaved and aleo in the improvement of the stock.

When hlack teeth are seen in pige they will generally he accompanied hy a fetid hreath and much unthriftiness. The tronhle is cansed by indigestion aud a sonr stomach; the acid eecretion destroys the enamel of the teeth and tnrns them black. Of course to knock ont the teeth will "cure" the pig of the "black teeth," hut it will not mend the trouble. The proper treatment ie to give a tahlespoonful of eweet oil, and mix one tahlespoonful of carbonate of magnesia in eome eweet milk with the food. Overfeeding is the nsnal canse of it.

The dieeaee called mange, saye the *Golden Belt Farm Journal*, is the result of filth, and having pigs sleep in rotten, dirty straw. It is an ineect, very minute, which hurrows under the skin. To cure it give the pigs first a good washing in warm eoap suds, using carbolic acid soap, and eelecting a warm day. Then greaee the ekin with lard, to which has been added a little coal oil, and clean out the pen, and yonr pigs will thrive without any tronhle.

BICYCLING.

The Bay Citys.

The Bay City Wheelmen have decided to give another tournameut, May 30th, the place not having been decided as yet. It will not, prohably, be at the paviliou, on account of the general dieeatisfaction felt hy the defeated contestauts. Ae some of Johnston's competitors have determined fo have another wrestle for the championship, eome good eport may he anticipated.

The one-mile maiden race which took place at their recent tournament is to he run over again, having heen eo decided hy the referee. Tbe race will take place nt the Bay District track, Feb. 15th, at 2 P. M. Timers, starters, referee, etc., are reqnested to he on hand.

H. J. Wehb, the well-known amateur tricyclist of England, hae heen euepended hy the Edinbnrgh local centre of the National Cyclists' Union of Great Britain, for having in hie recent record ride from Land'e End to John O'Groats taking the train from Ahington to Edinburgh, forty milee. In future he will not be allowed to ride in nmateur competitions in Scotland during 1885, and the authorities in London have been asked to exteud the eentence to England. Wehb claime that, his own machine having broken down, he covered the dieputed part of the dietance on a tricycle lent him by a man who moet nnaccountably declinee to come forward to clear Webb.

Englieh tricycliete claim that to justly compare tricycle with bicycle recorde tbe track for the tricycle ehould be remeaeured, for it ie impossihle to speed a tricycle ae near the pole as can be done on a hicycle.

The cow shonld he treated to the hest the land affords. Her milk forms a large percentage of human food, and is very mnch affected hy the food and snrroundings of the cow. How important this is, then, for each one to judge for himself? If he wishee hie family to have pnre milk, the cow must have pure food, pure water, good treatment, and never he allowed to snffer in the least.

The Ingleside.

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THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

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Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will he entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Phillip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgmeut of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Rahhle, The City, In the Lohhy, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will he chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Champlin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¼ and sire of Felix 2:19¾, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42¾, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

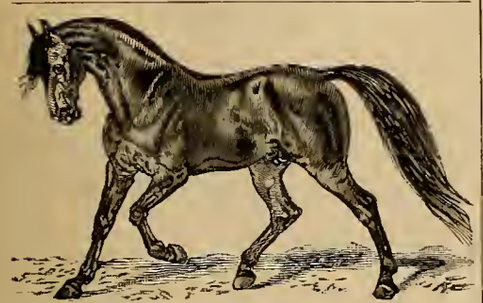
DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

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PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

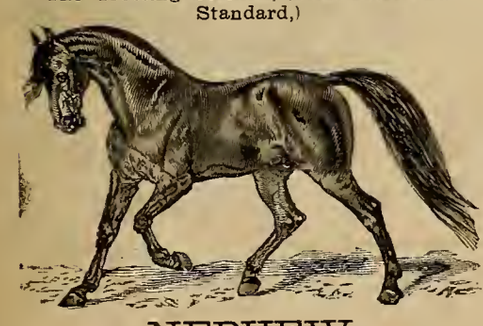
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt'e Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:20¼; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Cook Stock Farm STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pastnrage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remark able style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:36. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31½ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hamoletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22¾; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21½.

Second dam, Mand, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¾.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, be by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¾, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, be by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21¾.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

BELNOR.

Full brother to Stnart, three-year-old record, on half-mile track, 2:28.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Carrie Clay, by Coaster; record 2:26.

Second dam, by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, record 2:18½.

Third dam, by Senator, a thoroughbred.

Fourth dam, by Woodpecker, sire of Gray Eagle.

Coaster, by Caliban, sire of Calypso, 2:25, C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record, 2:31; brst dam, by Davy Crockett, sire of Sam West, 2:29; second dam, by a thoroughbred.

Caliban, by Mambrino Pilot, sire of Hannis, record 2:17¾; Mambrino Gift, record 2:20; first dam, by Strader's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., sire of Harry Clay, record 2:23¾.

Belnor has shown great speed; as a yearling, 15½ months old, a quarter in 38½ seconds; 19 months old, a half-mile in 1:17, and was never worked for speed since that time, but will be worked this Summer. He has not lost his speed yet. This colt was born with crooked hocks, and with age will be strong and go very fast. His disposition is of the best. Terms $50.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stnd Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responeibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

San Mateo Stock Farm STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star.

Services limited to twenty-five mares, (besides owner's), at $150 the season, commencing February 1st, and ending July 1st, 1885. Having proved himself a sure foal-getter, no return privilege will be granted. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must in all cases be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week. Mares will receive the best of care, the same as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet, (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton, by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Maree not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services dne as with Gny Wilkes. Le Grand is a bne gaited, level headed, fast yonng horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Addrese

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco, or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18½.

Second dam, by Imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton'e dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of Imported Dioned.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

Notice to Breeders.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS, DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF will make the coming season in California, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Fees for 1885 will be: Director, $150; Monroe Chief, $75. Particulars as to location and date will be announced in due time.

JOHN A. GOULDEN.

PACIFIC COAST
BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.
SPRING RACE MEETING.
1885.

Programme.

FIRST DAY, Saturday, March 28th.

1. CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Closed with 15 nominations.

2. BEARST STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit: $200 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

3. WINTERS STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half. Closed with 22 nominations.

4. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $25 to second; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. One mile.

5. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced March 21st; entries close March 27th, at 1 P. M.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, March 31st.

6. WINTERS JOCKEY STAKES, for maiden two-year-old fillies; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 1st, 1885; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a public mount for money; to carry 100 pounds. Theo. Winters adds the following premiums: to the winning Jockey $50; to the second $20; to the third, $10.

7. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds, colts and fillies, that have not won a race. One mile and an eighth.

8. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on the first day of meeting.

9. PURSE—Same as No. 8.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, April 2d.

10. COLEMAN STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California Stake on first day to carry five pounds; second in California Stake to carry three pounds extra.

11. PACIFIC CUP HANDICAP; $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles and a quarter. Nominations close March 1st, 1885; weights announced March 16th; declarations due March 28th.

12. HANDICAP STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $10 declaration; $250 added; $50 to second. One mile and three-eighths. Weights announced March 16th; declaration due March 28th.

13. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Tuesday, March 3d, the first extra day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY, Saturday, April 4th.

14. GANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed with twenty-one nominations.

15. PURSE, $300, for all ages; $50 to second. Three-quarter mile heats.

19. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on April 2d, the second day of the meeting.

17. PURSE, same as No. 16.

18. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters. Closed with twenty nominations.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, April 7th.

19. PURSE, $250, for two-year-olds; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California and Coleman Stakes barred; second in California and Coleman Stakes to carry five pounds extra.

20. HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 declaration; $250 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and an eighth. Weights announced March 28th; declaration due April 6th, at 1 P. M.

21. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Saturday, April 4th.

22. PURSE, same as No. 21.

EXTRA DAY, Thursday, April 9th.

23. PARK STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th, 1885; $200 added, of which $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

24. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $50 to second. Conditions same as No. 4. Mile heats.

25 PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced April 7th.

26. PURSE, same as No. 25.

EXTRA DAY, Saturday, April 11th.

27. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for two-year-olds; winner of any two-year-old event at this meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra; weight not cumulative. One mile.

28. OCEAN BEACH PAVILION STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $300 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and a quarter.

29. PURSE, $500, for all ages; second to receive $100; third $50. Two miles and repeat.

30. CONSOLATION PURSE, $200; $50 to second; for non-winners at this meeting. Five pounds allowed for each time beaten. One mile. Entries to close five minutes after the finish of the last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to Stakes and Purses, not marked closed or otherwise specified, will close February 10th, 1885.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M. the day preceeding the race.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M. the day preceding race, by paying five per cent. After that time can only be excused by Presiding Judge, and in such case ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of Purses and Stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in Stakes and entries in Purses (except in the cases above noted) must be made on or before February 10th, 1885, with the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco. To be valid they must be delivered to the Secretary, or plainly postmarked on or before that day, February 10th.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

THE WILKES STALLION,
ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pinkeye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion
ANTEVOLO,
(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)
By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3¾ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,400 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

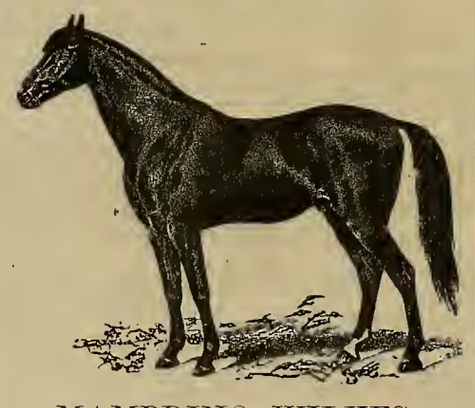
His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mae on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Slavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at the Drew Stables, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions,
SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Munon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nuthreaker yearling, 2:23½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lad Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Belmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

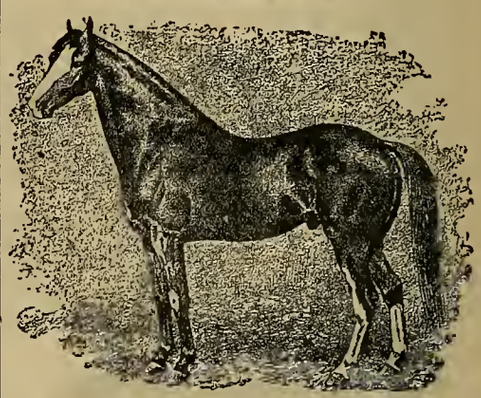
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,
BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Rennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion
THREE CHEERS,
By Imported Hurrah,
SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

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BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system-trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:23½, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Enhryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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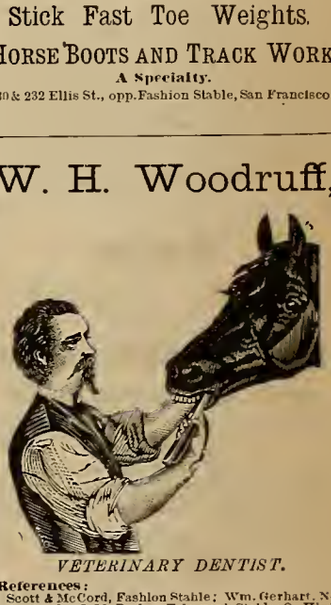
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BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Abdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder; fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28½. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion his opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of the produce are Arab, :20½, and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, either of which could have beaten 2:20; although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to beat 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arab and Joe Arburton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the broodmares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

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Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park,	6:35 A M
*8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		*5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	.....	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Front in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express.	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:40 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*8:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†11:30—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*1:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:16—*5:45—6:45—9:15—*2:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & CO., S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Ttk. Agt.

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NEW MAPS

—OF—

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Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on the finest map paper. Size, 4½ by 5½ feet. Price—Mounted on rollers, $10; book form, with muslin back, $3; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 7.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Dam of Hill's Black Hawk.

Apropos to the letter of G. W. H., of Sacramento, in our columns two weeks ago, we reproduce from the New York *Sportsman* the following regerding the dam of Black Hawk:

My attention is directed to an article in *The Sportsman* of 17th inst., upon the supposed entecedents of Hill's Black Hawk. Many controversies have heeu hitherto published on this subject, wherein some claim that he was sired by Sherman Morgau, while others contend he was sired by Paddy. Surely it matters little at this day which horse sired him, for if he were sired by the Morgan, nothing of importance is added to his fame or his descendants' nse, as nobody intelligently insists that Morgan blood gives speed cr excelleuce to the best class of trotters. Equally useless if Paddy were proved his sire, because the pedigree of Paddy is unknown. Without evidence it has been suggested that Paddy was a cross between French Canadian and thoronghhred blood; hut assuming the suggestion to be true, the result is a delnsion, because it has yet to he discovered for a certainty that the latter cross in any case produced or assisted trotting essence in a marked degree. There are myriads of jnst such crosses in Canada, and no single iustauce of good trotting results therefrom. Old Pilot may he pointed to against this argument, but let me say there is not the shade of a shadow of evidence that he possessed any French-Canadian hlood. In most of these excited controversies the dam of Black Hewk has been eliminated, as if a great horse could exist without a great dam. This fact suffices to convince the candid of the design of those who scribbled on this subject.

I would say a word about what is known of that superb mare. She was a half-hred English mare, raised in New Brunswick, and a fast trotter without training (which may mean a three-minute gait at that day). She dropped Black Hawk in the year 1833, and report said the colt resemhled his dam in many ways, which is reasonahle, considering she wes half-thoronghhred. Her sire was Buzzard, and her dam nnknowu. Buzzard was the son of Sparrowhawk, by Buzzard, by Woodpecker, hy King Herod, dam Temagent, by Vautrum; second dam Cantatrice, hy Sampson. Was uot the great-grandeire Sparrowhawk in the mind of the owner when he named the hlack colt Black Hawk? If not, it is a strange coincideuce. Buzzard was a heautifnl horse, dark brown, 16 hands (thoroughhred), and could trot a three-minute gait under saddle. His progeny from American mares were invariably black or gray, and were pecnliarily suited for stage horses, owing to their smooth geit and lasting qualities.

The blood of Buzzard is preserved throngh Drew, Black Hawk and Warrior, and it appears in such horses as Crown Prince, J. P. Morris, etc. In short, all the trotters of any note raised in New Brunswick, including the Gregory mare, possessed his blood. The Gregory mare was hy Tam o'Shanter, the fonr-mile thoroughbred racer out of a daugiter of Buzzard. She was a great stayer, color coal black, thongh her sire was hay, and her hest record 2:29, in scventh heat, half-mile track. I have noticed meny instances where the Buzzard blood mixed admirably for trotting nse, wheu united with the *congener* blood of Messeuger. Now, Messenger was a son of Mambrino, hy Enqnirer, by Sampson, and Buzzard was imported from Yorkehire, Eugland. Both of these horses possessed latent and transmitted appareut trotting essence, and each of them were in third remove from Sampson. Is not Sampson the mid-atation in the ideal joining from preeent to ancient trotters?

My apology for writing at this time is a desire to correct the floating idea ae to the source of Black Hawk'e trotting esseuce. I will be accused of favoritism for that noble auimal, the racer. Still, my answer echoes to snccessfnlly breed on principle one requires a general historic knowledge of class horses, at least from the reign of Henry VIII., for approximate results in either trotting or racing. My rules for breeding are as followa: Natural lawa govern earthly things. Blood iufueed is never annihilated. Great speed in any form comes from thoronghbred hlood and its make-up only. Like producee like in relation to *congener* eseence of original. There is no uew thing under the sun. The latter is becomiug obvious by breeding trotting essence from thoroughbreds, for hy the fruit the tree is known.

Mr. Haggin's private car for the transportation of the Rancho del Paso horaes is approachiug completion, and will probahly be used to bring the stahle down to the Spring meeting of the Blood Horse Association. The car is being built at the railroad shops at Sacramento, under the direction of Ben Welch, master car-builder of the company.

The great old mare Preminm, queen of the sprinters, has been bred to Longfield, and the tracks will see her no more.

Decline of Long-Distance Racing.

With the slow hut sure action of various prominent recing associations in layiug away on the shelf, little by little, every vestige almost of their former fixtures and stakes at old-time distances, it looks as if the death-knell of these, to many racegoers, very popular races, will he sounded ere long for good.

Of conrse, in the Fall of the year there are still eome chances of the lovers of endurance in the racehorse, as well as the now more necessary and fashionahle requisite of speed, heing gratified, hnt even these infreqnent occasions will no donht he gradually lessened, in deference to the new system of training now in vogue, now that the Coney Island Jockey Club has failed to announce a renewal of its popular Autumn Cup. The last two years have furnished such sensational struggles between Drake Carter and General Monroe, and Eole, and the same doughty long-distance champion of Westchester, the same beiug witnessed also by the largeet crowds of the meetings, that we cannot help hut think that the Clnb has shelved the wrong race, the Long Island Stakes being more likely, in our opinion, to injure a modern trained racer than a single dash of three miles.

Though the Washiugton Cnp will be run for this year ee usual, at Baltimore and Jerome hoth of the time-honored races for the Baltimore and Westchester Cnps no longer fill a place in the prospectus of the Spring Stakes of these associations, but perhaps none can blame snch action, when it is considered that the last renewals of these former famone events have seen gradually dwindling fields, and consequent lack of interest, owing as much, probably, to the early time of the year when they were run as to any other reason.

Heat racing hes become almost entirely obsolete ou our Eastern racetracks, this relic of old-time racing heing perhaps more dear to the heart of the average old sport than even the four-mile reces, the lest vestige of which vanished in this section at least for some time to come, when the Meryland Jockey Clnh laid away to rest the Bowie Stakes, with all its stirring memories of Gleuelg, Harry Bassett, Nettie Norton, Add, Glenmore, Bnshwhacker, Monitor, and other noted winners. With the Maryland Jockey Clnh changing the Peyton Handicap from mile heats to a dash, with not a race at heats at Jerome or Coney Island Spring meetings, none at Monmouth Park, and only one at Saratoga, the Congress Hall Stakes, the old sporte in question are likely to mouru in sackcloth and ashes for their favorite style of sport, unless Brighton Beech will come to their rescue.

Bnt the owners at the Beach are not auy too partial to heat racing, though an occasional one, after the season has advanced far enough to season the horses, will no doubt meet with support.

It is an open question whether our thoronghhreds are deteriorating in qnality, as compared with those bred in the last decade, when widely different methods of training were practiced, but that the *best* horses of to-day can go as far as their ancient brethren if traiued *with a view to long distance races*. Eole, Miss Woodford and Drake Carter have shown this beyond controversy. Eole, on the day he beat Monroe for the Autumn Cnp of 1884, Miss Woodford when she won the great match last September with Carter, or the latter steady-rating gelding when he smashed the three-mile record at the seme meeting, could have gone on and scored four miles very low down in the "teens" without injury to either of them.

Taking then, all these evidences into acconnt, without naming General Monroe, Freeland, Louisette, Royal Arch and others now on the turf, who are etayers as well as speedy, we are not quite ready to assert thet the decliue in the longer races and virtual abolishment of heat contests means that the stamina of our blooded families of the present day is impaired. The necessity and occasion may at any time bring it forth prominently on short notice. It may be that *special training* hegets etaying qualities in the high-mettled racer; but if a racehoree has not epeed, all the schooling in the universe won't help him.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

The New York *Sportsman* is discussing the weighte in the Suburban Handicap says this of big Jim: The hig Californian, Renwick, is rated as a "spriuter" hy the uniuitiated, but we warn our readers not to say we have not put them ou the qualities of thia gelding, for we tell them distinctly to look out for this fellow. Weight don't stop him, and those who remember his rompiug home at Brighton last Summer, nine furlougs, in 1:56, will not think that the Suburban distance will either, if he is right, has a good jockey up, *and plenty of trotting hoots on.*

The Governor has commissioned William H. Snow and Frederick Arnold as Agricultural Directors for the San Joaqniu district,

State Agricultural Society.

This society held its aunnal election lest Monday, and Jesse D. Carr was choaen president; Chris. Green, Superintendent of the Park, and H. M. La Rue, superinteudent of the Pavilion. Directors Carr, Green and Shafter, whose terms expired on the 1st inst., were re-appointed by the Governor. S. T. Conlter, appointed to snceeed W. P. Coleman, resigned, appeared and took his seat. Directors Chase, Finigan, Green, Newton, Rose and La Rue were appointed a committee ou speed programme, to report on March 16th, at which date the Board will also consider the preminm list for 1885. The nsnal purses for trotting colts were ordered, and will be found in our advertising colnmns. From the annual report the following fiuancial exhibit is taken:

The expenditnres duriug the year, for permanent improvements, were;

Park	$22,627 80
Pavilion	38,544 91
Total	$61,172 75

At the commencement of the year the Society had $8,000 on hand, and has received from sales made of the old Pavilion, horses, etc., $15,235.75, and is indebted to varions parties $28,678.94. The profit of the Society on the last Fair was $9,258.06, and went toward liquidating debts. These amounts foot up $61,172.75, and show from what sources the expenditures were met. The sum on hand at the commencement of the year, the pro6ts of the Fair and the amount realized by the sale of the Pavilion amounted to $32,493.81, and thus constituted over half of total expenditure of $61,172.75, and $17,258.06 was from the earuings of the Society.

The receipts of the Fair of 1884 exceeded those of 1883 by $14,454.43, and the disbursements of 1884 exceeded those of 1883 by $47,197.59, necessitated by the cost of improvemcuts made.

RACES FOR 1884.

Amount paid in purses	$13,100 00
" received by entrance	10,330 00
Net amount paid trotters	$2,770 00
" " " runners	4,030 00
Net total expended on race account	$6,800 00
Receipts from privileges and programmes at Park	$8,309 10
Total amount paid for race account	6,800 00
Net Profit on races, exclusive of gate receipts	$1,509 10

The preminma for 1884 exceeded those for 1883 by $2,551.78.

Proposition for a Great Free-for-all.

Last week I gave your readers results of some interviews I had with several prominent turfmen, hnt in one case I unintentionally committed an error. While W. C. France nroposed to enter Herry Wilkes against Maxy Cobb and Phallas at $1,000 a corner, the added money was uot to be divided among the second and third horses as I stated, bnt in the usual mauner, 50, 25, and 15 per cent., the eame as if the added money were a purse, and the inside stake to be entirely indepeudeut of it. Mr. Fraucc now authorizes me to say that Jay-Eye-See need not be barred from any free-for-all on his accouut, as he is perfectly willing to start Harry Wilkes against him iu a free-for-all race. Should the Grand Circuit managers he able to bring Maxy and Phallas together, and prefer to have Harry start iu a free-for-all, Mr. France will want Mr. Case to etert Jay-Eye-See, and, furthermore, if a field of starters is made up, Mr. France will he willing to make it a stake race, and the added mouey to he divided iu the usual proportion as a purse. For instance, if five horses would start at $1,000 a corner, and each association edd $5,000, it would make $10,000, with $7,500 to go to the winniug horse, or $6,000 uet above entrance and stake. Such a race would draw more people at auy Grand Circuit meeting than all the exhibitious combined. While Mr. France did express his willinguess to start against Phallas at $1,000 a race, he did not state the amouut if Jay-Eye-See were to to start, as I have no desire to misrepresent any gentleman, I add this explanation, but his language was: "I would also make an inside stake if desired provided a good field started. While I believe Jay-Eye-See may trot an exhibition mile faster than Harry, aud possibly beat him in a race single-handed, I will willingly take my chauces in a free-for-all, believing that while I lose at the beginning I shall make up before we get down the line."—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Mr. McDonald writes us from Maryaville that the young Brigadiers are very promising, aud he expects recor more than one of them this seasou.

The Central Western New York Trotting Horee Breeders' Association, with Blood and Breeding as Their Standard.

On January 16th, 1885, there was a meeting of the farmer breeders of the five central western counties of our State, (known as the Lake counties), namely: Cayuga, Seneca, Yates, Ontario and Wayne), held at the Tonsley House, Waterloo, Seneca county. The day was very stormy and unpleasant, but it proved the quality with interest of the men assembled, giving evidence of earnestness, which sound discussion with prompt action verified. These five counties named are remarked for their agricultural and horticultural progress, but have been famous for excellent work, coach, and road horses from their earliest days. At this gathering an association was orgauized and officers appointed, after which rules and regulations were discussed, also a standard by which they should lie governed in future breeding of horses. Although residing out of their counties I was present by special invitation, a listener. Owing to the storm of the day many who desired to be present were unable, so an adjourned meeting was appointed for January 30th, to be held at the Kirkwood House, Geneva, Seneca county, N. Y. The morning of the 30th was all that could be desired, fresh, clear, and beautiful, with the finest of sleigbing. At an early hour men came from all directions by sleigh, as they also did by the different lines of railroad converging at this point. Messrs. Giddings & Blaine, the obliging proprietors of the "Kirkwood," had a comfortable large hall, arranged with the necessary tables and chairs as they supposed in abundance, but it was found necessary to bring chairs from the dining-hall to accommodate the unexpectedly large gathering. I was very much surprised at the large numbers present, also the enthusiasm manifest. Evidently these farmers had some cause, and I watched for what it should prove to he. At 10 o'clock order was called with President Dr. J. W. Day in his chair, Secretary Kase and Treasurer J. D. Thomas each in his place, and also the Executive Committee in full numbers. The first business was a necessitated change of some officers. The Rev. Father T. A. Hendricks, of Union Springs, a most popular man, had been proposed and unanimons elected as a member of the Executive Committee at first meeting, but had, in a few lines to the President, explained the impropriety of his being so associated. Regrettully was his name relinquished, as all knew him to be a rare good judge of blood and breeding in horses, also to heartily sympathize with a movement intended to purify and improve the standard of horses in any part of the country, especially among his own people. However, his letter to the President explained that his priestly duties demanded all his heart's interest, time and attention. Next Mr. J. D. Thomas arose to declare his inability to serve as treasurer. As teller in the Bank of Ovid, also county treasurer, he deemed it inadvisable he should hold another office of trust, but that his sympathy was with the cause, and to help them he would temporarily act. Necessary changes having being made or provided for, the question as to different grades and classes of horses was freely discussed. As farmers they were necessarilly breeders of horses, and near as they were to the great Eastern demand, the desire was to breed and raise what should prove most profitable. To do so they must have some more definite standard hy which to breed than had been in use the past five or six years. The present "time staudard" in vogue seemed to demand that every breeder of horses should he a trainer of trotting horses, to the neglect of more important farm work; moreover, the term "time standard" had a sporting odor abont it, detrimental to the welfare of the sons, and was really of no value to any but sporting men; and even were the sporting horsemen to become breeders, tbey would soon learn that blood witb breeding principally regulated their so called "time standard." Several who had been carried away with tbe term had paid fancy prices for service by registered "time standard" stallions, and heen exceedingly disappointed in results, which were far inferior to produce hy the most ordinary stallions tbey had ever nsed. One gentleman of seventy Winters, remarked that he had been a farmer and breeder of horses, cattle, and sheep for fifty years, or since a lad, and was known as a successfnl man, both as a farmer and breeder; that he was an Englishmen hy birtb, and had made blood his standard for breeding horses the same as he had in cattle and sheep; that as years crept upon him he was determined to remain young in his feelings, hence had kept even with the times hy trying supposed improvements. In matter of "time standard" breeding, while blood had for all time heen the only reliable etandard, he had hred a pair of mares that could trot to the pole in 2:35 to a horse that could trot in 2:36; and that the prodnce was a pair of geldings in his barn, which could not trot in four minutes. With him "time standard" breeding was nonsense. He said that in his younger days he had hred race horses to blood, and that run could be depended upon as the natural sequence, whether to aaddle or in harness; and he could not see why trotting horsea conld not be hred in the same way; that hie "time standard" experiment had given him a pair of horses nnfit for work, nnfit for tbe road, were far from being carriage horses, and no man would bny; in short, they were a total failnre for any purpose except to eat grain and hay. Several such cases were cited as the result of "time standard" breeding, after which it was unanimously voted that "blood and breeding" shonld be the standard to govern the Central Western New York Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, relying npon the time worn adage, tbat "blood will tell"; in other words, if the blood to trot was there, it would certainly show itself when called for. As has already heen discuseed and decided, that for nearly one hundred years the English racehorse had been bred to running blood, and never failed to run hy the eame laws of blood in animal life, could the American trotting horae be successfully hred to trot; and that this association was prepared to take the initiatory step towards such an end in this country. The question of "standard" heing settled, one of equal importance was brought up, that of pedigrees. Many present were knowing to shameful deceptions in the breedings of young horsea sold from these counties to Eastern buyers the past few years. Colts had been purchased trom farmers at small prices, then re-aold at large advance as the get of somo fashionable "standard-bred" horse, wben tbe truth was, tbese speedy youngsters were the get of less fashionable, non-registered, but far hetter-blooded stallions. Some of tbese colts so falsely credited as to sires aad dams had turned out horses of extraordinary speed, making large reputation for the horse to which they had been so untruthfully credited. My blood fairly boils over memory of the frauds and deceptione I am knowing to nnder this "time atandard" bred fallacy, bnt I have learned to know that the man who attempts to correct these deceptions is the man to get most injury, rather than the deceiver. It was now resolved by this association that all its members should register in a book prepared for the purpose every colt they bred. That in the Fall of each year all colts should be reported as to date of birth, sex, color, markings, also the true breeding of both sire and dam; and in case of any intentional deception, such member should be expelled from the association, and be duly advertised in the public jonrnals of the day. The trotting bloods represented in these five counties are Morgan, Champion, Clay, Star, and Abdallah, called Hambletonian. By close breeding of these different strains, each to its own blood, annual speed contests would determine superior values, tending to solve tbe problem towards the creation of a profitable trotting horse to breed, thus diminishing the rieks all breeders now assnme. Accordingly a colt stakes meeting was now annonnced to be held June 10th and 11th, 1885, in connection with the Seneca County Agricultural Implement Fair, at Waterloo, Seneca county. Stakes were named for colts of 1884, '83, '82 and '81. For ten years I have been working against all the odds prejudice, fraud, deception and innocent ignorance could bring against me, but this movement upon the part of these gentlemen encouraged me to believe that the breeding of fine horses, of blood and breeding, may yet become a laudable, pleasant and profitable, as it is a healthy occnpation; and the slur attached or associated with the name of horses as an occnpation, may be removed. I am aware that the millenium has not yet come, but it does seem as though the devil had managed the horse business quite long enough, although he seems to have more to do with it of recent years than twenty-five and thirty years ago, when men of honest intent could be honorable.

Truly yours,

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK. RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON.

Trotting in 1850.

The campaign for 1850 opened early, April 24. Lady Moscow defeated Pelham over the Union course, L. I., in a race of mile-heats, 3 in 5 to harness, he winning the first and third, and the fourth being a dead heat, the Lady winning the second, fifth and sixth. Two days later, on the 26th, over the Centreville course, the pacers, Pet, Tecumseh, Shaw's colt, and Morgan had a race of mile-heats, 3 in 5, to saddle, the former winning after losing the first and second heats to Tecumseh, and the fourth being a dead heat between these two. May 7th, Lady Suffolk defeated Lady Moscow, distancing her in the first heat. Time, 2:33. May 13th, Lady Moscow and Lady Suffolk came together again at the same place in a race of two-mile heats, the former winning. On the 21st they met again at the same place in a race of three-mile heats, and again Lady Moscow was victorious. Best time, 7:44¾. May 28th, at Philadelphia, the pacer Roanoke, by Old Pilot, defeated Bill Myers, to saddle. Best time, 2:27½. On the following day, over the Union course, the pacers, James K. Polk and, Lady Bevins, came together in a race of mile-heats, best 3 in 5, to harness, the Lady winning the second heat in 2:26 (her record), bnt getting the flag in the next heat.

June 5th, Polk, driven by J. D. McMann, met and defeated the pacer Dan Miller, at Boston. Best time, 2:29. June 12th, the two Ladies, Suffolk and Moscow, came together again at Philadelphia, in a race of mile-heats, best 3 in 5, to harness, and Lady Suffolk again distanced her competitor in the first heat in 2:31.

On the following day they tried conclusions again, this time to wagone, and again Suffolk was victorious, after losing the first heat. Best time, 2:31.

June 18th, the pacers Roanoke and Lady Bevins met in a race, to saddle, the former winning, pacing the first heat in 2:21½, then the fastest heat ever paced, and is his record to saddle. On the 19th, at the same place, Lady Suffolk and Lady Moscow trotted a race of three-mile heats, to harness, the former winning. Time, 7:58½, 7:55. On 20th, James K. Polk won the last race to his credit, defeating Roanoke, at Philadelphia, in a race of two-mile heats, to saddle, the second heing a dead heat, in 4:57½. James K. Polk is described to me hy a gentleman who saw him pace many races as a very handsome, resolute horse, who was counted one of the best of his day, and who, had he been handled with the knowledge now possessed by trainers, would have been very fast. His record was 2:27.

July 1st, Lady Suffolk and Lady Moscow trotted at Baltimore a race of two-mile heats, Moscow winning only the second heat in 5:11, the fastest time of the race. On the 8th they started in a race of a mile heats, and for the third time during this season Lady Suffolk distanced her rival in the first heat. Time, 2:31.

In the meantime, on the 6th, Roanoke and Lady Bevins had a race of mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness, at the same place, the former winning in straight heats, getting his record of 2:26. On the 9th they came together again at the same place, and this time the Lady was victorious, Roanoke winning the second heat, but was distanced in the third. Again, on the 12th, Lady Suffolk and Lady Moscow trotted a race of two-mile heats, and this time victory was with Moscow. Best time, 5:10.

July 22d, at Philadelphia, she again defeated Lady Suffolk in a race of two-mile heats, Suffolk winning the first. Time of race, 5:15, 5:08, 5:08½.

Aug. 24th, at Saratoga, N. Y., Lady Moscow met defeat at two-mile heats, Jack Rossiter distancing her in the first heat in 5:04½.

Previous to this, Rossiter, under the name of Tom Carnley, had won three races. May 9th, at Providence he started against Charley Abol for a stake of $1,000, distancing him in the first heat. June 12th, at Boston he defeated Grey Eagle in straight heats. July 9th, he again defeated Grey Eagle. In turn he was defeated three times by Lady Moscow over the Union Course; Sept. 5th, at mile heats; Sept. 12th, at two-mile heats; and Sept. 30th, at three-mile heats.

Although there were then no classes as now, I presume Rossiter was used under his changed name in the same manner as ringers are now, while as Jack Rossiter he was well known, possibly as Tom Carnley he was not, and it was easier to get on a match with horses that he outclassed in speed.

Oct. 9th, at Philadelphia, Lady Moscow defeated Zachary Taylor, he going to saddle. Best time, 2:31. On the 15th these two met again at the same place, and Lady Moscow was distanced in the first heat in 2:30½. This closed her campaign for the year, and it was a remarkably good showing, nine winning races being placed to her credit.

During the Fall campaign Lady Bevins won two races over the Union Course. Oct. 15th, she defeated Cayuga Maid and Post Boy at three-mile heats and Nov. 20th she defeated the Maid and the trotter, Pelham, the pacers going to wagon, while Pelham went to harness. Time, 5:17, 5:15¾. Roanoke, after his defeat at Baltimore in July, hy Lady Bevins, was taken to New Orleans. Here on Oct. 1st, he started against time to beat 2:31, and paced the third heat in 2:28. On Nov. 16th he defeated the pacer Gen. Smith (who was allowed to go to saddle) for a stake of $1,000, and on Dec. 21st won another stake of $1,000 hy defeating the pacer Joe Wilson in a race of mile heats, 3 in 5, to saddles.

In the meantime the trotters St. Lawrence, driven by D. Tallman, Jack Rossiter, driven by W. H. Sanders, and Lady Suffolk, driven hy D. Bryan, had a nnmber of races, or as we wonld say now, a Western Circuit. Oct. 12th, at Buffalo, St. Lawrence defeated Rossiter in straight heats. On the 15th, at the same place, Rossiter in turn defeated St. Lawrence and Squaw at two-mile heats, distancing the latter in the first heat. Oct. 24th. St. Lawrence and Rossiter met at Rochester in a race of mile-heats, the former winning. On the 30th, they tried conclusions at the same place in a race of two-mile heats, and this time Rossiter was the winner. Nov. 6th, Lady Suffolk had a race at the same place with Rossiter at mile-heats, 3 in 5, and won after losing the first heat, but on the following day when the two met again, this time at two-mile heats for $500, Rossiter took the Lady into camp.

Nov. 13th, they had a race of mile-heats, 3 in 5, at Buffalo, and this the Lady won, and as at Rochester the week previous, the following day they were at it again in a race of two-mile heats, Lady Suffolk winning the first in 5:14¼, and the second was a dead heat, in 5:13½. Before starting for the third heat the Lady was drawn thus giving the race to Rossiter. Is it any wonder horses could not acquire faster records when so often treated in this manner?

Nov. 26th, these two came together again at Cincinnati in a race of mile heats, 3 in 5, and the Lady was victorious. This closed her campaign for the year, she having won ten races out of sixteen starts. Rossiter had won eigbt races, three under the name of Tom Carnley.

Dec. 12th, at Mobile, Ala., O. Blennis, a hay gelding, by Abdallah, who afterwards acquired a record of 2:30, trotted his first race, defeating Lady Jane in a race of three-mile heats, for a stake of $1,200. Best time, 7:55. This closed the campaign for the year.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Death of Col. McDaniel.

The death of Col. David McDaniel, which occurred at Mobile, Ala., on the 28th, removes one of the most prominent figures on the theatre of the turf, with which he was identified for upwards of forty years. Colonel McDaniel was a North Carolinian, decending from the pure old Scotch-Irish stock, who settled portions of Pennsylvania and North Carolina early in the eighteenth century, and which is now the strongest element in the population of that State and Tennessee. The Colonel poasessed that peculiar tenacity, dogged determination, joined to high courage, which forms one of the principal features of that race. The bent of his mind early turned toward the turf, and, being possessed of means, he began by devoting himself almost entirely to it, having learned the art of training, and began with considerable success in Virginia and through the South. Among the famous horses with which his name is connected was the famous Don Juan, by Glencoe; Governor Wickliffe, Kate Hunter, Carolina, etc.

With the revival of racing at the North, Col. McDaniel transferred his quarters to Hoboken, and at once actively engaged in the racing at Saratoga, Jerome Park, and Patterson. His success was not great, however, and from comparative wealth his fortunes had sunk so low that in 1869 the few horses he had were in the hands of the sheriff. At this time, friends coming to his rescue, led to the formation of the since famous McDaniel confederacy, which was destined to shake the turf to its centre, and which dominated the racecourse for a longer period than any one stable of which racing chronicles have any mention. It was a confederation of men of means, and whose united capital placed the best horses within its reach. Among its members at one time or another were O. M. Bassett, H. O. Bernard, J. E. Brewster, Mr. McDaniel, Mr. Huhhard and Mr. Gage. Oysterman, the steeplechaser, led to a revival of the old Colonel's prosperity late in 1869, and the next season came the redonbtable Harry Bassett, one of the best racers which has ever stood on iron, and with whom the confederacy flung its defiance across the seas to Sterling. It never rains bnt it pours, and once the tide set in it was a freshet, for in 1871 and 1872 it really seemed as if Col. McDaniel had only to buy the commonest plater in order to transpose him into a winner. He won with horses which other trainers had given up. Abdel Koree, Tuhman, Joe Daniels, Huhhard, Katie Pease, Springhok, Big Sandy, Charley Howard, Madge, Vigil, Joe Cerus, the Sne Washington colt, and Willie Burke were among the bright particular stars who carried the "hlue and red" witb a degree of success such as has never been equalled. For five years the confederacy was at the head of winning owners, and it was not nntil 1877 that its snn may he said to have set.

Col. McDaniel had from his winnings purchased a fine estate at Princeton, bnt the reverse of fortune came, and, when it did, it was as strong in one direction as it had been in the other. The confederacy dissolved and the Colonel was at last compelled to fight the battle ont alone. For a time he struggled bravely, but fortune, which once had smiled, now sets its face sternly against him, and at last, from the prond trainer, in whose ears had rattled the applause of the stand, as he led home three successive winners of the Belmont Stakes, he had descended to traininq a few miserable platers at the unimportant meetings. His healtb had failed him of late, bnt still the undaunted spirit of the old chieftain would not down, and he returned to the scene of his early glories in the South, training such as he could get. A few weeks since his son-in-law, Quantrell, the jockey, wrote us that the old Colonel was at Montgomery in poor health, and we felt the end was near.

Col. McDaniel may have had enemies, as men of strong individuality are hound to have, but none will deny that as a trainer he had few equals. He was a steru disciplinarian, and as such produced a disagreeable impression, bnt among his friends no man could he more cordial nor instructive in his discourse. His life, was devoted to the turf; he had tasted the hitter and the sweet of the turfman's career. The rock upon which he split was in keeping too great a number of horses in training. At one time he must have had upward of fifty, which is a pleasure only a millionaire can enjoy.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

It remained for New Orleans to furnish Archer with an exciting incident which served to divert his thoughts from himself for several hours. Friday evening he and his party, so the story goes, left the St. Charles Hotel for the L. and N. depot, where tbey intended to take the cars for a Florida Winter resort. In arranging with the haggagemen about their luggage, they were talked to in that style, more forcible than elegant, which is peculiar to trunk handlers. Archer and party objected, and in the twinkle of an eye there was a lively amount of sparring, bare knuckles, go-as-you-please rules. One round was fought, in which the jockey and his friends, it is said, had the best of it, but found that while they were hnay their train had left. The party have, therefore, decided not to go to Florida, but leave probably to-day for Denver and other points out West for a big hunt.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Washington Park Club Nominations.

Nominations for the second meeting of the Washington Park Club, of Chicago, beginning the last week in June, and ending the second Saturday in July, closed January 15th. The Club is to be congratulated on the general response of owners and the assurance of even a greater success than they achieved last year. The total number of nominations in the various stakes which closed on the 15th are as follows:

Cup	42	Great Western	83
Columbia	41	Boulevard	70
Oakwood	105	Quickstep	111

The California horses appearing in the list are as follows:

The Washington Park Cup; three-year-olds and upwards. Two miles and a quarter.

M. M. Allen, b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Ada A.
E. J. Baldwin, br f Fallen Leaf, 4, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, blk f Freda, 4, by Wildidle—Frolic.
E. J. Baldwin, b h Lucky B., 5, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
M. A. Walden & Co., b g Abb Stemler, 4, by Leinster, dam Ada A.

The Columbia Stakes; for all ages. One mile and three-quarters.

M. M. Allen, b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Ada A.
E. J. Baldwin, b h Lucky B, 5, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, blk f Freda, 4, by Wildidle—Frolic.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Verano, 3, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
M. A. Walden & Co., b g Abb Stemler, 4, by Leinster—Ada A.

The Oakwood Handicap; for all ages. One mile and a furlong.

M. M. Allen, ch c Prince of Norfolk, 4, by Norfolk—Marian.
E. J. Baldwin, ch g Rapido, 3, by Grinstead—Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin, br c Brandywine, 3, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, ch g Grismer, 5, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Valiant, 3, by Monday,—Lady Evangeline.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Garland, 3, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Bishop, 3, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
M. A. Walden & Co., b g Abb Stemler, 4, by Leinster—Ada A.

The Great Western Handicap; for all ages. One mile and a half.

M. M. Allen, b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Ada A.
M. M. Allen, ch c Prince of Norfolk, 4, by Norfolk—Marian.
E. J. Baldwin, blk f Freda, 4, by Wildidle—Frolic.
E. J. Baldwin, b h Lucky B., 5, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
Rancho del Paso, b f School Girl, 4, by Pat Malloy—Glenluine.
M. A. Walden & Co., b g Abb Stemler, 4, by Leinster—Ada A.

The Bonlevard Stakes; for all ages. One mile and a quarter.

M. M. Allen, ch c Prince of Norfolk, 4, by Norfolk—Marian.
E. J. Baldwin, br f Fallen Leaf, 4, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin, b or br f Mira, 3, by Grinstead—Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Volante, 3, by Grinstead—Sister Anne.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c, Valiant, 3, by Monday—Lady Evangeline.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Garland, 3, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Bishop, 3, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
Rancho del Paso, b f School Girl, 4, by Pat Malloy—Glenluine.
M. A. Walden & Co., b g Abb Stemler, 4, by Leinster—Ada A.

The Quickstep Stakes; for two-year-olds. Half a mile.

R. P. Ashe, ch f Minuet, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.
R. P. Ashe, ch c Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika.
R. P. Ashe, ch c Fontabella, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.
R. P. Ashe, ch c Amphion, by Norfolk—Illusion.
R. P. Ashe, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marian.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Bonita, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin, b f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
E. J. Baldwin, ch c Primero, by Grinstead—Jennie B.
E. J. Baldwin b or br f Mollie McCarthy's Last, by Rutherford—Mollie McCarthy.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Gnenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Moonlight, by Thad Stevens—Twilight.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.
Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
Rancho del Paso, b c Epicure, by Enquirer—Benecia.
Rancho del Paso, ch f Katie Darling, by Longfield—Belle Dale.

An English Derby Favorite.

Archer's liking for Melton for the Derby of 1885, as expressed by him on several occasions when interviewed by American turf writers, has directed particular attention on this side to one of the prime favorites for the great event of the English turf. The latest betting quotation against Melton's chances is nine to one. The following account of him in Winter quarters, by the special commissioner of the *London Sporting Life*, will be of interest to horsemen:

"The two three-year-olds I have chosen as subjects for my first sketch are stable companions, are trained at Newmarket, and came first before the public as startling surprises literally. And for the reason that whilst all were looking for the success of, perhaps, the grander built colt of the two, the least fancied candidate 'dropped from the clouds,' as it were, winning his first race in a canter. This, as all the world knows, was at Ascot in the New Stakes, and if the great B. P. refused to accept the same as a correct definition of 'form,' the determination comes as no surprise, remembering the whole circumstances of the case. But Melton substantiated this later on in the season—in the interval, though, succumbing to the 'Stella colt' in the July Stakes—and afterwards giving three pounds to Laugwell, he breasted the stiff finish of the Rowley Mile like a lion in the 'Two-Year-Old Derby'—as the Middle Park Plate is often, and not inaptly described—beating him 'out of sight,' as the saying goes, as well as at the same time disposing of a big field. This victory was followed by a successful climbing of the Criterion Hill, and when competing for the race of that name at the Houghton Meeting, an accomplishment that nine times out of ten would establish the reputation of any colt or filly without further assistance. Setting aside thoughts of the description of track—its very severity, I mean, and difficulty of negotiating, to use a common and seemingly favorite expression—the affair despite its somewhat fading popularity, is still accepted in the light the name implies, and has been from time immemorial almost a sort of early competitive examination for some famous racehorses, from the days of Crucifix downwards. Yet it occurs to me that honors obtained in the same have not always proved faithful augories, and if records tell me of many instances where the same have been followed up in the most orthodox fashion, and by victories in the classics, I can likewise call to mind noteworthy cases showing that Criterion wins have been but the preludes to disaster. None are more impressed upon my memory than that of two decades ago—old Calabar, in '61—and that of Bruce in '81. In each affair was witnessed a brilliant display, the dead and gone hero, however, winning in a canter, whilst Mr. Rymill's horse had all his work to do to dispose of such handsome fillies as Nellie and St. Marguerite. Asking pardon for this digression, and I hasten to remark that Melton is not wanting in further assistance, albeit, as a matter of fact, no easier task than set him in the Criterion could have been chosen for the colt, and that it was chosen as his last effort, as a two-year-old, in public, in the face of his more important engagement in the Dewhurst Plate, is a matter always to be considered when weighing the prospects of Lord Hasting's three-year-old. To some extent the policy tended to strengthen the suspicions attached to the matter of his soundness, and at the same time to weaken the belief in his actual merits as a racer. But with all, such hints in the latter direction must be taken *cum grano*, and I hold there was more evidence of merit in his Middle Park Plate victory than met the eye. There is little doubt that upon that occasion Melton was backward—he stripped to the eye of the greatest dunce in such matters as big and above himself—and not until the eleventh hour, I believe, was it intended to run him. Despite, as I have already remarked, he won like a racehorse, and in the Birdcage afterwards could be very easily discovered the why and the wherefore of his want of perfect condition after a tolerably lengthy career before the public. That, however, the colt should come again in the Houghton, as already described, tells against the conclusion already jumped at by some writers, that he is almost hopelessly unsound, as would be the case if their assertions are correct with regard to the conditions of his 'suspensory lunament.' One is already 'gone,' according to the theory of a certain individual who desires to figure as an authority, whereas his very remarks upon the subject go to show how very dangerous (especially upon such subjects) is a little learning. As a matter of fact, there was nothing to show, nor is there now, that any weakness exists in such a situation, the bowed backed tendons simply suggesting future trouble.

"And the treatment Melton has since his retirement into Winter quarters received bears out this theory and no more, the son of Master Kildare and Violet Melrose being kept moving, (with now and again gentle aperients, as if to relieve the limbs of weight), more than any other three-year-old in training here perhaps. Grown he has not much, but the common aphorism that he is 'big enough if good enough' can be accepted more readily in his case than when applied to many other thoroughbreds, as the colt is built upon such perfect lines, and with all the quality one naturally associates with the British thoroughbred, is more powerfully made than one dream of. The assertion is, bye the bye, some way substantiated by a reference to the manner in which he carried his 'nine stone odd' burden home last October, and my only doubts with regards to the colt are centered in the fact that his case—his preparation, if readers like the word better—requires the utmost care and watchfulness, and that he did not, as a two-year-old, catch the eye as a horse from whom we could righteously expect great improvement, or the amount of improvement corresponding with his increasing age. The form is good enough, as I have endeavored to show, and, measured by this standard, he correctly stands at the head of the quotations for the great event of '85."

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The principal topic among racing men here lately has been the rumors of an alleged determination on the part of the other large racing associations, forming the Atlantic Racing Circuit, to pass resolutions of "restriction" as to horses that compete for small purses on *this coast* (not in the West) which would mean, if carried into execution the virtual "boycotting" of the Brighton Beach track, an organization whose purses and added money in 1884, during 125 days' racing, distributed over $150,000 among turfmen. It was said that a conference *for this purpose* has been called by the Coney Island Jockey Club, but an interview with Secretary Lawrence on Thursday, by one of the staff of the New York *Sportsman*, completely explodes the premature newspaper announcements and settles the scandal of the blatherskites who have telegraphed asinine messages to and from various points in regard to this matter. Secretary Lawrence made light of the matter, and stated that the object of the conference of the various associations was simply to discuss anything of material interest that might come before it. We thought, however, that some action might be taken in the case of the new racing ventures said to be under way at Astoria and Coney Island Point. There are enough racetracks in this neighborhood now, and a plethora of sport would work harm. The conference, if it meets, might also discuss the licensing of trainers and jockeys as in England.

The Washington *Capital's* editor had better revise more carefully the items that are sent into the Turf Column, of which the following, in the current issue, is a specimen: "About one hundred men are hard at work on the improvements at Brighton Beach Racecourse, *but from the present outlook it is money wasted*. A circular has been issued by one of the New York jockey clubs calling for a meeting of representatives of Eastern associations, that some action may be taken in regard to the continuous racing at the 'course by the sea.' Several hundred good horses go to Brighton Beach at the opening of the season, never leave until the last bell is sounded, meet each other day in and day out for months; No. 1 beats No. 2 to-day, because No. 2 'is off;' to-morrow No. 2 turns the table, and so on all the season through, until the thing becomes a mere hippodrome, not much better than Barnum's circus. No good ever comes of it in the shape of aiding our breeding interests or in any other way. Mr. McIntyre and his associates, who will represent the National Jockey Club, should co-operate with the other clubs to put down this growing evil. There are several ways to do it. We shall not attempt to say how, because the meeting will be composed of gentlemen who undoubtedly understand their business, and will act for the best interest of all concerned."

A more pitiful spectacle of asinine ignorance is only to be approached by the article on the turf's decline in the *Breeders' Gazette* of Chicago, which is turned to ridicule in a number of papers. But the *Capital's* news (?) is so utterly ridiculous that it is only noticed to show the utter absurdity of some of the so-called sporting news to which reputable papers give space.

Steeplechasing is likely to receive a great impetus this season, if our other hunt clubs follow the example of their co-workers at Rockaway. The large entry to the Grand National Steeplechase of the Coney Island Jockey Club that closed on the first of the year, shows that there is good material in the ranks of cross-country horses, and while, perhaps, first-class performers over sticks are at present scarce articles, yet time and education should produce plenty of them. Horses raised and trained exclusively for this branch of sport, and not recruited, as has generally been the case, from the ranks of crippled and broken-down flat racers, are certain to turn out superior to the average jumpers of our racecourses. For the promise of this improvement in the class of our racers over posts and rails, ditches, earth banks, and such like, we have to thank first the gentlemen of the Rockaway Hunt, who took the initiative last Spring, the effect of drawing out the greatest field of jumpers that ever sported silk. They are now again first in the field with an increased field of operations.

The Essex County Hunt, whose well-known kennels and club-house lie in the valley between the two Orange Mountains, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Douglass Robinson, Jr.; First Vice-President, Major Chas. Hutton; Second Vice-President, Charles A. Hearscher; Third Vice-President, Charles Munn; Secretary and Treasurer, Fred. M. Wheeler; Governors Charles H. Lee, William L. Skinkle, Wm. H. Force, Douglass Robinson, Jr., P. F. Collier, and E. P. Thebaud.

Advices from Secretary McIntyre of the Washington Jockey Club are that in a few days he will issue the usual programme of stakes for their meeting in May next, which will last the usual four days. In contrast to the almost utter abandoning of long-distance stakes by other Eastern associations, the Washington Club do not abandon their Cup race, and in justice to their pluck it should produce a good race. Last year it produced an exciting struggle between Hilarity and the Eric pair, Blue Grass Belle and Referee, and though the race was run in very fast time, none of the trio were a whit the worse for wear, judged by their subsequent running. A new stake will be run for at the coming meeting, the Willard Hotel Stakes, one mile.

The dates announced for the annual Spring sales of thoroughbred yearlings in Kentucky will shortly be followed by those of Belle Meade, Fairview (Reed's), Dixiana, and elsewhere. This does not look as if the project of the principal sales taking place in this city had yet come to a head. Another season, however, may show the breeders its advantages.

Plunger Walton evidently does not contemplate selling his horses and locating in St. Louis, as rumored. The statement evidently originated in his late offers for the Lindell Hotel there, but we believe the purchase was not consummated. His entries at Sheepshead Bay, however, seem to refute his intention to quit horse-racing, which would probably be a difficult matter.

Pittsburg will have no race meeting this June as formerly, and the good burghers of a sporting inclination are correspondently depressed thereat. The meeting last year showed a deficit of $7,000, and Price & Co., the well-known pool-sellers, are in for twice as much more, over $20,000 in all. We trust it may not be always thus.

Charleston advices say that Green Morris' entire stable is to leave there soon for New Orleans. This stable's strong calibre and heavy engagements will cause their movements to be closely watched, and if Favor, Ten Stone, or Freeman start at the Crescent City, speculators will be on the tip-toe of expectation as to how they will acquit themselves.

As to betting on the Kentucky Derby, nothing has transpired as yet, bookmakers here not yet having begun business. The one bet reported two or three weeks ago of $1,500 to $150 against Favor was really made we are informed, and we think that the layer has the worst of the transaction. Not that we think Favor will win the race, if either of the Ten Broecks are good enough to do the trick, but it is no such odds as that against the steady-going son of Pat Malloy.

English mails of the 15th give the full entries for the Spring handicaps, and chronicle the pleasing news in the training reports from Stockbridge. "Eole followed The Dethroned in a steady gallop," etc. This effectually nails the story of the horse's lameness which was published in this city about a month ago. Eole has been further entered in addition to the races mentioned in this paper three weeks ago, in the Ascot Alexandra Plate, three miles. St. Gatien is against him.

PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1885.

Declaring Not to Win.

An idea is being gravely, not humorously, advanced by a small faction in the West that a sure cure for all the evils of the trotting turf will be found in the addition of a rule to the national code allowing a driver to continue in a race after deliberately declaring his intention not to win. He is to be permitted to take his chances for second, third or fourth money, and to pull his horse so as to keep from winning a heat and thus escape the record which acts as a handicap. The argument is that even as the rules are, drivers enter their horses for small purses with the understanding that the sole object is an educational one, and that it would be best for all concerned to legalize the practice. Bosh! The rules require that every horse shall be fairly and honestly driven, and when such is not done it is the fault of the judges, not of the rules. The greatest evil to be overcome is that of the cut-throat brigade which enters into a compact to help this or that horse to win. Combinations are formed to work the pool-box, and the driver who declines to join in the scheme to rob the public finds the progress of his horse barred in every possible way. He is crowded on the turns, sat down in front of on the stretches and otherwise interfered with by those who make a business of starting their horses with no intention of winning. We do not want to legalize this kind of generalship, or, more frankly speaking, this kind of knavery. The rules have been changed from time to time so as to overcome it, and thoughtful men who are really anxious to promote the best interests of the trotting turf will require stronger arguments than any yet used to persuade them to take a backward step. Those who wish to educate their horses in races should be forced to take all the chances of running up against on the minor, as they are sure to do on the major tracks, a set of judges with no favors to grant and who have sufficient intelligence and backbone to enforce the rules as they find them written down in the book. If educator, while out on his lawless mission should [illegible] caught and made an example of, the verdict of [illegible] would be, "Served him right."—*Turf, Field and [illegible]*

Eastern Handicaps.

Weights in Eastern handicaps have heen announced as follows:

AT CONEY ISLAND:—
The Suburban.—A handicap sweepstakes of $100 each, h f, and only $25 if declared by February 20th, with $2,500 added; the second to received $500 of the added money and twenty per cent. of the stakes, and the third ten per cent. of the stakes; weights to be announced Feb. 1st; winners, after publication of weights, of two races of any value or of one of $1,000, 4 lbs. extra; of two of $1,000 or of one of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra; of three of $1,000 or two of $2,000, 10 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.		lbs.
George Kenny, 5	127	George Singerly, 4	98
Drake Carter, 5	121	Eaclus, 3	98
General Monroe, aged	122	Brookwood, 3	98
Markland, 5	120	Richmond, 3	98
Barnes, 5	119	Katrine, 3	98
St. Saviour, 4	119	Maumee, 3	98
Aranza, aged	117	Sea Foam, 3	98
Mimi colt, 4	116	Bella, 5	97
Kinglike, 5	116	Glengarine, 6	97
Long Knight, 5	116	Vocalic, 4	97
Duplex, 6	115	Polu, 4	97
Giraffe, aged	113	Miss Brewster, 4	96
Jim Renwick, aged	113	Woodflower, 3	96
Ferg Kyle, 5	114	Richard L., 4	95
Duchess, 5	113	Decoy Duck, 4	95
Jack of Hearts, aged	113	Tangler, 5	95
Billy Gilmore, 4	112	Krishna, 3	95
Royal Arch, 4	112	Intestring, 6	95
Rataplan, 4	112	Joe Mitchell, 5	95
Wanda, 3	111	Elmendorf, 3	95
Fosteral, 6	110	Unrest, 3	94
Leman, 6	110	Delilah, 5	94
King Lion, 5	110	Mattie B., 4	94
Bonnie Australian, 5	110	Elizabeth, 3	93
Rica, 6	110	Euclid, 5	93
War Eagle, 5	110	Tilford, 5	93
Imp. Richmond, 4	110	Jim Carlile, 4	93
Fond du Lac, 5	110	Farragut, aged	93
Little Fred, 6	110	Florence M., 3	92
Emperor, 4	110	East Lynne, 3	92
Knight of Ellerslie, 4	108	Fern Leaf, 5	90
Panique, 4	108	Joquita, 4	90
Hilarity, 5	108	Choctaw, 4	90
Strickland, 4	107	Valley Forge, 4	90
Heel-and-Toe, 5	107	Detective, 3	90
John Henry, 6	107	Tony Foster, 5	90
Renegade, 5	106	Monogram, 6	90
Wallensee, 6	106	Sandoval, 4	90
Himalaya, 4	106	Saltpetre, 3	87
Referee, 5	106	Battledore, 5	87
Greystone, 4	105	Kinsman, 3	87
Tornado, 4	105	Neophyte, 4	87
Thackeray, 4	105	St. Louis, 3	87
Frankie B., 6	105	Colonel Morris, 4	85
Pampero, 4	104	Islette, 3	85
Burch, 5	104	Turk, 4	85
Comanche, 5	103	Longview, 3	85
Endymion, 4	103	Blue Bell, 4	85
Pontalc, 4	102	Tacoma, 4	85
Vinton, 4	102	Chinook, 4	85
Chimera, 3	101	Rachlel, 4	85
Mission Belle, 3	101	Judge Griffith, 4	85
Grismer, 5	100	Thunderbolt, 3	85
Kisber, 6	100		

AT LOUISVILLE:—
The Louisville Cup.—Two miles and a quarter.

Lucky B., 5	114	Neophyte, 4	105
Aretino, 5	114	King Trombler, 4	105
April Fool, 5	114	Freda, 4	103
Vanguard, 5	111	Modesty, 4	103
Levant, 5	111	Matinee, 4	103
Swiney, 4	108	Binette, 4	103
Audrian, 4	108	Highflight, 4	103
Harry Cruz, 4	105		

Trotting at the Bay District.

Lest Saturday, the 7th, the trot for the 2:27 class was won hy Altamont after a hard fought hattle. Nighttime had the cell in the pools and for a time looked like a sure winner, hut toward the end Mr. Goldsmith got np behind the Oregon stallion and with the assistance of Mr. Jackson and his handy horse Ed, maneged to get Nighttime in a corral and keep him there till the money was won. The record is:

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7, 1885.—Purse $250; 2:27 class.

Altmont, b s, by Almont—Jay Beach	1 3 3 2 1 1
Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner	3 2 1 1 2 3
Ed, b g, by Erwin Davis—A. T. Jackson	2 1 2 3 3 2
Cairo, b g, by Chieftain—W. Lynn	5 4 4 4 dis
Florence E., ch m, by Pathfinder—J. McManus	4 dis

Time, 2:38, 2:32, 2:29½, 2:31, 2:30¼, 2:35.

The second race was another well-contested trot, iu which Mr. Clawson's Clevelaud, Fletcher's Blaine and an unnamed horse driven hy Mr. Hickok fignred. Blaine won the first heat in 2:35, Mr. Hickok's horse the secoud in 2:33, Cleveland the third in 2:34 and Mr. Hickok the fonrth and fifth in 2:32, 2:31.

It is said that Baldwin's string of California racehorses have already left the Pacific slope honnd for Louisville direct, where James Stewart ie to joiu them as trainer in a few days, etc. As our California advices say naught of this early move, the rumor is douhtless prematnre, though Stewart will undouhtedly take charge of them ere long, with Albert Cooper as second treiner. Beyond much reasonahle donht this and other California stahles mean husiness East this year.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

We had a letter from Alhert nnder date of the 3d, in which no mention is made of starting Eastward, hut the ahsence of any Santa Anita representatives in the entry list of the Spring Meeting of the Blood Horse Association, we infer that an early start is the programme. Mr. Baldwin is the only California owner having engagements in the Kentucky and Tenneseee Spring Meetings, all the other Pacific stahles heginning at St. Lonie the last week in May.

A Black Subject.

"Pious Jeems," in the *American Field*, very pleasantly gives the following history of a pet crow. That they are cnte rascale is well known to those who have given any attention to their freake, whether tame or wild. They made sad havoc in the small corn fields of Northern Pennsylvania, when that part of the country was mainly smell patches of "clearings" among the deuee forests, and the farmers were sorely tronhled to prevent their depredations. All sorts of hugahoos to frighten them, and yet they were imperfect "scare-crows," and to shoot them in any nnmhers was ahout ae hard a task as conld he underteken. Soaking corn in poison had little effect, ae there wee too mnch cuteness on the part of Mr. Crow. The sprouting corn ae eoon ae the shoot showed ahove ground, was pnlled up in quantities, and then to replant when the season was late, wae to ensure destruction hy froet. We heartily concur in the advice to outlaw them on every occasion.

In my hoyhood I had a pet crow, to which I had a kind of attechment, not on acconnt of any inherited or cultivated virtue in the crow, hut maybe from an instinct of total depravity in me, for what I admired most in my crow wae hie pure meanness, for his tricks and deviltries amused me. Desiring to name him after the hihlical hero I most admired, I called him Goliah, which the negroes changed to their vernacnlar to Go-Liar, and ahhreviated to Liar. If Liar was true to anything it was his last appellation, to which might he added, he was an adroit thief, for the whole bent of his mind wes on stealing. He had inherited the disease of his race, kleptomanie, and so strong was his instinct to steal, he wonld pick up and carry off any article he saw, regardless of any nse it might he to him or anyone else. He was especially annoying ahout the poultry yards. He would watch the turkeys to their nest, and patiently wait on some tree top nntil they came off to feed, then steal the eggs. If a hen cackled in the hay loft or any out-of-the-way-place, he was snre to he prowling ahout.

The qnestion shonld not he, "What does the crow eat?" hnt what does he not eat? Goliah was omnivorous. It mattered little whether a piece of cheese or a piece of chalk fell in his wey, he gohhled it up all the same. A hit of old rusty iron or a silver thimhle was seized upon with the same avidity, and stored away with miserly care among his Winter supplies. Although he had outraged every propriety, he was endured because he was my pet, nntil the fiend or fate thet had protected him in his wickedness deserted him, when he outraged the feelings of a city belle visiting onr honse, hy stealing a costly diamoud ring. The young lady had laid aside the ring to wash her dainty fingers, and forgetting to replece it, left it on the washstand. To make her hauds particularly nice she hed nsed cornmeal with her soap. Her tcilet heing completed she left the room, and it was some time before she missed the jewel, wheu she flew upstairs and found it goue. I had uever heard of the furies of heathen mythology then, but long after, as I delved in classic lore, I could fancy the Medusa face of that enraged heanty, with her long tresses entwined with serpents, looking up from the pages of Virgil or Homer, and shuddered at the sight of the mild-eyed heenty suddenly chenged to a Gorgon. Her dainty fingers, pink-edged with elmond-shaped nails, when they reflected the sparkles of the costly gem, were colorless uow the diamond light was gone, and seemed ready to clutch some victim of her rage with the clasp of vulture talons. I have ofteu thought since of this enraged heanty, when watching a soft female hand flashing with glittering gems, sweep over the ivory keys of a piano, and woudered as they drew forth toues of softest melody, if they possessed the cat-like qualities of extrection and retraction peculiar to the felidæ. I was sure oue womau had so impressed my boyish fancy when she stood clntching her chameleon-colored silk skirt, while the servauts were heing interrogeted, only one of which had heeu to her room, aud that was a little rouud headed boy named Oscar thet I had tekeu a fency to when quite small, and my father had given me a servaut and playfellow, and I loved him as "Jonathan loved David, passing the love of woman." Oscar had been sent to the young lady's room with a cnp of meal for her toilet, and had perhaps seen her take off the ring, and when she charged him with the theft, his ehon features hecame the color of ashes, and he was so frightened he conld scarcely articulate the words of denial, Unfortunately my father was absent, and the overseer was sent for to teke charge of Oscar, who terrified with the horror of undeserved pnnishment attempted to rnn away, hut was secnred and delivered into the hends of the overseer. The poor hoy shrieked in despair as he was heing led away hound with a cord on his wrist, and in his terror he cried appealingly to me, his dear little master, to save him. I had heen crying np to this time in helpless agony, but my little servant's call tonched every tender chord in my heart, and aronsed every heroic instinct in my nature, and under the impulse of the passion inspired I rushed recklessly to the rescue; and threw myself holdly on the overseer, who was at first only amused at my frautic efforts to injure him, when I suddenly drew my knife which wes long-hladed and keen as a razor and egain attacked him with snch a determined fury as compelled him to retreat, as he had either to get ont of my way or hnrt me in his own defense, which he wished to avoid as any sacrifice to his own dignity, for the only child of a planter in those daye was looked upon as the crown prince of the plantation, which was within itself an absolute monarchy. And although it has passed away as an institutiou forever, those were happy days for the colored race, compared to the cares of the present. Haviug driven off the overseer I hastily cut Oscar's honds, for which he showed his appreciation hy instantly taking to his heels, while I stood knife in hand glaring with vengeful eyes on the overseer, who was only happy to he rid of the responsihility, and was making friendly overtures to me when my father opportnnely arrived. During all the huhhuh Goliah had heeu interesting himself in every disagreeahle way, cewing aronnd, and making the din and confnsion worse hy his meddlesome ways. My father, after inquiring into the matter, noticiug Goliah's heak and shining hlack coat was sprinkled with meal, remarked thet he helieved the crow had stolen it, as he had never known one of his servants to steal, and Oscar did not know what a diamond was. He then went to the lady's room and examined the washstand when he fonnd the vessel which had contained the meal upset and crow-tracks in meal ahout on the carpet. This fixed the theft on the guilty perty. The hiding-places of the crow were searched, and althongh a qnantity of lost articles were found, snch as scissors, knives, thimhles, thread, hnttons, etc., the diamond ring was not among them. My father then ordered the crow to he caught, which after eome tronble was accomplished, and feeling hie craw with his fingers he fouud the ring. Then in his indiguation he wrung poor Goliah'e ueck and while he was fluttering in death throes, opened his craw and produced the ring, which he restored to his owner. Oscar and I, attended hy a long train of mourners in hlack, huried poor Liar with all tho houors and pomp the circumstances of the occasion permitted, which ended the career of my pet crow.

When I saw the questiou, "What does the crow eat?" and the trouhle it brought upon my worthy aud esteemed friend, Dr. Frank L. Paine, I thought of Goliah's miserable eud, of Oscar, my playmate and friend, now passed away from earth, and a rush of old memories came trooping back through tbe lenes of long ago, and as I asked of the spirits of the departed, "What does the crow eat?" there came as au echo of a sad refrain,

Cawing—Diamonds.

Dog Collars.

Mr. I. Bremer, manager of the Medford Fancy Goods Company, ie at preseut in town etaying et the Russ House. The speciality Mr. Bremer offers to our puhlic is a very extensive, coetly, elegent and wonderful stock of dog collars, locke, helle, harness, couplinge, hlankets, soap and hrnshes. The collars embrace 1,500 different samples for all kinds and all sizes of doge, and the material of wbich they are made rangee from the richest velvet to the hack-bone of the alligator. The designs and decorations of the collars are extremely chaste and elegant, in fact, something never seen in this city before. All who have favorite doge from the little pug to the huge Newfoundland should certainly call upon Mr. Bremer, Room 3, Russ House, and inspect his collection.

FISH.

Fish and Game Committees.

In onr guu column we have dealt at length with the proceedings of the committees at their puhlic preliminery meetings, the result of which, so far as our game animals and hirds are considered, seems to us both unpromising and nnsatisfactory. In reference to the protection and preservation of our fieh the case is different and all trne men must admit the work done and sought to he done for this pnrpose. The proceedings of the meeting on the 3d inst., to conceider the fish hills, especially thet relating to the sawdnst question, are worthy of close attention, and we therefore give them in full. The remarks of Mr. Coleman on sawdnst, and Mr. Buckingham on the steam-launch, are straight to the point, and just what they ought to he. Thie system of puhlic preliminary meetings wes snre to introduce a lot of fellows who wonld utter all sorts of sentiments to further their own iuiquitious schemes, and it was evidently proper they should he knocked ont on the first round, as they were in the cases mentioned. The opinions of Mr. Meers, of Sonoma, end Mr. Wood, of Sierra, that they never knew *a case* of sawdnst injuring a trout, are not worth a cent. Had the gentlemeu told us they had examined into the matter thoroughly and knew from observation that sawdust was *harmless*, theu their opinions might have had some weight. As they stend they eau have none. We want reliahle evidence in this matter, not here assertion. In opposition to their statements we know it can he proved trout have heen caught in the Truckee, and other streams with mills on them, with their gills full of sawdust. In snch a coudition how can they feed, hreathe, or live? If the Mr. Yule, whom Mr. McGlashen wishes to have heard ou this subject, is our oldtime friend, John Yule, of Placer, theu we object to his evidence beforehand, We have heen acquainted with him personelly, at oue time intimately, for twenty-five years, and in no single iustance did we ever know his opinion reliable outside of politics. As a politician, for party purposes friend Yule is great, hut as to legislating on fish and game or hunting from experience or principle, he and McGlashen are just on a par. We have no desire to he offensive to the honorable gentleman. This is a great public questiou that must he settled by evideuce thet seeks the interests of all our people; it must he settled hy public policy, not the "hlood money" of the Truckee millmen; it must he settled hy reason, not the idle talk of men who talk from private or political motives—men who according to their own words were sent to the legislature on this issne hy hoth the Repnhlicans and Democrats of Truckee, and in justice to our patrons, the wealth, honesty and intelligence of the State, we shall do all in our power to heve it so settled.

Mr. Glashen's hill imposing a reasonahle tax of $5 for every fishing hoat worked hy three meu, and $2.50 for every additional man, should certainly be adopted. Other people pay a license to trade, and why ehould not the fishermen? Such a hill will clean ont the Chinese thieves. The Fish Commisioners will lose no frieuds hy aheudoniug the claim to personal compensation.

An adjonrned meeting of the Fish and Game Committees of the Senate and Assembly was held in the Senate Chemher on the 3d inst., Assemhlyman Coleman in the chair. The clerk of the Assemhly committee read the minntes of the preceding meeting.

The first hill taken up was Assembly Bill No. 179 (introduced hy Carter, of Solano), prescribing the size of meshes to he used hy fishermen, and raising the penalty for violation from $50 to $100.

McGlashen wished to know why certain provisions of the old law were omitted.

Mr. Carter explained that he had incorporeted in his hill only snch provisions as, in his opinion, were necessary to the protection of salmon.

Mr. McGlashen moved to insert the provision of the Code inteuded to prohibit the taking of young fishes of the length therein prescribed. He moved that the Secretary he instructed to draw up a new bill to embrace the provisions of the hill, and also of Bill No. 69, also introduced hy Mr. Carter.

Commisioner Buckingham thonght that the nse of fike nets should he allowed, as the catfish were becoming too numeroue, and fike nets were necessary, in order to catch them in auy qnantity.

The Cheir rnled that discussion on these snhjects would not he in order nntil the suhstitute was ready, and which the Secretary wonld at once prepare.

Assembly Bill No. 55 (Goncher's anti-sawdnst hill) was next considered.

Mr. Goucher spoke in defense of the hill, and explained his reaeons for introducing it. He had given much thought to the matter, and had prepared a substitute for the hill (to amend Section 635 of the Penel Code), which he thought would ohviate the objections urged to the old hill hy Mr. McGlashen on behalf of the Truckee river lnmbermen. The snhstitute provides that sawdnst should he included in the list of articlee considered deleterious to fishes; hnt requires evidence to he introduced to estahlish tho fact that sawdnst had actually been deleterions to the fish. If in some localities sawdnst should prove not to have been iujurions, then no crime was committed. In Mariposa it had heen, and can he, conclusively proven that sawdust is deleterious.

Mr. Henley thought that the people of the State wanted a specific and stringent law on the subject, and he did uot think the snbstitute sufficiently explicit.

Mr. Coleman took the floor and said he was in favor of the suhstitute. He thought that some rivers were sufficieutly swift and torrent-like to sweep away aud distribnte sawduet denosits, and thus preveuted serious injury to fishes, while other and slower streams permitted sawdust to gather in vast hodies. He thought it eminently proper to leave it to be determined in court, by actual proof, whether sawdust had proved iujurious to particular streams.

Mr. Henley thought the proposed suhstitute a little better than the original hill, hut he conld not favor it.

Mr. Pyle thought it the duty of the Legislature to consult the interests of all eections. The Truckee river fishes should he protected as well as the intereste of the millmen. The industry of trout-catching on the Truckee is a great one, as shown hy Mr. McGlashen, and it should certainly he protected. As a matter of justice to all parties, he thought it heet to leave the suhject (of determining what is deleterious) to the courts to determine. To that end he wonld suggest that no articles he specifically mentioned.

Mr. Hazard said he did not helieve the original hill could pass the Assembly after the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. McGlashen) should be heard on the snbject. He hoped the substitute would he adopted.

Mr. McGlashen said that if a sawdust hill is to be passed, he hoped the committee would act cautionsly. If Mr. Ellison or Mr. Yule were present they could show to tbe committeo that sawdnst does not, in their section, injure the

trout. He read from a letter received from prominent millmen asking that—if any sawdnst bill be passed—its provisions do not go into effect before next May, as the mills would require considerahle time to prepare for the change. He was elected by hoth Democrats and Repuhlicans on this very isaue, and felt a deep interest in the matter.

Mr. Henley thonght the mille could very easily dispose of their eawdust by hurning it.

Mr. Meare, of Sonoma, aaid he had been engaged in lnmhering for twenty yeers on Ruesian river, and had never kuown a fish to be killed by sewdust.

Mr. Wood, of Sierra, said he lived on a tributary of the Feather river, where there are mauy mills, and he had uever known of any trout heing killed hy sawdust deposits. It ia all pine sawdust there. He did uot know what effect redwood sawdust has on fish.

McGlashen wished the matter poetponed until the committee could visit Truckee and learn for itself the facts concerning the effects of sawdust deposits in the Trnckee. He made a motion to that effect, which was seconded by Mr. Pyle.

Mr. Coleman said he never knew of a fish cultnrist covering the bottoms of his hatching boxes with sawdust, bnt with the cleanest gravel he could get. His theory is thet the reeon sawdust in the Truckee does not appear to injure the tront ie that the spawning grounds are above the sawdust depoeits, and that when they come down they are old enough and strong euough to withstend its effects.

The motion of Mr. McGlashen—to poetpone consideration of the hill and to visit Truckee—was carried.

The Secretary then read the proposed snbstitnte for Carter's bill concerniug the size of meahes of fieh nets, etc., and prescrihing the disposition of fines collected.

The snbstitute was then adopted, and its passage recommended unanimonsly.

Assembly Bill No. 242, (introdnced hy Mr. McGlashen), providing for the imposition of a $5 license per year for each fiehing boat worked hy three men or less, and $2.50 for each additional man. The money must be paid into the State treasury and constitute a fnnd to be need by tbe Fish Commissioners in prosecntiug their dnties, and for a reasonable compensation for themeelves.

Mr. McGlashen moved to strike out, at the suggestion of the Fish Commissioners, all those provisions relating to compeneation for their services. Carried.

Mr. Hazard raised tue point that the bill made no provisione for the prosecution and punishment of persons violating its provisions, and its further consideration was postponed nntil anoh defect could he remedied.

Aeaembly Bill No. 308, (introduced by Mr. Davis), providing a steam launch for the use of the Fiah Commisaioners, and appropriating $4,000 therefor, was next considered.

A practical fisherman said that offenders could not he caught by nsing a steamboat. It reqnirea the use of a fishing boat to enable any one to get among illicit fishermen, and a steam launeh wonld not answer.

Commissioner Buckingham said that he had noticed that thoee who opposed anything the Commissioners want are generally tbe ones who violate the law whenever they can. It waa only by means of a steam launch that offenders conld he overtaken. They had tried all eorts of crafts, and found a steam launch necessary.

The bill was recommended for paesage.

YACHTING.

"Paradoxical Yacht Building."

Under the above headiug the *N. Y. Herald*, of the 4th inst., gives the following report of an interview, and though the term may be rightly applied there have been instances where apparent paradoxes afforded valuable lessons. From the "hydroetacial paradoxy" of ancient daya came the application of the immense power to he derived from the pressure of water, and the knowledge obtained hae been eerviceable in overcoming difficulties which were unaurmountable before. The idea of the marine architect to construct a vessel that would be availahle nnder opposite conditions, appears aensible, aud, at least, worthy of trial:

"'If I were wealthy,' said a yacht builder in Fall River. Maea., to a *Herald* correspondent yeaterday, 'I should build that craft the model of which you aee hanging ou the wall and preeent it to the New York Yacht Cluh. I have always been more or less iuterested in the designing and the huilding of fast centre-board yachts, and I would stake my reputation that such a yacht would keep the Cnp on this side of the Atlantic at the present time. Tbat design, as you can ace, ia different from my last model, and I have aimed at the production of the largeat possible hoat with the smallest meaaurement—as she would he taxed nnder the present rulee of the New York Yacht Clnb.

"'By comparing her with what we know of the Genesta, we find that she is one foot shorter on the loadwater line than the latter, from six to nine inchee wider, eighteen inches less dranght, (without the board), and about the same diaplacement. This all refers to under water business. You will aee, however, I have put a long overhang on both ends ahove water. Now, the principal part of the race will prohably be ocean sailing, and when ahe strikes rough water thia extra length, (for which, by the way, ahe will have nothing to pay), will he ntilized. Furthermore, I have aimed at as little wetted snrface as posaible, eo that I may have a fast light weather boat. When it comea on to hlow yon can readily eee how I obtain the extra power aud enlarged plane of lateral resistance. Now thie model ia not ao exceedingly different from the English type hut that we can compare directly with the latter. My former model ia a kind of compromise in type; thia, however, you see, is nothing of the kind.

"'She ia narrow and deep, of large diaplacement and little wetted surface. In amooth water or light weather ahe will not need her board, even in windward work; but when she doea need it you will find that it ie equal to the busineas reqnired of it. This boat onght to he very fast with small eaile, and that will he quite an item in measurement. Now the other model onght to he very fast, hut it will require more eail to drive it. I have aimed in this one to meet the Genesta with the advantage on my own aide if possihle. Yon will see that there are a few other original features ahout it that we will now mention."

"'Are yon willing to give the dimensions and calculated elements to the *Herald?*' asked the correepondent.

"'I can eee no harm in it. By aecrecy we can hardly advance in knowledge, and thia affair seeme to be of national importance. They are as follows:

	Feet
Length over all	96
Length on the load line	80
Breadth, extreme	16
Breadth on load line	15.12
Draught without hoard	12
Draught with hoard	17
Least freehoard	4
Area of load-water plans (sq. fest)	845.86
Area of mid-section (sq. fest)	115.68
Area of lateral plane (sq. feet)	753.73
Area of centreboard immersed (sq. feet)	148.72
Centre of buoyancy abaft middle of load-water line	4.10
Centre of buoyancy below load-water line	4.03
Centre of lateral plane abaft middle of load-water line	6.73
Displacement in tons	140.75
Metacentre above centre of buoyancy when heeling at an angle of 20 degrees	1.48
Volume of immersed wedgs at 20 degrees hssl (cuhic feet)	520.67
Volume of emerged wedgs at 20 degrees heel (cubic feet)	446.20
Area of wet surface (sq. feet)	1,813.55
Angle at which the deck enters the water	30 degrees.

"'Some featnres that I see in your mast, bowsprit and centreboard are novel, I think. Are they practical?' queried the *Herald* correspondent.

"'My sail plan will be ready in a few days,' replied the yacht builder, 'and I ehall do all in my power to ntilize the features you epeak of so thet speed may be obtained not only from the model but from the rig as well. Yes; they are practical, I think, besides being original, which latter quality has beeu eadly lacking in the ideas of our yacht designere of late years.'"

English Yachting.

Two challenges for the America's Cup were eent on December 6th to the New York Yacht Club, the first on hehalf of the yacht Geneata and the second on hehalf of the new yacht hnilding for Lieutenant W. Henn, Royal Navy, which he haa named the Galatea, after the well known frigate in which he served for several years on the coast of Canada, etc. These two yachts propose starting for America abont the 24th of May, and intend to compete in all races open to them in America. Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., and a few friends will go ont in the Genesta, while Mrs. Henn will, es uaual, accompany her hnsband on hoard their new craft, and will be the first lady to cross the Atlantic iu a racing yacht. After the racing ie over in America the Galetea will moet probably cruise to the West Indies, Mediterranean, etc. The Cythera is expected in New York about the 1st of July. Thns there will he three English yachts in America this year.

The Portamouth Corinthian Yacht Clnb held ite anniversary dinner last week under the presidency of the Vice Commodore, in the unavoidahle absence of His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Opportnnity wae taken to present the honorary secretary, Mr. C. E. McCheane, with a handsome teatimonial in recognition of tbe great services he has reudered the clnh. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales waa among the suhscribers to the testimouial.

The steam yachts Marchesa, Jnno, Qneen of Palmyra, and Carmen have made very good rnns from Plymouth to Gibraltar this Winter. Marchesa was four days and seventeen hours on the voyage; Jnno fonr days and twenty honrs; Queen of Palmyra fifteen minutes longer than Juno, and Carmen four days and thirteen hours, which, considering that the latter is bnt 200 tons, must be considered ae a very fine performance.

The Earl of Caithness is expected to eail for the Mediterranean in hia steam yacht Francesca very shortly.

The Empresa of Austria has chartered the steam yacht Santa Cecilia of Lord Alfred Paget. The yacht is to he got ready for sea by the end of February.

Baron A. De Rothschild's new steam yacht, built by Messrs. Shuttelworth & Chapman, has arrived at Gosport from Erith. It ie understood thht Messrs. Camper & Nicholson have nndertaken the contract to complete her. This vesael is five feet longer and one foot narrower than the new yacht building for Mr. N. B. Stewart. The latter vessel, though only ordered four weeks ago, is now in frame.

PROF. C. H. C. WILLIAMS, Dorcheater, Mass., of horae taming notoriety, writes:—DEAR SIR: I have heen using one of your Perfection Bits for two weeka on one of the moet persistent pullers I ever saw, and I think I have seen aome bad onea, and have ueed a great many bite, but muet eay that your bit is very rightly named Perfection. Please send another by express at once.

G. A. B. SHAWE, St. Paul, Minn.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dnbois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:20½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was hred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:34½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was hred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (,0811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief, second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¾, Dalsydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:24¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred trotting stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in nearly hut five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¾, 2:20¾ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07½, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¾—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what he by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19½, 2:19½; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to heat the best trotting record for two miles—4:38½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH
Box 242, Oakland

Lord Cadogan on the Turf.

Lord Cadogan expresses the opinion that it would he well for the best interests of the turf if racing could be restricted to weight for age contests; but this, he frankly admits, is impossible. Handicaps are popular, and no clnb can abolish them and carry out an extended programme. The critic, whose connection with the Turf Senate of England gives weight to his words, is very severe on selling races. Under the selling allowance clause an unscrupulous owner can enter a horse so as to get the benefit of a weight which will make his winning a certainty. Having a sure thing, he backs the horse freely, and wins enough to buy him in and have something handsome left.

It is obvious that races held under such conditions as these must leed to a system of recing which is nothing more or less than sheer gambling, and inesmuch as most of these races are entered for on the night before they are run, the owners present with their horses at race meetings have peculiar facilities for "arranging" these races with some approximation to certainty. They are, therefore, not only objectionable in their very nature, but they do more than any other class of race to encourage excessive gambling and betting, which as everybody knows, is the origin of all the evils which endanger the prosperity and welfare of the turf. If it is considered necessary that selling races should be tolerated—and they are so profitable to rece funds that it is probably impossible to abolish them—I would suggest that their conditions should be modified in the following manner: (1) Their number should certainly be limited, say, to two in each day's racing; (2) no horse should he allowed to he entered in a selling race (except, perhaps, in Ireland!) *not to be sold*; (3) horses in each selling race should all be entered to he sold for the same sum; and (4) the conditions contained in the French racing rules should be enforced, viz., that every horse entered for a selling race should be liable to he claimed previons to the race in the same manner and upon the same conditions as after it is run; and, lastly, all "selling handicape" should be abolished. I believe that hy carrying out the above changes the Jockey Clnb would not only put a stop to many growing evils, but would take a step which would to a great extent purify and improve the general character of racing.

Lord Cadogan calls attention to the fect that the country is flooded with tonts and tipsters; that new temptations to wagering are presented every day; that modern science has multiplied the facilities for betting, and he gravely remarks that unless a check is put upon these, "all our efforts to purify the turf must be to a certain extent abortive." How to keep the jockeys feithful to their employers is a question which has been deeply pondered by the stewards of the Jockey Clnb; hut the only action thus far taken is to issue a notice that when proof is presented that a jockey hes become involved in betting transactions, said jockey shall forfeit his license. "Whenever," says Lord Cadogan, with emphasis, "an opportunity does occur of punishing a jockey for an infraction of the above salutary provision, I venture to express an earnest hope that the stewards will include in that punishment, by summarily warning them of Newmarket Heath, all those who may be proved to have aided and tempted jockeys to the commission of the offense, and who are often more to blame than the jockeys themselves." Here in America we have aped Englend in many things, and so we have introduced to public notice some of the bad as well as some of the good features of the English turf. The development of racing in the past few years has been surprising, and the running of the machine requires more attention than formerly. The larger the banquet, the more unmerons the buzzards. Through confederate jockey club action, evil can he checked and good lifted into prominence. The warning which comes to us from the other side of the Atlantic should not be disregarded, especially when it is offered hy a man who has had such close relations with the Jockey Clnb, the autocratic governing power, as Lord Cadogan. The thoughtful men who shape the fortunes of our individual racing associations are awake to the dangers which threaten, and we feel confident that the regulation lines will he drawn tighter this year than last year.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

THE GUN.

The Fish and Game Committees.

Since our last issue, in which we reviewed as far as we could with the information at hand the proceedings of the committees on fish and game up to that date, another meeting was held on the evening of the 3d instant. From the last meeting we gain a better insight into the character and objects of the different hills to be offered to the legislature, and the individnel tendencies of the gentlemen forming the committees, and yet it is difficult, from the report before us, to get at the full force of the bills discussed or at the exact drift of some of the members. While there does not appear to be the harmony, decision or determination in the committees we had hoped for and expected and necessary to obtain what the State requires, some good work was done at the last meeting, which in time, when the time comes, may lead to better things. In this column we have only to consider the Assembly Bill, No. 340, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Pyle, member for Santa Clara county, as it is the one giving us the relief we ask, and the only one we care to discuss at present. It is Bill No. 340, re-enacting the present law prescribing the close seasons for fish and game, but granting to the Fish Commissioners the authority to regulate *the seasons* in different sections of the State. We may remark at first that Article 17, of the Political Code, Section 642, makes the Fish Commissioners *ex officio* the Game Wardens of the State. The section in question says: "It is the duty of the Fish Commissioners: 1st, To see that the laws for the preservation of fish and game are *strictly enforced;* and for that purpose they may from time to time employ such assistants as they shall deem necessary, which persons so appointed as assistants shall have all power and authority of Sheriffs to make arrests for violations of such laws *throughout the State.*" It will be observed that the addition proposed hy Mr. Pyle is the one needed to settle all disputes among different people in different sections as to the enforcement of the law, hy giving such relief to the citizens of different sections who at times are climatically debarred from the pleasures and advantages of hunting. In our opinion this meets the whole case. It is not the passing new laws that we require, so much as the enforcement of the old law, and the whole battle in the existing legislature should be made to secure such enforcement. It is the altitudes of the counties, with the exception of those that do not reach to the summit of the Sierras, or to the Sierras themselves, that cause all the trouble thr ughout the State in the general recognition and general enforcement of our game law. Take Placer, El Dorado, and Nevada counties as illustrations. The same law that is acceptable to the citizens at Auburn, Grass Valley, or Georgetown, cannot he acceptable to the citizens residing higher and higher in the mountains, because the snowfall will do away with all provisions of a general law. Yet, to he effective in the preservation of our game, the law must he general, hut the powers in the game wardens proposed by Mr. Pyle end so much wanted, will make the law popular, and tend in that degree more than anything else to have it strictly enforced, because they can then extend to the dissatisfied such relief as they feel as taxpayers they are entitled to. All the latitudes north and south of Auburn, Grass Valley, and Georgetown, extending from Trinity to Fresno counties can safely he accepted as fairly applicable to a general law, and then exceptions only need he made for those living high up in the mountains, and in the extreme southern counties. The method of making these exceptions we gave last week and it is too obvious to need further remark.

So far we may add, as giving strength to our argument, the Fish Commissioners since their appointment have been very diligent in protecting our fish interests, in prosecuting violators of the laws, and no one, we are sure, desires to deprive them of the credit they have earned in that direction. But why confine their operations to the protection of fish alone? The section of the Code quoted requires them to protect the game also, hut that they have entirely omitted, chiefly, we believe, because they have not had the means to discharge that portion of their legally prescribed duties. Give them then the power asked hy Mr. Pyle, and furnish them with the necessary means to exert that power, and we have all that is needed to protect our public game as thoroughly as we can desire. In this connection, we may add, our public game is stated to represent a commercial value of $3,000,000, and is therefore worth preserving. The fines for the first year, or until the system has a fair trial, will more than repey the cost of the trial. The system proposed of giving certain sections exemption from the operations of a general law in this case, is not special legislation, at least in that sense forbidden by the Constitution. It is true the Constitution requires our laws to be uniform in character and object, but for all that special legislation is not always to he condemned even if it should violate this fundemental rule of legislation. We have a notable case in this State to support our views. A few years ago the growing rights of private property required the passage of a stringent fence law. No one denied that such a law was imperatively demanded, or that at the same time it would he utterly ruinous to certain counties. Hence, while the law was passed, the legislature empowered certain counties to claim exemption from the operation of the general law, and beyond question, the law as it stands has done more good, diffused more harmony and reconciled more hostilities than any other law of the State. It is only when the object is *bad* that special legislation is had. Give the Game Wardens then in the same spirit the same power to make exceptions, and, our word for it, the general game law in this State will be obeyed and enforced from one end to the other.

After all enforcement of the law is what we most require. We hope, therefore, the members of the committees will throw aside their individual prejudices and personal projects, which already crop out very ominously and painfully, to the injury of the cause, and in a just, broad and comprehensive spirit make a fight for what the people most want—an uncompromising enforcement of the law. If they cannot do that we advise them to give up their preliminary meetings, for they are doing mischief rather than good, and in the end may spread far and wide and create difficulties that cannot he overcome.

Mr. Watson proposes a close season for grey squirrels; and Mr. Hazard for antelope. The law perpetually protecting the latter has not worked well. There are a few small bands left in Mr. Hazard's county, Los Angeles, and he knows well they are criminally marauded from January to December. Mr. Charles Northcraft, a spirited member of the Los Angeles Gun Club, personally informed us that while on a hunting trip to Mohave desert, he knew them to he run down hy the cattlemen on horseback when au inch or two of snow lay on the ground, and in devilish wickedness left afterwards in their hides to rot on the ground. He knew four in, one day so killed by one man, an American at that. It is probable that if the perpetual law is revoked for a close season, the law can be better enforced. We expect Mr. Hazard will tell some startling stories of antelope slaughter in his section when he gets the chance in the legislature.

"Farewell to the duck season" is what our hunters generally now say. A week ago, however, Messrs. Adams, McDowell and Brown, of the Alameda Club, went to their preserves at Mallard for probably their last shoot. Mr. Adams killed forty-nine birds, hut his companions were not so fortunate.

Messrs. Upham and Goodall visited their preserve at Teal Station last week for a day's snipe shooting, and got about thirty birds in good condition. They report them thinning out rapidly.

The friends of Mr. Wm. Golcher, Sr., will be pleased to learn he is fast recovering from his long and severe sickness. He is now at San Diego with a portion of his family and finds the beautiful southern climate agrees with him wonderfully. He will not return home, however, for some weeks yet.

The Tule Belle Club.

The Tule Belle Shooting Clnb have the past week had their herge Tule Belle and all their traps removed from Sherman Island to their new preserve, the well-known Thickbroom Tract, adjoining the Teal Shooting Club grounds, and have already commenced digging ditches and dyking slonghs to prepare their ponds, of which they have nine, for next season's shooting. We congratulate the members, Messrs. Bogart, Holmes, Sinclair, Josselyn, Bancroft, Hopkins, Wilson, Grant and Thornton, upon their good fortune in securing this preserve as it is without exception the most certain and best grounds in every respect for snipe, duck and goose shooting in the vicinity of thie city. The Teal Clnb have the reputation of being the best equipped, hut the Tule Clnb will before the next season closes he not only the best equipped hut will have advantages for superior in every respect to any club extant.

There are hut two vacancies and as the term of admission, which is $250, covering all the dues for one year, we would advise gentlemen to take a membership at once if they can get one, as there is no doubt that double this amount will not get one after March 1st, as it is not likely there will ever again he any chance to get into this club. The preserve is very extensive and includes fine quail shooting during the season. Their lease of the new grounds is a long one.

Pigeon Shooting.

The first match of the season, held at the Six-mile House on Sunday last, ended as we predicted in favor of Mr. E. Funcke. The match was much closer then expected, Blanken losing only by one bird. The attendance was large, the betting quite lively and considerable money changed hands. The score:

E. Funcke	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
H. Blanken	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1— 9

It is pretty well settled that the California Gun Club will inaugurate the season by a clnb shoot at San Bruno, on 22d inst. Unfortunately there will he too many good things on that day for us to attend them all. Cannot some of them be postponed a week?

Strange to say that many places where wild geese have been so destructive to our farmers, are this year almost entirely free from these pests. Now some farmers are grumbling because they have nothing to swear about and because they do not have so many good dinners.

Squirrel and Woodchuck Oil for Guns.

Of the eight fox squirrels which we killed in November last during our few days' hunt on Spoon river, Fulton county, Illinois, two of them weighed two pounds six ounces each, and gave over an ounce each of tried oil, of which there is none better to protect the gun against mist and rain. Woodchuck oil is also very superior for this purpose. Both of these oils have great body, and gum just enough, when well laid on, to form an impervious coating to rain or moisture. They give a fine gloss to the wood or metal, and this remains till worn off by use. The best investment a hunter can make is to kill a fat clover-fed woodchuck, from which he can get nearly a pint of tried oil, and if into this a charge of shot or some pieces of lead he thrown and left, the oil will become very pure indeed; none equals it for durability in guns, as it does not evaporate away like other oils, hut sticks.—*H. W. Merrill.*

We know there is lots of oil in squirrels, the fat lying just under the skin. We have not time, however, just now to calculate how many of our woodchucks would have to be killed to make a pint of oil. Nature, nevertheless, is always retributive and so perhaps the quality of our woodchuck may make up for its quantity.

Remarkable Shots.

Under this heading the *Forest and Stream* is giving some wonderful cases of both birds and animals being killed when not seen and not intended to be killed at the time, which make very interesting reading. Could not our sportsmen recall to mind some such cases in their hunts for our columns? The most remarkable we remember, though not quite of the same character, was away back early in the sixties. We were on our way to Ione City, and stopped to see our old friend Captain Cohn, who kept a large store at Sebastopol. At that time there was an immense reservoir there to supply the surrounding mines. This water attracted many ducks. One morning a lot of grain had been spilled from a wagon on the high-road about twenty yards from Cohn's store. The grain attracted eleven fine mallard, which swooped down to gobble it. A resident of the place was at the store with his double barrel gun, and he lost no time in commencing hostilities. At the first ground-sluicing shot ten birds lay dead or unable to rise. The eleventh was brought down on the wing with the second barrel at long distance, and so not one escaped. The splendid condition of the birds induced us to accept an invitation to lay over for a day, and in the evening we had the grandest duck dinner ever known.

Our yarn, however, is eclipsed by the following from the *Forest and Stream.* The reader need not believe either unless he likes, hut ours is true for all that:

"Some years ago, when shooting from a blind on Hanlon's Point, Toronto Island, I saw a flock of merganser or sawbill ducks flying about in the bay. Shortly they took a turn and came directly toward me, lighting among my decoys. Not caring much whether I shot such ducks or not, I watched them for a time, hut several coming together in a bunch, I could not resist the temptation for a pot shot, so turned loose my right hand barrel among them, and when the smoke cleared away there were six lying on the water to all appearances dead. One that had been off to my right was a little tardy in getting away, flew across in front of me, and it being a nice shot, I gave him the other barrel, bringing it down; hut immediately on striking the water it dove, as did all the other dead (?) ones, and I never as much as saw a feather again."

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

If we may judge by the crowd at Shell Mound on Sundey, certainly the largest seen during the last year, the love of rifle practice among us is on the increase, a fact that no one desirons of maintaining the proud pre-eminence of the American soldier and the American citizen will regret to see. We discussed the inevitable connection between the two, as the result of the general use of the rifle, in our last week's issue, and it is pleasant to find our ideas so generally commended by our true riflemen. One of the most pleasing features of last Sunday's attendence was the number of young men seeking their first lessons in target practice. For ourselves we hope the number will increase. There is plenty of room for more, and enthusiasm in San Francisco will spread to other places, and thus work good all round. Let us keep fast hold of our national characteristics.

The members of C and G companies, First Infantry, cent large delegations over to compete in their medal shoot. When analyzed and just allowances made, the general scores were good, hut even had they been worse the admirable spirit of the corps would have atoned for the shortcoming. The First Regiment deserves great credit. The medals were won hy the men whose names head each class.

FIRST CLASS.

Captain Klein	200 yds—3	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5—44	
	500 yds—5	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—46—90	
Merriwether	200 yds—4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	3	4—43	
	500 yds—4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—45—88	
Carson	200 yds—4	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4—41	
	500 yds—4	5	5	3	5	4	5	4	4	5—44—85	
Johnson	200 yds—5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42	
	500 yds—4	4	5	3	5	5	2	4	4	5—41—83	
Simpson	200 yds—4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—42	
	500 yds—3	4	0	4	3	5	4	2	5	3—33—75	

SECOND CLASS.

Diers	200 yds—5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—38
	500 yds—5	4	5	2	2	3	5	2	4	5	5	4—37—75
Thompson	200 yds—4	4	4	2	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4—36
	500 yds—4	5	4	4	3	2	3	5	2	5	5	4—37—73
Sheridan	200 yds—4	4	3	3	4	3	4	5	3	3	3	3—38
	500 yds—4	4	2	3	3	5	5	2	5	3	3	6—36—72
Ruddock	200 yds—4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—40
	500 yds—2	2	5	3	5	2	5	2	3	0	2	9—69
Wharff	200 yds—5	4	0	3	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4—36
	500 yds—4	2	3	5	4	5	0	2	4	3	2	4—32—68

THIRD CLASS.

Dunn	200 yds—3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4—39
Jaudin	200 yds—4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	3	3	4	4—38
Lachbaum	200 yds—4	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	3—38
Baldwin	200 yds—2	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	3	3—38
Sloan	200 yds—3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—36

FOURTH CLASS.

Morel	200 yds—4	0	4	4	3	2	4	3	4	4	4	4—32
Behre	200 yds—3	3	4	3	4	2	4	4	3	2	3	3—31
Bryle	200 yds—4	0	0	3	4	4	4	5	3	3	3	3—30

The first official match of the Pacific Club is likely to come off at the time fixed from the first postponement, as Colonel Ranlett is again getting on his legs, after a severe attack of bronchitis. We interviewed him during the week and found him, though much reduced and pale and weak, giving promise of being at the target practice to-morrow. He has had a severe attack. His convalescence will also bring the Fifth Battalion Team match into shape as soon as possible. In the meantime the members of the Pacific club are not idle. On Sunday Hovey, Moore, Woollam and Ewing were out, but with the exception of Hovey did nothing particular, his score, 224, out of a possible 250, being within a fraction of 90 per cent. Ewing's 40, out of a possible 50 at 200 yards, may be considered promising work for a man who had only used a military rifle three times in his life.

The match between two teams of six each from the celebrated California Schuetzen Club and the police is exciting much interest among our riflemen, as we predicted it would. It is not only the first official match at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards in California, but the men selected will be about the best twelve men in the State taken as a whole. The 300 yard distance will be the hardest upon the Schentzens, but they are hard at work to overcome its difficulties. At this range both sides have the option of standing or kneeling. In a talk with Captain Douglas recently he seems to fully realize the work his men have to do to win, but he is reasonably hopeful of success. It will be a grand contest. Both sides are making high percentages in practice, with little advantage so far to either. With a favorable day we have no doubt the total score will reflect great credit upon California and show the character of her riflemen in its true character. If possible we will give the names of the teams next week. Philo Jacoby, H. C. Smith, Kellogg, Kuhnle, Wertheimer and Howard Carr are mighty men with the rifle and the public inclines towards backing them on 22d inst., as probably they will form the Schentzen team.

There was an interesting match on Sunday between Lieut. Kellogg, Howard and Smith Carr, H. C. Smith and T. E. Carson at the 200-yard range, three of whom got into the nineties, Smith not shooting out. Carson used a Springfield, the rest Sharp-Burchardts. The scores:

Howard Carr	200 yds—4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—46	
		4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—46—92	
T. E. Carson	200 yds—5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—46	
		4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—45—91	
S. I. Kellogg	200 yds—4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—47	
		4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—43—90	
Smith Carr	200 yds—4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—45	
		4	4	4	2	4	3	4	4	5	4—38—83	
H. C. Smith	200 yds—4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—45	

Col. Sam Beaver, Col. H. J. Burns, both earnest promoters of rifle shooting on this Coast in the past and present, and Officer Linville were at the ranges on Sunday, and apparently saw enough to satisfy them. The three afterwards adjourned to the pistol range to practice with a 22 calibre, single barrel, pistol, and the result was quite satisfactory. This pistol is a pocket edition of Howard Carr's new twenty-two calibre rifle, but like the prototype it does good execution.

We have to apologize to Captain Siebe, the proprietor of Shell Mound, for omitting last week to acknowledge his invariable kindness and attention whenever we are able to visit his place. It has long been his desire to fit up the ranges at Shell Mound in a first-class style and conduct them with the most liberal spirit. He has succeeded in both efforts. The different ranges this year are as nearly perfect as labor and experience can well make them and certainly neither his personal friends nor members of the press can find fault with his politeness and attention at all times. It is no wonder Shell Mound is so popular.

Open Rifle Sights.

When our local events permit, as they do this week, we take the opportunity of selecting matter from our Eastern exchenges that may be instructive or interesting to our own people as a matter of principle, or as a matter of comparison. Below is a quotation from the *Forest and Stream* of the first kind, that may be useful to many in California:

"The greatest obstacle in the way of rifle shooters, who have reached that age when spectacles are necessary, is their inability to see their sights and draw a bead, as in younger years.

"While a man at fifty can do nearly, or quite as well with globe sights as ever, he finds himself all at sea with open sights of the usual kind. The Lyman sight, which supplies a long-felt want, while it is practically an open sight, would be ruled out of most country matches with all other apertures sights.

"I have used an open sight, with which a shooter of fifty can do better work than he could with the old kind at thirty. Such, at least, is my own experience.

"The back sight should be as near the eye as possible—close up like a peep sight, straight across the top, the notch simply a perpendicular slot of uniform width, one-fiftieth wide and three-fiftieths deep. The front sight must be black, of usual heights, (one-eighth to three-sixteenths), and the thickness of a dime, which may vary according to the distance they are apart.

"In looking through them the notch will assume the shape of a half circle, and have a dim twilight look, through which the front sight can be clearly defined on a white object. The effect is very similar to that of globe sights. A square white target, in size about five to six inches for fifty yards, ten inches for one hundred yards, will be found to give the best results, the advantage being in favor of large targets, as the centre can be as easily located as on the small one, and will enable the marksmen to hold for wind, etc., a great help in the absence of wind gauges."

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Navicular Disease.

The foot of the horse is a very complicated structure, composed in part of three bones, known as the coffin bone, the navicular bone and the coronary or lower pastern bone. The coffin and navicular bones are contained within the hoof, while the pastern bone is partly within and partly above it. The coffin bone is the model upon which the hoof is constructed, the same as the last is the model for the construction of the shoe worn upon the human foot. This bone extends nearly to the lower part of the hoof, and is supported by the sensitive sole. It is crescent shaped, its under surface being hollowed out into a perfect arch, which enables the horse to tread firmly upon the ground. On each of the lower sides of the coffin bone are extensions called wings, which project toward the heel, and are provided with processes which give attachment to the cartilages. The back part of the upper surface of the coffin bone articulates with a portion of the lower part of the coronary or lower pastern bone. The navicular, or nut bone, is placed crosswise directly back of the coffin bone and just below the coronary bone, with both of which it articulates. The coronary, or lower pastern bone, which rests upon both the coffin and navicular bones, is the point of attachment between the ligaments and cartilages of the foot bone; and its upper extremity supports the canon or shank bone, the point of support being in the fetlock joint. The tendon of the exterior muscle is inserted in the front portion of the coffin bone, a little below the coronet. The tendon of the flexor muscle passes over the navicular bone, and is attached to the lower surface of the coffin bone near its centre. The navicular bone is protected at both ends by the walls of the hoof and cartilages on its upper side by the lower pastern bone, and beneath by the flexor tendon, which passes over it also by the sole of the foot as well as the outer and inner frogs. Being protected in this manner, it is next to impossible for the navicular bone to sustain injury as long as the foot remains in its natural condition; but should the frog and sole be pared away, so that the latter is very thin, and the animal he driven rapidly over hard roads when the foot is in this condition, the sensitive frog and sole are liable to become bruised, especially if the animal has considerable knee action; and when bruised to any great extent inflammation sets in, which, if not soon arrested, generally terminates in navicular disease. When the foot is in a healthy condition, the surface of the navicular bone, upon which the flexor tendon moves at every step of the animal, is remarkably smooth, being lined by synovial membrane, which forms a lubricating sac for the tendon to play upon. When inflammation occurs and continues for any length of time one of three things is sure to occur: Ulceration will take place upon the surface of the navicular bone where the tendon glides over it, or the tendon will adhere to the surface of the bone, or the tendon itself will become ulcerated. The symptoms of navicular disease, according to Stonehenge, are the same whether there is ulceration, adhesion or simply inflammation. In slight cases of ulceration the lameness is not so pronounced as in cases of severe inflammation, but the prospect of recovery will be much less in the former case than the latter. One of the distinguishing symptoms of this disease is the pointing of the toe and a peculiar rounding forward of the fetlock joint, so as to relieve the navicular bone of any weight, while in case of founder the hindlegs are brought under the body by bearing the weight of the forequarters upon the heels. When the animal is suffering from navicular disease the weight of the body will be borne mostly upon the toes, and if both feet are diseased the sufferer will point first one foot, then the other, but if only one foot that alone will be pointed. An animal suffering from navicular disease may walk sound, but when trotted his stride will be remarkably short. When only one foot is affected that one is frequently smaller than the sound foot. Taken in its earliest stages, before ulceration or adhesion occurs, a cure can sometimes be effected. When the lameness first appears, Teller advises removing the shoe, bleeding moderately from the arteries above the coronet, after which the foot should be placed in cold water for a few hours during the day and wrapped in a cold bran poultice at night. No exercise should be allowed, and if the pulse is fast dissolve an ounce of saltpetre and give in a bucket of water night and morning. Bleeding at the toe instead of coronet is recommended by Stonehenge, for the reason that a double object is accomplished by weakening the sole, which allows the foot to expand. He also recommends thinning the whole sole and paring the heels down to correspond, after which treat with cold water and poultices. A seton in the foot as soon as the disease is determined is believed by many. Stonehenge among the number, to be the surest method of effecting a cure, which can be accomplished if attended to before ulceration or adhesion takes place, but if deferred until after that the seton will be of no avail. The seton should be introduced only by a skilful veterinary surgeon, as there is danger of a novice running the needle so deep as to wound the tendon. The seton is generally kept in the foot from three to four weeks. After its removal the animal should be placed for two or three hours daily on a bed of wet clay, just stiff enough to allow the shoe to sink into it, but tenacious enough to make a firm pressure on the frog. This treatment should be continued several weeks before subjecting the horse to regular work. It is thought by Russell that fully two-thirds of all cases of navicular disease result from the cutting away of the frog, weakening the bars and thinning the sole by blacksmiths, a practice which intelligent horse-shoers are discarding. A horse suffering from incurable navicular disease can be relieved somewhat by using a shoe rounded at the toe on the ground surface and having a thin plate of steel welded on, level with the face of the shoe directly over the seat of the disease, so as to protect the affected part from concussion. This plate must not bear upon the frog, as that would have a tendency to aggravate the disease. It is best always to leave considerable space between the frog and plate, so as to facilitate the removal of dirt which may lodge there. By having the shoe well rolled on the ground surface from the quarters to the toe, the horse will be enabled to travel with much less strain to the tendon. The shoe should extend as far back at the heel as can be done with safety.—*American Cultivator.*

The primary object in breeding horses for your own use should be to get the kind best suited to your business, and best adapted to the country in which you live; but in raising horses for the market the first thing taken into consideration should be the class of horses that will bring the most money.

More horses have died from glanders in this country than many are aware of. It is not every horseman that likes to own up to the fact that his horses have such a loathsome disease, and some are mean enough to conceal the fact if possible.

Dropsical Legs.

A dropsical condition of the legs, following after an attack of distemper, is an evidence of a debilitated condition of the system, and, in the main, is due to a want of proper care or knowledge on the part of those who had charge of the animal when sick. It is of common occurrence in horses that have suffered from any of the diseases of debilitatory nature, whose system has not been assisted towards recovery by the use of medicine of a tonic nature while in the convalescent stage. The fluids ponred ont into the meshes of the tissue are the liquor sanguinis of the blood (the watery element), and takes place from the following causes: First, from a weakened condition of the heart's action, or from the muscular coat of the blood vessels, or from some faulty action of the kidneys. When from a weakened heart's action the force of the blood through the arteries is materially weakened, so that when it reaches the veins, lacking that (vis er tergo) or power from behind to force upwards the current of the blood, its rate of progress is lessened; the second factor that assists in the progress of the blood through the blood vessels, the contraction of the muscular coats in the walls of the blood vessels on the column of blood is now called into play. Here again we meet with another impediment, a want of muscular power in the coats of the vessels, and owing to this not being able to contract with sufficient power on the current of blood and force it upwards, an overdistension of the vessels then takes place, and a mechanical stasis of blood in the parts is the result. Now, recognizing that well-known pathological law that overdistension of a hollow organ produces a paralysis of the wall of the same, let us take a retrospective view, and see what is the condition of affairs. We now find that we have to deal with an overcrowding of blood into a vessel, which has destroyed the functions of that vessel (namely, its power to contract on the blood and partly empty itself), a stagnation of blood is the result. How can we relieve this condition of affairs? Could we not bleed, and thereby lessen the tension upon the wall of the vessel? In ordinary cases, yes; but in this particular variety of case it is not wise to do so, for we have to bear in mind that the primary cause of this condition of affairs is debility, and every drop of blood that the animal has is wanted. How, then, is relief to be obtained? Happily for us, Nature, in her all-wise providence, has made the necessary provision by the process known as exosmosis. By the relieving of this overcrowding of the vessels by the transudation of the watery elements of the blood through the wall of the vessels into the surrounding tissue, thereby relieving the stagnation of blood in the parts, and allowing the onward progress of the same. This, then, is the cause that has led to this dropsical condition, which primarily was caused by debility, and are nature's methods of relieving an over-distended vessel. In this condition of affairs what should be the treatment? If the swelling is great, hot fomentations to the parts are called for to assist the absorbent vessels to carry away the material ponred ont, and friction. Apply by means of rubbing with flannels, moderate walking exercise, nourishing but easily digestible food, such as boiled oats, bran, a few carrots, etc., and, if the animal is in an enfeebled condition, stimulants and tonics, such as whiskey, four ounces; syrup of the iodide of iron, two drachms; compound tincture of gentian, one ounce; water, four ounces. Mix, and give three times a day. To increase the action of the kidneys, and get rid of the accumulation of fluids, nitrate of potass, in one-ounce doses, twice a day can be given in half a pailful of water. As the swellings abate, and the animal returns to his feeding, give one of the following powders in the food twice a day: Sulphate of iron, two ounces; nux vomica, two ounces; powdered licorice root, eight ounces; arsenious acid, two drachms. Mix, and divide into twenty powders,—*Dr. R. A. Finlay, in N. Y. Sportsman.*

Shoeing Nervous Horses.

The following hints on shoeing colts and nervous horses are from Gregory's Principles and Practice of Shoeing:

It is with much regret I feel it necessary to call attention to the frequent needless cruelty and inhumanity practiced in the shoeing forge, although there are a number of exceptions in which the forge is conducted with kindness, and whose proprietors are totally exempt from this charge; yet harshness is exceedingly prevalent where men display hastiness and irritability of temper by whooping, hitting, twitching nose, and even the ear, dropping the leg suddenly, especially a stiff-legged horse, either of which simply makes the horse more nervous or more vicious. To shoe a colt, a nervous or a vicious horse, a man should stand quietly in front, or same side the head as the farrier is working, holding the bridle (without blinkers) loosely, and allow the horse to see what is being done, without any or but little patting or talking. On no account allow any person to stand on opposite side; but the horse may stand by a wall. The farrier should then quietly smooth down the shoulder and foreleg; but if the horse be nervous quietly withdraw, and in a few minutes repeat this, and pick up the leg, look at and put it down again. Do the same with hind leg, and if done with quiet firmness, you will soon gain the confidence of the colt or horse, and feel surprised how easy he will allow you to shoe him. A little time spent in this way will be more than saved by the quickness in the execution of the work.

If the horse be intractable, vicious, but young, put on knee-caps, and strap up one fore leg to the arm, smooth him over but not pat; the former he is accustomed to among other horses, but patting is entirely new and unintelligible to him; after doing this leave him for five or ten minutes with one leg strapped up, with the man still quietly holding the rein, then handle him all over the body and legs; continue this treatment until he will allow you to handle him all over quietly, when the leg may be liberated, and you will generally be able to shoe him as quietly as any other horse.

If the horse be old, vicious, and kick out sly or suddenly there is danger of injury to the farrier, who should then protect himself by using a side-line; that is, by securing a stout list or rope with a noose around the heel of hind leg, and pass the other end through an ordinary collar on the neck, on the same side as hind leg secured, draw the leg forward until the toe can just touch the ground, then give the slack end a twist around the taut rope, which may be held in place by the man at horse's head. A fixed loop in the rope the size to fit neck may be used instead of a collar, and a hobble around hind-pastern instead of bare rope would be less likely to injure. Never use a twitch unless it be absolutely necessary, and then first have everything in readiness, so as to keep it on the nose as short time as possible, but on no account put a twitch on the ear; whilst using a twitch do not jerk, shake, or push the head about with it, as horses are liable to be goaded on to reckless wildness.

The principle and safest means of overcoming a nervous, irritable horse is quiet kindness with cool firmness, and in this end one, or at most two, can invariably do more than number of persons; and when finished quietly smooth horse over, so as to make friends before parting.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Feb. 14, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson. 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Albert W., A. Waldstein, San Francisco.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Cook's Hambletonian, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Clovis, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Cresco, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Duke of Wenlock, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Director, John A. Goldsmith, Oakland.
Guy Wilkes, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Jim Mulvenna, J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.
Le Grand, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Chico.
Lancelot, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Monroe Chief, John A. Goldsmith, Oakland.
May Boy, James G. Morgan, San Mateo.
Manbrino Wilkes, A. L. Binds, Agent, Stockton.
Nephew, G. W. Trahern, Stockton.
Pryam, W. E. Morris, Stockton.
Pax, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Steinway, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Chico.
Saladin, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.

The Stallion Season.

Now that the "season" has just commenced, the middle of February being the time fixed upon in this country to begin, we call attention to the magnificent array of animals which are already advertised and which will be further augmented before the ides of March is marked on the calendar. We have not the least hesitation in making the claim that not another paper in the United States can show such a list, and still further hazard the assertion that there is not another State in the Union which can outrank California in number of sires possessing the same merit. Arranged alphabetically they stand:

Aberdeen.
Albert W.
Alecto.
Alpheus.
Almont Wilkes.
Anteeo.
Antevolo.
Brigadier.
Cook's Hambletonian.
Clovis.
Cresco.
Director.
Duke of Wenlock.
Guy Wilkes.
Grandmont.
Joe Hooker.
Jim Mulvenna.
Lancelot.
Le Grand.
La Harpe.
May Boy.
Monroe Chief.
Manbrino Wilkes.
Nephew.
Pax.
Pryam.
Steinway.
Singleton.
Saladim.
Three Cheers.
Tilton Almont.
Zanoni.

Thirty-two all told, four of which are stationed at Fairlawn, Kentucky; the others are owned and located in California. All that is necessary to state in regard to the blood, which is the grand foundation for successful breeding, is to call attention to the pedigrees as given in the advertisements, as the merest tyro in this branch of horse lore cannot fail to be impressed with the rare combination of strains in the genealogy. The preponderance of trotters in the stallions advertised does not show that there is a scarcity of thoroughbreds, as that arises from the latter being mainly "private stallions," and restricted in a great measure to mares owned by the same man. Then, too, the breeding of racehorses is not general as is the case with harness horses, and there is little outside work for them to do. To the few who desire to avail themselves of high-class sires to breed to it is a rare opportunity to have in their reach two such animals as Joe Hooker and Three Cheers. The first is *tried*, and from that crucial test has gained a standing second to no stallion with the same chances. Already his picture has been published with a short description of his progeny so that it is unnecessary to repeat it again. Although the charge of favoritism may be made, owing to the fact that we brought Three Cheers to California, we have the utmost confidence that he will prove one of the very best sires in the whole country. This estimate is based on his blood, form and capacity. The two qualities first named show for themselves, and it would be supererogatory to take up space in representing them. His speed and endurance is only known to a few, as his public performances were restricted to two races when a two-year-old, as owing to an injury the Spring he came to California he was incapacitated from starting again. We regarded him the equal of any racehorse, his flight of speed being great, and we were convinced that no route was too long for him to accomplish in fast time. His half brother, Hock-Hocking, has been so eminently successful for the few of his get that have been trained, that it is additional testimony that he will prove all we predict. The array of trotting stallions is such that chapters could be written in regard to their merits and then leave the story unfinished. As we have heretofore written, the pedigrees are as good as can be found within the covers of the Trotting Stud Books. A very remarkable feature in these pedigrees is that which shows, with one exception, Hambletonian blood in every trotting stallion in the list, and the combinations of other blood are the very best mixture that can be named. There is another prominent mark which must not be overlooked. That is the "records" as depending on memory we do not believe that this showing can be equalled in the in the United States. When in better "order," and with a little more time to spare, we will overhaul the calendars so as to be able to make correct comparisons. Ten of them have records inside of 2:30, six with records below 2:25, and three which have trotted faster than 2:20. There is so much to write about in relation to these California sires that one is actually embarrassed where to commence, and in making up the awards all are so worthy that it will be difficult to determine which are the most worthy of the prize. One thing is certain, that breeders can scarcely go wrong in breeding to any of them, and the question will be the nicking of blood and the selection of form the most suitable for the mares.

Out of Condition.

For four weeks we have been entirely out of sorts, and though about the middle of the term there was a "let-up," the return was more serious than at first. Our doctor finally insisted on absolute quiet, interdicted writing and still more strenuously insisted on remaining within doors until he got the upper hand of the trouble. What with cupping, which had a magical effect in relieving the trouble in the head, and his medicines, we feel quite confident in resuming active work in a short time. There was no necessity for taking away our feed as there was no appetite, so that the enforced idleness has not been followed with a "taking on of flesh" which would have been in the way when training is resumed. In place of that there was a reduction from 165 to 145 pounds, so that we feel comparatively light on the legs if there is a lack of feeling like making a rapid brush through the stretch. After a week or two of slow work and the accumulation of a little more muscle, especially when able to get away with our usual rations of fourteen quarts per day, we have no fears of standing the work, however strong. We make this explanation in order to account for the seeming neglect of not answering letters which have been received during the period, and a majority of which required personal attention. We had also promised visits during the time which would have given us great pleasure to make, and as January and the early part of February is the season when we could best leave home, the disappointment was aggravated. We still hope to fill the engagements after the business is running smoothly again, though we anticipate few spare moments for some time to come. Again the doctor—who is now the autocrat—says "You must wait until the sun has more power and there is less dampness, when you can watch the mares and foals in the fields, and see the colts at exercise, without the risk which is imminent at this season of the year."

The Capital Turf Club, of Sacramento, at their meeting last Monday evening, appointed Chris. Green, G. W. Carey, Robert Allen, E. Walters, J. W. Wilson, H. M. Bernard, P. Siebenthaler, Col. Jas. McNasser and Capt. J. D. Young as committee to arrange a programme for the Spring meeting. This committee will report at a meeting to be held at the Golden Eagle Hotel next Saturday evening, the 21st. The committee will hold a meeting at the Golden Eagle next Monday evening, and horsemen who may have suggestions to make are invited to confer with members of the committee before that time.

A Good Showing.

The synopsis of receipts and expenditures of the State Agricultural Society, which appears in another column, is a grand showing and is the best possible evidence of the thorough management of those who had its affairs in charge. President, Directors and Secretary are well worthy of high credit for the services which have proved so efficient, and anyone who refuses to concede the value of their labors to the State is too narrow-minded to waste words upon. At the present time all that we desire to touch upon is the report from the speed department, postponing a general history until the figures are all received. Thus there is a net profit from racing and trotting of $1,509.10 without counting the receipts at the gate and stands, which it is safe to assert were quadrupled by the attractions of the course. There was given in trotting purses $13,100; $10,330 received in entrance money. That set apart for racing was mainly "added money" in which there were no entrance fees. The balance of $1,509.10 to the credit of this department was entirely owing to the horses which took part in the races, not a cent which could be credited to any other source. In claiming that the receipts from gate and stands were quadrupled by the exciting scenes on the course is well within bounds, and it is also certain that the pavilion receipts were greatly enhanced from the same cause. This may appear somewhat anomalous to those who have not considered the question; but when it is admitted that a very large percentage of the people in attendance from a distance was due to the racing and trotting, it must be conceded that the pavilion, as well as other departments, had its share of the benefit. While the display at the pavilion was well worthy of a long journey to witness, even that has not the magnetic properties of the racecourse, and when one-half of the whole assemblage of non-residents of Sacramento city and counties contiguous are credited to that, the calculation is within bounds.

A Worthy Beneficiary.

It is safe to assert that of the thousands who have visited the Bay District Course, since it was first opened, that a very large majority are acquainted with "George," who has occupied the post of honor behind the counter for nearly the whole time it has been running. Always good-natured, ready and active to serve the patrons of the house, it is not surprising that he is a favorite, and therefore no risk in predicting that his coming benefit will show a good return. Some time ago he had the misfortune to break his hand, which incapacitated him from work, and in order to make some amends for the mishap it was resolved to give him a benefit on Friday next. The contest will be for a fine set of track harness between horses which will make a very hot race, so that there will be other attractions than a desire to give George a boost. We feel sure that every man who attends races on the Bay District will put in an appearance, and there is little question that this display of good feeling will be better appreciated than the money return.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Spirit* refers to an oft-repeated abuse as follows:

"There seems to be some misapprehension in connection with the matter of declaring to win, when a stable has two entries in any particular race. In the last few years I have seen several cases where the judges required such declaration on the part of an owner. Capt. Franklin says that as there is no such rule or law exacting such declaration, an owner can do as he pleases as to disclosing his intentions, always provided he makes sure to try and win the race. Dick Shea tells me he had two horses, King Dutchman and Ascoli, entered in a hurdle race at Augusta, and because he didn't choose to win with Dutchman instead of Ascoli, the race was deemed fraudulent, and all bets declared off, although his pair came in first and second."

It may have seemed severe on Mr. Dick Shea, to his own mind, that he could not be allowed to manipulate a race for the benefit of his own pocket and make a sure thing against all the rest of the world, but the judges were exactly right in squelching his scheme. If the racing authorities at New Orleans are unable to find any rule, express or implied, requiring an owner to make public his intention when his horses are brought upon the track, the public will serve themselves and do every honest turfman a favor by letting all such races severely alone.

Monmouth Park.

In the advertising column will be found a list of stakes of the Monmouth Park Jockey Club, Long Branch, New Jersey. Four of the stakes are to be decided at the first Summer Meeting, which commences Saturday, July 4th, seventeen for Midsummer Meeting, and five for second Summer Meeting. This makes an aggregate of twenty-six stakes with varying conditions, so that there will be no trouble in selecting places for all classes and all ages. The advertisement only reached here in time to get in the paper of this week, so that comments are necessarily brief. Next week we will endeavor to show the importance to California breeders of making engagements at Monmouth Park. The date of closing is March 2d.

Spring Race Meeting.

From the following list of entries and nominations in the purses and stakes for the Spring Race Meeting, which closed on Tuesday last, it will be seen that there are capital prospects for the success of the meeting. The entries are not only numerous but of a class which will ensure the finest kind of sport. It must be borne in mind that the stakes and purses which closed on the 10th are only a portion of the programme. There are thirty in all, four of them being stakes for two and three-year-olds, which closed when the animals were yearlings, and twelve which are yet open. One of these is the Pacific Cup which closes on the 1st of March, and ten which remain open until the pendency of the meeting, and one that closes March 27th. There are 177 entries in the eighteen already closed, so that there is a good chance for the largest number of horees taking part ever brought together on a California course. There were several nominations received for the Pacific Cup notwithstanding the day of closing is the 1st of March, or rather the 2d, as this year the month begins on Sunday. This assures a goodly number in the race, which is one of the great events of the meeting. There were other entries received which were postmarked the 11th, though the sender claims to be able to prove that the letter was deposited in the Postoffice on the 9th. Others may have been delayed in the mails, so that, good as the showing is, in next week's paper there may be additions.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 28TH.

2. Hearst Stakes, for all ages; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $200 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
1. R. P. Ashe, ch h Prince of Norfolk, 4, by Norfolk—Marion.
2. Wm. M. Ayere, g g Ichi Ban, 3, by Joe Hooker—Qneen.
3. Wm. M. Ayers, b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd.
4. Geo. Howson, b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone.
5. S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, aged, by Monday—Abbie W.
6. Lynch & Kelly, h g Jon Jon, 4, by Monday—Plaything.
7. Rancho del Paeo, ch m Nellie Peyton, aged, by imp. Hnrrah—Emily Peyton.
8. Thos. H. Williams, Jr., blk h Bryant W., 5, by Monday—Babe.

4. Selling Purse, $200, of which $25 to second. Horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry rule weighte; two pounds allowed for each $100 below, and three ponnds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. One mile.
1. H. G. Carrillo, b g Billy Winfree, 5, by Wheatley—Minnie Blackbnrn, $500.
2. W. J. Fitzgerald, b g Jim Long, 3, by Shannou—Florence Anderson, $1,000.
3. Lynch & Kelly. ch g Tom Atchison, 3, by Joe Hooker—Bay Kate.
4. Rancho del Paso b g Dnke of Monday, aged, by Monday—Demirep, $1,000.
5. Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, 3, by Wheatley—Jeanette.

FIRST EXTRA DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 31ST.

6. Winters' Jockey Stakes, for maiden two-year-old fillies; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 1st, 1885; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. To be ridden by jockeys who have never had a public mount for money. To carry 100 ponnds. Theo. Winters adds the following preminms: To the winning jockey, $50; to the second, $20; to the third, $10.
1. R. P. Ashe, ch f Minuet, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.
2. J. T. Courtney. b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
3. H. C. Judson, b f ——, by Wildidle—Lizzie Brown.
4. Rancho del Paso, ch f Billow, by Longfield—Medea.
5. Rancho del Paso, b f Sabrina, by Norfolk—Kitten.
6. Harry I. Thornton, ch f Sunlit, by Monday—Lillie R.

7. Purse, $250, of which $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds, colts and fillies that have not won a race. One mile and an eighth.
1. W. J. Fitzgerald, b g Jim Long, by Shannon—Florence Anderson.
2. Lynch & Kelly, ch g Tom Atchinson, by Joe Hooker—Bay Kate.
3. G. Pacheco, ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
4. Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Jeanette.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 2D.

10. Coleman Stakes, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $250 added; second to save etake. Five-eights of a mile. Winner of California Stake on first day to carry five pounds, second in California Stake to carry three ponnds, extra.
1. R. P. Aehe, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
2. R. P. Ashe, ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk—Illnsion.
3. R. P. Ashe, ch c Gaston, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.
4. R. P. Ashe, ch c Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika.
5. R. P. Ashe, ch f Minnet, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.
6. J. T. Courtney, b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
7. J. T. Courtney, ch o Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.
8. Rancho del Paso, b c Epicnre, by Enqnirer—Benicia.
9. Rancho del Paeo, b f Sabrina, by Norfolk—Kitten.
10. Rancho del Paeo, ch g Tom Daly, by Kyrle Daly—Columbia.
11. Harry I. Thornton, ch f Sunlit, by Monday—Lillie R.

12. Handicap Stakes, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $10 declaration; $250 added; $50 to eecond. One mile and three-eighths. Weights announced March 16th; declaration due March 28th.
1. Wm. M. Ayers, g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker—Qneen.
2. H. G. Carrillo, ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon.
3. W. J. Fitzgerald, b g Jim Long, by Shannon—Florence Anderson.
4. Hill & Griee, b c Arthnr H., by Hock-Hocking—Maid of the Miet.
5. Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Jeanette.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 4TH.

15. Purse, $300, for all ages; $50 to second. Three-qnarter-mile heats.
1. R. P. Ashe, ch c Prince of Norfolk, 4, by Norfolk—Marion.
2. Garland & Goldsmith, b c Beaconsfield, 4, by Hock-Hocking—Aileen Allannah.
3. Geo. Howson, b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone.
4. S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, aged, by Monday—Abbie W.
5. Lynch & Kelly, h g Jon Jon, 4, by Monday—Plaything.
6. Rancho del Paso, ch m Nellie Peyton, 6, by imp. Hurrah—Emily Peyton.
7. Thos. H. Williams, Jr., blk h Bryant W., 5, by Monday—Babe.

SECOND EXTRA DAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 7TH.

19. Purse, $250, for two-year-olds; $50 to second. Five-eights of a mile. Winner of California and Coleman Stakes barred; second in California and Coleman Stakes to carry five ponnds extra.
1. R. P. Ashe, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
2. R. P. Ashe, ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk—Illusion.
3. R. P. Ashe. ch c Gaston, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.
4. R. P. Ashe, ch c Ed Corrigan, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika.
5. R. P. Ashe, ch f Minuet, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.
6. J. T. Courtney, b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
7. J. T. Courtney, ch c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.
8. H. C. Judson. b f ——, by Wildidle—Lizzie Brown.
9. Rancho del Paso, b g, Stockton, by Longfield—by Monday.
10. Rancho del Paso, b c Epicure, by Enquirer—Benicis.
11. Harry I. Thornton, ch f Sunlit, by Monday—Lillie R.

20. Handicap Stakes, for all ages; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 declaration; $250 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and an eighth. Weights announced March 28th; declaration due April 6th, at 1 P. M.
1. R. P. Ashe, ch h Prince of Norfolk, 4, by Norfolk—Marion.
2. Wm. M. Ayers, g g Ichi Ban, 3, by Joe Hooker—Queen.
3. Wm. M. Ayers, b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd.
4. W. J. Fitzgerald, b g Jim Long, 3, by Shannon—Florence Anderson.
5. Garland & Goldsmith b c Beaconsfield, 4, by Hock-Hocking—Aileen Allannah.
6. Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., 3, by Hock-Hocking—Maid of the Mist.
7. Geo. Howson, b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone.
8. S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, aged, by Monday—Abbie W.
9. Lynch & Kelly, b g Jon Jon, 4, by Monday—Plaything.
10. Rancho del Paeo, ch m Nellie Peyton, 6, by imp. Hurrah—Emily Peyton.
11. Raucho del Paeo, b g Duke of Monday, aged, by Monday—Demirep.
12. G. L. Richardeon, b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
13. P. Siehenthaler, b h Philip S., 4, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
14. Thos. H. Willams, Jr., blk h Bryant W., 5, by Monday—Babe.

THIRD EXTRA DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 9TH.

23. Park Stakes, for two-year-olds; $25 eacb; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16, 1885; $200 added, of which $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.
1. R. P. Ashe, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
2. R. P. Ashe. ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk—Illusion.
3. R. P. Ashe, ch c Gaston, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.
4. R. P. Ashe, ch c Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika.
5. R. P. Ashe, ch f Minnet, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.
6. J. T. Courtney, b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
7. J. T. Courtney, ch c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.
8. Rancho del Paso. b c Epicure, by Enquirer—Benicia.
9. Rancho del Paso, b f Sabrina, by Norfolk—Kitten.
10. Rancho del Paso, ch g Tom Daly, by Kyrle Daly—Columbia.

24. Selling Purse, $300, of which $50 to second. Conditions eame as No. 4. Mile heats.
1. H. G. Carrillo, b h Billy Winfree, 5, by Wheatley—Minnie Blackburn, $500.
2. G. Pacheco, b m Dairy Maid, 5, by Shannon—by Lodi, $800.
3. Rancho del Paso, b g Dnke of Monday, aged, by Monday—Demirep, $1,000.
4. G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster—Lily Simpson, $1,000.

FOURTH EXTRA DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 11TH.

27. Purse, $250, of which $50 to second; for two-year-olds; winner of any two-year-old event at this meeting to carry 5 lbs extra; weight not cumulative. One mile.
1. R. P. Ashe, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
2. R. P. Ashe, ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk—Illnsion.
3. R. P. Ashe, ch c Gaston, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.
4. R. P. Aehe, ch c Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika.
5. R. P. Ashe, ch f Minnet, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.

28. Ocean Beach Pavilion Stakee, for three-year-olds; $25 eacb; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $300 added, of which $50 to secoud. One mile and a qnarter.
1. R. P. Ashe, b c Alta, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
2. Wm. M. Ayere, g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker—Qneen.
3. H. G. Carrillo, ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon.
4. Lynch & Kelly, ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker—Bay Kate.

29. Purse, $500, for all ages; eecoud to receive $100; third, $50. Two miles and repeat.
1. R. P. Aehe, h h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leineter—Ada A.
2. C. D. Boyden, h h Snuff Box, aged, by Ballot Box—by Lodi.
3. Garland & Goldsmith, b c Beaconsfield, 4, by Hock-Hocking—Aileen Allannah.
4. Hill & Gries, b c Bachelor, 4, by Hock-Hocking—Maid of the Mist.
5. Lynch & Kelly, ch m Glendair, 4, by Norfolk—Gleudew.

Messers. Clingan Bros., Birdsboro, Pa., state that "Our bay mare Kitty Temple, by Rysdyk, dam the old Queen, Flora Temple, was bred and is believed to be in foal, to Stranger, the son of Gen. Washington and Goldsmith Maid. Gen. Washington, by Gen. Knox, out of Lady Thorne." Quite a combination of winning strains in this union, eh!

Capt. Moore is at Rancho del Rio training for Mr. Winters.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Geo. E., Santa Cruz.

Please give the pedigree of the mare raised hy Mr. Rose, of Los Angeles, the mare that kicked Mr. Newman ont of the sulky at Oakland, and if she was ever hred to Billy Hayward and had a colt by bim; also please give me the pedigree of the dam of Don Juan. She was a mare driven hy the late Rufus Eells and sold to Brittan at Redwood City. Don Juan is sired by Speculation.

Answer—1. This mare was called A. Rose and was by The Moor, dam Cecilia Clark, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief; second dam by Capt. Beard; third dam by Envoy; fourth dam sister to Vandal's dam by imp. Tranby. She was never bred to Billy Hayward, bnt was bred to Poscora Hayward, his son, and the resnlt was the bay colt Alcazar, foaled 1881. Alcazar with his dam passed into the ownership of Mr. J. B. Haggin, and the colt was sold at the Rancho del Paso sale last Spring to Geo. W. Ellery, of Sacramento. 2. The pedigree of the dam of Don Juan, as Mr. Brittan gave it, was: "Kate Leslie, bay mare, by Grey Messenger Great West, he by Logan's Ingomar, he hy Young Messenger." That is all the information we have in the matter.

J. W. E., Los Angeles, Cal.

Please give me in your next issne the pedigree of old Cbieftain, owned I believe at the time of his death by L. U. Shippee, of Stockton, Cal., also the names and records of his fastest colts, at least all that have trotted in the 2:30 list. Mr. Shippee tells me there are three and refers me to you for particulars.

Answer—Cbieftain, bay horse, foaled 1856, bred by Alvah Perry, Lancaster, Ohio, brought to California in 1860. Sired by Hiatoga, (Old Togue), dam by Trimble's Eclipse, son of American Eclipse. He is credited with two trotters; Defiance, br g, 2:24; Cairo, h g, 2:24½, and two pacers, Onward, blk g, 2:24¾, Flora; b m, 2:30.

Fashion Stables, Honolulu, H. I.,

Will you please answer through your paper the following: What year was Mollie McCarthy foaled, and also whether she ran in either of the big purse races, four mile and repeat, for $20,000, $25,000 or $30,000 in San Francisco, when Thad Stevens, Katie Pease and Foster ran and won? By an early answer you will oblige some old Californians.

Answer—Molly McCarthy was foaled in 1873. She did not run in any of the races mentioned. The last one (Foster's) was run Feb. 22, 1876, and the mare was not yet three years old at that time. She did run and win a $10,000 purse, called the California Oaks, for mares only, Dec 9th, of the same year, four-mile heats.

A. L. J., Sacramento.

The address of both the *Breeder's Gazette* and the *Live Stock Journal* is Chicago, Ill. The *Country Gentleman* is published at Albany N. Y.

C. D. P., Los Alamos, Cal.

I have a fine stallion by Newry that took the distemper last Fall and since then he has had a discharge of a bad odor from the right nostril. What treatment would you recommend for him?

Answer—If you are sure your diagnosis is correct, give the horse good care, plenty of green grass and tone him up with Dixon's Condition Powders. He will soon come around. If the powders cannot be had in your town send to John O'Kane, 767 Market street, this city, and he will forward them to you.

Foals.

At Palo Alto Stock Farm. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford

TROTTERS.

Feb. 4th, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Pearl, by Geo. Lancaster.

Feb. 6th, bay filly, by Gen. Benton, dam Unis, by Electioneer.

Feb 9th, bay filly, by Gen. Benton, dam Abbie, by Almont.

Feb. 10th, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Mayday, by Wissahickon.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Feb. 6th, light bay colt, by Don Victor, dam Estber, by Express, from Colisseum, by Colossue.

Feb. 9th, bay colt, by Flood, dam Lady Evangeline, by Leinster, from Tibbie Dunbar, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

The American Jockey Club, at a recent meeting, repealed the rule which provides: "The top-weight in a handicap not exclusively for two-year-olds shall not be less than 120 lbs., and if the highest weight accepting be less than this, it shall be raised to 120 lbs., and the other weights shall be raised as many ponnds as the highest accepting weight." This rule was adopted in November, 1883. It had been found to operate successfully in England, but it failed at the outset here. It was first tried at the Jerome Park Meeting (Spring) of 1884, and with the result that owners refused to make nominations for the minor handicaps, lest, in the event of the top-weights not accepting, their horses would be compelled to take up 10 lbs. or 15 lbs. in addition to their original weight. It received its death-blow by a race run on the closing day of that meeting. Cæsar, a three-year-old who had never started, had his weight raised to 103 lbs. Thackeray, another three-year-old, to 105 lbs., or 2 lbs. over scale weight, while Haledon, an aged gelding, had 102 lbs., or 17 lbs. off; none of the top-weights accepting, the owners of these horses found themselves obliged to shoulder big weights in order to comply with the rule that "top-weight shall be 120 lbs." Each had to take up 17 lbs., and, of course, Haledon won. Had the original weights been carried, the three-year-olds would have had a better chance, but the task set them was one no three-year-old had ever accomplished in the Spring. Cæsar might have given Haledon 17 lbs. at low weights, but at a high standard he failed. At once the rule was suspended, and the other associations who had adopted it likewise suspended it. Now that the American Jockey Club has repealed it, the others will be likely to ratify its action.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The Sacramento *Bee* of Thursday reports the following unfortunate accident to a well-known Butte county horseman: This forenoon, at Agricultural Park, while C. L. Denman was exercising the trotting colt Happy Jim, and a Mr. Slocum, of Oregon, was driving one of his horses, the horses collided in some manner, throwing both drivers out and running away. They ran a little over a mile before being caught, not, however, doing much injury to themselves. Mr. Denman was picked up from where he was thrown and carried to his room and a doctor summoned. The exact extent of his injuries is not known, but he is believed to be hurt internally. Mr. Slocum was not so unfortunate.

HERD AND SWINE.

What is a Shorthorn Good for, and What is a Good Shorthorn?

[A paper prepared by Wm. Warfield, Lexington, Ky., and read at the Washington, Pa., Institute, December 30th, 1884.]

The subject which I have taken is a somewhat comprehensive one. Some friend may he inclined to add that it is a somewhat wornont one. Well, I should deepair of finding anything novel to-day on any subject, and I advise all my friends not to believe the novel. After all, the old and well tested is the best, and the more comprehensive my theme is, the more likely I am to have something to say on it—the more likely to stumble on something that each may like to hear. My two questions moreover somewhat play into each other's hands and answer each other. After we know what a Shorthorn is good for, we know that that ends most properly and best. Let me try to answer the first question in a series of statements.

I say, then, in the first place, that a Shorthorn is good for looking at. A Shorthorn is a handsome thing to see. Can anything he prettier than their broken reds and whites? Can anything more satisfy the artistic eye than their reds against the green grass? Now their rich, roan, mossy coats suggest fatness of land and generosity of herbage. I am not ashamed to go into ecstacies over the æsthetic aspect of my favorites. I think the ladies will sympathize with me here and I know the poets will. Have you never noticed how very kindly the cow lends herself to poetic treatment? And that of course vindicates her æsthetic position.

Everyone who hes essayed to write verses knows that the "mild-eyed kine" or "the fragrant-breathed heifer or the stately hull" or the "patient ox" tends always to get in somewhere or other about the third line of the second verse, whatthe theme be. Do you not see the enternal fitness of things in Priscilla's bridal procession with her milk white heifers? Old Homer knew something about what was handsome, and he conld find no finer epithet to apply to the queen of Heaven herself than "the ox-eyed." The enraged bull is the standing poetical emblem of suhlimity and majesty, the ox of quiet thought and submissive power, the heifer of beautiful contentment. Whatsoever the world may do, the world thinks to be like the peaceful kine is blies, or failing that, to he with them. It is a modern poet born in theee restlese daye who saye so truly:

"And I have said and I say it ever,
While time goes on and the world goes over,
It is better to be content and clever,
In the feeding of kine, and the tossing of clover
In the feeding of kine, and the raising of grain.
Than a strong man striving for fame and gain."

Do we not all feel in our inmost heerts that there is truth in it? Well, of all kine, a Shorthorn is the most beautiful. Its outline is as soft as it is perfect. Every sense of symmetry is satisfied, every sense of contour and form is delighted. Outside of the ladies themselves, there is nothing so ladylike in all nature as the attitudes, carriage, bearing and general appearance of a comely Shorthorn heifer, nothing so matronly as a well-to-do Shorthorn cow, nothing so dignified as a good-tempered Shorthorn hull. It makes me love them jnst to look at them. I can well understand why every rich nobleman in Great Britain wants his front lawn full of them. So I say that a Shorthorn is good to look at.

2. I wish to say, in the next place, that a Shorthorn ie good to live with. And this I mean in, so to speak, the social sense. It is rarer with them than it is with men to find one who like Carlyle—his mother being witness—is "ill to live with." Generations of kind treatment and intimate association with meu have made them kindly and tractable and docile. The wives and mothers will appreciate this excellence; they do not wish to have their husbands and sons brought to the house from the bull lot or stahle some fair day, crushed and hleeding, with the short word that he was killed hy the treacherous hull. A Shorthorn bull is something like a Newfounalaud dog; he is the biggest and grandest of his race, and just as the oue leaves it to the treacherons Spitzes and poodles to bite at the heels, so the other leavee it to the Jersey to hook in the back. He scorns such work. No doubt, like the Newfoundland, his rage is sometimes terrible if it is aroused; but he seldom wishes to strike unless in a righteous cause and on a fit occasion, and then, like a knight of old, he gives fair warning to his warlike intentions. And the dairymaid will be glad to find that she has kind and patient cows to milk, that will uot nervously kick over the pail with the milk all in it, or viciously kick over the stool with her npon it. One learns to love a Shorthorn with something more than a master's pride. There springe up a good comradeship hetween them and him, and he feels somehow that they are hia friends.

3. But thirdly, a Shorthorn is good to live off of. If any other race can boast of being useful to man, he can do more. It is a confessed fact amoug practical citizens that no other can equal hian as a milk producer. The Scot and diminutive Kerry may excel the average quality of his heef; the coarse, offaled Hereford may rival him in its quantity; the little Britainy cow and the Jersey may surpass him in the quality of milk; the Holsteiu may equal him in its qnantity; hut it is a fact that wherever there has heen long continued and satisfactory trial, the grazier prefers the Shorthorn and the dairyman will have no other. Into every section of Great Britain the Shorthorn has made his way—and he is the ouly race that has. I verily helieve that there are almost as many Shorthorns as Herefords in Herefordshire and the adjoining counties, and as many Shorthorns as Scots in Scotland. Whether the object he heef or milk, the Shorthorn is the best.

I cannot give statistics here, without swelling my paper to too large proportions, hut do you know that the Shorthora in the places where competition ie most aevere usually carries off the practical prizes of being the oue race permanently kept and depended upon? Perhapa it is not well known that hoth in qnaatity and quality of milk they rank among the heat, and in quantity aud quality of heef combined stand easily first. Are yon aware that you can get together a herd of Shorthorna that will give from 28 to 36 quarts of milk each daily, if you try? Or are you aware that in quality the very careful English experiment of ten to twelve years ago placed the Durham cow third in the list, only the Britainy and Jersey surpassing it? As to butter Mr. Batea' herd of thirty cows made in ono week 130 pounds, of 24 ouncee to the pouud, besides furniehing all the milk, cream aud hutter he used at home. That is a specimen. I do not noed to give a specimen of their grand performance in beef producing.

4. I would rather make another stop, and call your attention to a fact that particularly affects well settled communities. The Shorthorn is good above all others as the farmer's sizgle friend. It wheu tried for heef he makea the best heef producer and tried for milk he makea the best dairy animal, he is the only variety of hie great family who when kept by the average farmer ie a truly profitable inveetment in hoth milk and beef. The Jersey will give the family milk, hut what can yon get for hull calves? The Shorthorn will give the family milk, and the hull calves will eell as the hest young heef stock in the market. This is a more important point than appears at first eight. In any old eettled community it hecomes more and more difficult to divide farm work into classes. The farmer must make everything pay at hoth ends. Ont in Dakota everything may he put into wheat, in Illinois everything may run to corn, and the farmer will not trouhle himself with trying to do more than make a fair profit on one venture. So in the new conntry and on the plains a man may devote himself to beef raising only, and not care a copper if his cows give milk more than enough to support the calves; or to milk production for the creamery, and cere not what hecomes of the calves. In a well settled region this happy-go-lucky way soon ceeses to pay; money must he made out of both milk and calves. For a while any kind of a calf will do, and it may be "deaconed." But gradually it becomes important to have the hest milk and the hest calves. Then when that time comea the Shorthorn is a necessity of life. He who has a Shorthorn cow can sell the most good milk and the most good calf too. Ia that nothing? This makes the country prosperous. Each farmer has a large quantity of the best milk and butter for sale, and the feeder can go around the conntry and bny one here and one there from each farmer, what young things he neede for hie feeding. If there ie any good in protection as a national economical policy, it seems to me that it would be a good law for any conntry to pass, that nothing but Shorthorn cattle shonld be allowed in it. This would develop the reeonrces and make the country independent.

5. Hitherto I have spoken of the Shorthorns from the practical side as a cow. The bnsiness of breeding Shorthorns has another side. Just now a Shorthorn is worth more than its real value as a mere cow. It has a fancy price, and the supply of the demand for them that comes from all over the world makes the breeding of Shorthorns, as distinct from hreeding cattle, a distinct and very profitable bueinesa. Thie is right. Every improved article is worth something more than merely as the article. Especially if it can reprodnce itself it is worth something as improvement. So now a man dealing in Shorthorns is dealing in cattle no douht, hut he is also dealing in improvement and he ougbt and does get pay for hoth.

It is like buying a magic secret to buy a Shorthorn. Yon ought to pay for hoth secret and magic. Secrets are cheap, magic ie always high. In this aspect of the qnestions Shorthorns are good too—good for security and safety. There are always plenty of magic secrete on the market. One's effort is to get the one with most magic in it, on the one eide; and on the other with the most lasting magic in it. In cattle magic this is the Shorthorn He is a tested magician, and the fancy prices he commands will hold. They have held a half century—they etill hold. Now the fancy valuea of other atock may hold. They may prove themselvee equally magic with the Shorthorns, and so equally safe to invest in. But who knows? His magic is the only one that has atood the test of time. And wheu one puts a fancy price—that is a price greater than he would give for a scruh—in a Shorthorn he is sure he can get that price out of him or his descendants any time.

Time has shown that there is no hubble here to burst. And hence he knows it won't burst on him. It is a pitiful thing to see a farmer trying to gain both good and profit, paying say $250 or $500 for an animal of improved "strain," and have it sink down to common "strain" value on his hands. None whatever may be the merit of other kinds of cattle, all except the Shorthorn certainly lack this element of surety in iuvestments made in them. He alone has stood the test of time in his fancy prices. I eay theu he is good to deal in, hecause he is safe.

But it is time to turn to my second question. What is a good Shorthorn? I hinted that the answer would be included in what I have already said; and it ie. A good Shorthorn is first of all a good heef animal. And secondly he is a good milk producer. Thus he is a good farmer's animal. Next he must have a good, that is a sure and long, pedigree, to secnre that all hie descendants shall be like himself. And hest of all he must be both kindly in disposition and good to look on. Where you have these you have a good Shorthorn. A poetical deacription of what a Shorthorn onght to be in the narrower sense of his form, make-up and contour, comes to us from far Australia, and with the permission of my friends I shall close with it:

This type of sire is surely best:
A sturdy head, a roomy chest,
A mellow hide and mossy hair,
Majestic pace and sprightly air,
A level back, well-covered chine,
Gigantic arms and canons fine,
With substance, strength and solid weight,
And every line completely straight;
With forerih round and shoulder smooth and deep,
And calm, full eyes through which good tempers peep.

Progressive Swine Breeding.

We have seen the gradual advance from common to high-grade, and, finally, half-hred animals, in the fattening pens, we expect to see, then, also the pure bred, with all his fine points and his attractive etyle, indicative of thorough breeding and constitutional vigor.

Take for example the improved Berkshire, eo often spoken of as the best of all breeds for the production of hams and hacon of the highest quality. We helieve the claim for him is well founded that "from the fattening yard until he has passed through the slaughter-honse, his shrinkage and offal are lese than in any other hreed;" and that "after the product has gone through the curing process aud reached the consumer, there is hut a small percentage of that waste which uenally occura in the product of other hogs; as, for example, losa arising from exceaa of bone, disproportion of fat and lean, or coaraenesa and ill-flavor of the meat—rendering it unpalatable, and therefore not wholly eaten."

If thia be true of the pure-bred Berkshire, or of any other pure-bred hog, why apend time and feed in raiaing half-hreeds unleaa it can be ahown that the latter are the equals of the pure-bred auimals, as easy keepers, good feeders and the producers of first-class meate? The pure-bred sire ia said to impreas npon his half-bred get theae desirable qualitiea in a high degree, hut no one claima the half to he equal to the whole.

The expense of securing pure-bred stock cannot longer he urged against its more general use. In the march of improvement, aided hy public records and the increaeed nnmher of live stock and agricultural papers, the country is being well eupplied with highly-improved etock of nearly every kind. There is not a well-to-do farmer in the land who may not, if he wishes to do so, huy at a moderate cost one or two pnre-bred sows, aa well as the pure-bred boar he has learned to consider an indiapensable part of hie ontfit in the busineea of raising hogs for pork. By retaining for breedere the heet of his pure-bred sow pige he may in lese than three years have hie farm well snpplied with pure-bred sowe, and need thereafter keep no others.

There is no excnse for the plea that pnre-bred hogs reqnire too mnch extra care. The pnrchase every year of a new hoar of the same breed, and the eelection of home-hred eows, with the same care and judgment that success with common stock would require, will give, at the least, equal success with the pure-bred hogs. But the latter will do better than the common etock. They will respond more promptly to good treatment and liberal feeding, and in the end give the most uniform product of the highest quality.

The farmer who keeps to the front in hia bnsinese is he who followa the most closely in the path of the thonghtful and painstaking professionel and amateur hreeders. Whon theee have discovered better methods in the breeding and handling of stock, he falls in line and ehepes hia work to profit from what ie taught by the labors of the advance thinkers. Thus we trace the progress made from the exclnsive use of common stock to the gradnal disseminetion and use of the improved breeds.

An over-production of pure-bred stock need not be feared. When the majority of farmere breed and feed no other, the ekillful hreeder will merely have to move np. There will always be certain lines or families more highly prized than others, and in his efforts with these he will find hie pleasnre and his profit.

The day for ecrub hogs is fast passing away. The day for grades will not linger long when it is seen how readily pure-hred etock can be had, how much better the product it yields, and that no greater care in its keeping is required than shonld be given to ordinary stock.—*Phil. Thrifton, in Breeders' Gazette.*

Breeding Family Cows.

It ia no easy matter to purchase in any nnmher first-claes cows that will answer the demande of a family—one that will produce plenty of milk of a quality which will eupply a family with sufficient cream for coffee, and also assist the palate in disposing of a liheral qnantity of the univereal oatmeal ao necessary to the promotion of health and good digeation. Some years since I undertook the project, and commenced with croasing the Jerseys on native and grade Shorthorns. I fonnd that they improved the qnalities of a family cow, as they not only increased the richness of the milk, bnt continned in milk a longer time. The moet serione ohjectiona to them are thet they are somewhat timid, inclined to regard strangers with an evil eye, and often when teken from a herd become vicions and unmanageable. Beeides this many are objectionable on account of their short teats. More recently I have selected Guernseys, hoth as thoroughhred and for crossing on native cows, as they are larger than the Jerseys and very docile. They have good-eized teata and are free milkera of the richest kind, and their product possessed of more color. My cowa alwaya, even in Midwinter, on dry feed, color their own bntter. Summing np the qualities of the Guernseys I am quite sure that the cross will meet the demand for first-class family cowe. They will give plenty of milk of a rich qnality, and will continue their flow till nearly calving time. They are also gentle and attractive. Before introdncing the breed in the West we took paina to look over the grades, and are convinced that they are the cows for the general farmer aa well as the family cowa for our city frienda.

I am now croasing thoroughhred Guernsey hulls on grade Jersey cows, and from the general appearance helieve they will prove a success; I eay believe, for I have not as yet had one come to milk. Because of their being so attractive they are gobhled up hy friends who come to examine my herd. It seems rather unfortunate that one cannot retain what he has bred to satisfy pride and pocket, hnt there are always "more to follow." I find plenty of sale for heifer calves. Of course most of my herd consiste of thoronghbreds, and the few grade cows I have are rather extra ones.

There ie another pleasure derived from breeding the Guernseys. My neighhors never took kindly to the Jerseys, and often made very derogatory remarks, just a little cutting to a fancier's feelings. Bnt with the Guernseys I have entirely overcome their objectione. Strange as it may seem, they at once fell in and hecame admirers of my favorite family and butter cow. It ia now a settled fact in sections where tried that the crosses make very desirable cowa for the general dairyman and farmer, as well as filling the demande of the city, and there are always plenty of cnetomers in every city ready to pay hreedere a good, fair price for a cow that meets their wants.—*I. J. C., in Breeders' Gazette.*

Dairy cowa are now generally dry, says an exchange, and their owners are qnite too apt to figure on cheap keeping when not in milk. If the cow haa been a deep milker, ahe was no doubt thin at her drying off. She muet, therefore, improve in condition before she comes in again if she is expected to milk liherally throngh the next season. As she must lay on many ponnds of flesh upon her own body, and must grow the calf which she carries, it is quite nnreasonable to expect her to do this on scanty or poor food. Instead of feeding dry cows upon etraw and corn fodder alone, as some are quite accustomed to do, they should be fed generously, that they may fully recuperate and lay on a etock of flesh to carry them throngh the next milking season. Dairymen of good obeervation have seen the large difference in the yield of milk of a good milker when in good flesh at calving and when poor. All the flesh that the cow puts on when dry hecomes a deposit, which will be drawn ont in an increased yield of milk. The generosity of the dairyman is liherally returned to him again.

A machine ia in nee at Melbourne, Australia, for shearing aheep hy steam. It is made of hrass, something in the ehape of a small trowel. The motion is got up by a tnrbine wheel ahout three inchea in diameter, and thie is geared into another wheel, on which is fixed a cutter; in front is a comh, which eerves aa a guard againat cutting the akin of the sheep. The eteam ie conveyed from the boiler hy a tube of India rnhher. Thie tube or pipe ia double, having one inside the other. The inner one is the injection, and the space hetween the two is the ejection. The machine is used in the aame faahion aa the sheara, but cuts much quicker and far cleaner, without the least danger of injuring the fleece or the aheep.

The cow need not he high bred to be a good dairy cow, but when she ia bred for thie purpose there is a greater likelihood of her poeeessing superior merit.

From the milk records of the Michigan State Farm the average annual yield of eix Shorthorns was 5,009.16 pounds; of aix Ayrshirea, 3,525.33 pounds, and of two Jerseys, 4,949.5 pounds.

Skim-Milk For Calf Feed.

Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Argiculture Station, ieenee the following hnlletin, which will he fonnd of interest:

Dnring the present Snmmer three grade Holstein calves have heen fed skim milk with "old process" oil meal and a little whole oats. The oil meal was fed with the milk, and was prepared hy scalding with water in a wooden pail. To the pndding thus made of the meal was added the milk, which was always warmed to ninety hefore feeding. The oats were placed in a hox in the stall, where the calves soon learned to eat them.

A heifer calf, dropped January 22, 1883, was fed sixteen ponnds of milk with a little meal twice a day, from June 5th to July 26th. It was allowed oats, hnt after a time refnsed to eat them. The calf was kept in a small pasture lot, and at night in the stahle. Dnring the trial of 51 days, it consumed 18½ lhs. of oats, 108 lbs. of oil meal, and 1,632 lhs. of milk, and gained 113 lbs., or 2 1-5 lhs. per day.

A heifer calf, dropped April 1, 1883, and a bnll calf, dropped April 22d, were kept in the stahle during a trial of the some length as that noted ahove. The milk fed varied with the wants of the animals from 10 to 15 lbs. at a feed twice a day, with oil meal and oats.

The heifer calf was nnthrifty from hirth and did not make satiefactory growth. The amount of milk consumed hy the heifer dnring the trial was 1,208 pounds, and hy the hnll 1,447, while the two together ate 113½ ponnds of oil meal and 78 pounds of oats. The heifer gained 82 pounds and the hnll 120 ponnde in 51 days, a gain of 1 3-5 and 3 1-3 ponnds respectively per day.

The calf fed hy itself made a ponnd of growth for each fourteen pounds of milk and one pounds of oil meal fed. The two calves fed together made a pound of growth for thirteen ponnds of milk, and one-half ponnd of oil meal, and one tbird ponnd of oats.

The calf horn January 22d, weighs to-day, Angust 13th, 514 ponnds, and can easily be made to weigh 800 ponnde when a year old. This is certainly snfficiently rapid growth, if a good milking cow is the object. To keep a calf fat is well enongh if beef is the nltimate object, hnt it is in accordance with natnre and the practice of some of our most carefnl breeders of choice dairy cows to keep the calf healthy and growing, hut not tat. Growing up with a limited amonnt of food, when maturity is reached and the animal gives milk, the influence of high feeding is eeeu in tho extra yield of milk, not in laying on fat.—*Prairie Farmer.*

In hreaking the fresh heifers to milk, the farmer does well to attend to it himself, and use the utmost gentlenees and kindness towards the timid and oftentimes nervons hrute. Viciousness, which is sometimes exhihited at this time, is almost always the prodnct of fear either for herself or offspring, and can he overcome by gentleness and firmness; while rough treatment would only enconrage it, hy giving the animal just grounds for her fears. Always confine a new heifer, hefore attempting to milk her, in a small enclosure or stall, so she can neither escape or hook, and give her some feed to occupy her attention, but use no force. In this way she soon learns that she will not he harmed, and her suspicions are disarmed, she hecomes tractahle. and soon is a well behaved cow.

The care of the milk cannot he too thoroughly understood. The temperature is the first point that should receive attention. Premature cooling of the milk before setting is said to injure the hntter yield. The degree of temperatnre most condncive to a thorough separation of the cream from the milk, and of the hutter globules in churning, must be studied, and the milk so managed as to reach this result. The science of hntter-making is easily learned, if only a little attention is given to the work. The milk-honse must he so arranged that the temperature is directly nnder the control of the dairyman. This requires only a little attention and a separate hnilding. The building need not he expensive, and certainly every farmer, whether he follows dairying or not, loves good sweet milk and hntter well enough to provide suitable huildings.

Celebrated hreeds of large Berkshires are now almost everywhere, and England is no longer the only country in which the pnre hred animal can he obtained. America produces Berkshires of jnst as good a quality, and perhaps in greater nnmhers than old England herself. The Berkshire hreed of swine enjoys at present a world-wide reputation, and has heen introdnced in almost every State or country on the Enropean continent. Germany possesses more herds of Berkshires than of any other improved breeds of swine. But it is not only in America and Europe that the Berkshire hog has found a home. It has heen imported into Australia and Africa, and, if we are not mistaken, even into Japan.—*American Berkshire Record, Volume I.*

The young cattle generally have to take the Winter and storms as they come, sheltering themselves perhaps hehind straw stacks, which also farnish them with the hulk of their food. This is all wrong; if a part of the straw was used to make shelter, and the halance supplemented with grain for their food it would do very well, much better than the other way. It is a little late in the season to commence now; but if possible, keep the young cattle in good thrifty condition and far from the verge of starvation.

An exchange thinks a good suhstitute for the major portion of milk fed to calves can he made at a small cost as follows: One-half peck ground linseed, one peck of ground corn, one peck of grond oats, one peck of wheat hran; mix thoronghly and hoil one pint of the mixture in three gallons of water for two honrs, stirring often. After the first three days this can he almost wholly fed to calvee, with only a quart of skim milk at each feed.

A cow that is given warm water to drink in cold weather, and is fed on ground feed, varied occasionally with a soft feed, or with some roots and other green food, will yield, in a year's time, almost double the milk that a cow will that is fed exclusively on dry nnground feed, and chilled every few days hy drinking ice water.

I. S. Shippee, a farmer who lives near French Camp, San Joaqnin Co., recently sold two hogs to the local wholesale butchering firm which weighed on foot 1,600 ponnds. The fat on the backe of the hogs average from six to eeven inches thick.

In driving the cows, never hurry them; as when their udders are full of milk, or they are heavy with calf, it is very likely to do them permanent injnry.

The pigs shonld he kept growing right along; hut something more than dish water is necessary to make them grow rapidly into porkers.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbiue, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columhia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Yonng Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, hy Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, hy imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, hy imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, hnt no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Mares not proving in foal can he retnrned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," conld scarcely he hettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 ponnds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to heing "handsome and styhsh" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical jndge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfinous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is nniversally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

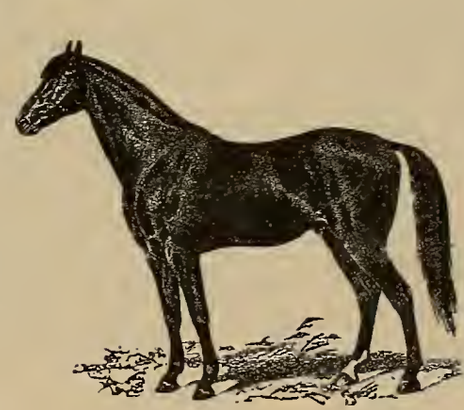
His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minnte-clip. He had a leg injnred when first pnt in training which prevented him from being given track work, hnt on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which conld beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and pnblished a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was heaten hy Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day conld heat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the hest mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackhird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thns for four generations the thoroughhreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a donble infusion of Dionied which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "fnll" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds vaine to hoth as when there are a number of members of the family good the valne to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliahle a trotter as any one conld destre, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good hehavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred hy B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 ponnds), combining the Hamhletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which pnt George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at the Drew Stables, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, hnt does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions,

SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Jumper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:24¾), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:28¼; Eva Rohy and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

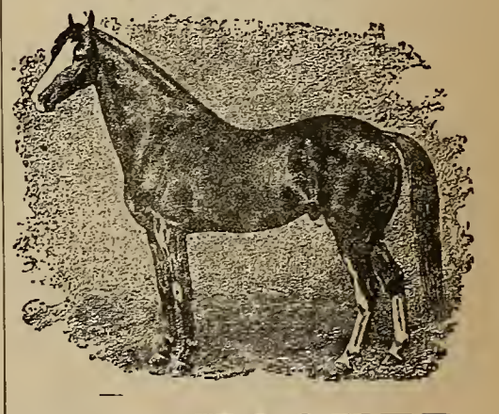
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chauticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, hnt the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento.

The Thoroughbred Horse—His Origin and Breeding:

The great son of Diomed, Sir Archy, did as much for the thoronghbred racehorse and turf in America as the Godolphin Arabian, King Herod or Matchem for that of England. Nearly ell of the best horses in this country have been produced by his sons and daughters, and wherever stamina, quality, speed and great staying powers are shown, it will be found tbat there is a deep infusion of his blood. The hest produce of the imp. Barb mare Sultane, whose dam and sire were presented by the Bey of Tunis to his Excelleucy President Jefferson, was Ledy Burton by Sir Archy; she was the dam of the famous Conter Snapper, by imp. Chance, Robin Adair by Sir Archy, her own sire; Sidi Hemet, aud Melli Melli by Virginian, son of Sir Archy aud Meretrix, by Magog, son of Chanticleer, by imp. Wildair, Magog's dam by Symme's Wildair, son of Fearnought, by Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian. Lady Burton's daughter, by Shylock, son of Bedford, produced Maria Shepherd, the dam of Lilac and Tishamingo, by Leviathen; Macbeth, by Sir Archy, and Betsy Ruffin, by Virginian. Sultaua is the ouly Arab or Barb imported into Americe which had any snbstantial repntation, and that came from the Archy blood. The most reputable of Potomac's get, he a son of Diomed, was Jenny Cockracy, and the best of her descendants were Yankee Doodle and Maid of Lodi, by Virginian, Creeping Kate, hy Sir Archy, Betsey Harrison and Susette, by Aratus, son of Director, by Sir Archy; Aratus' dam Betsey Haxall, by imp. Sir Harry, by Sir Peter, by Highflyer, by Herod, his granddam Timoleau's dam, by Saltram, by Eclipse. Susette produced Berthune, sire of Release, and Rescue, by Sidi Hamet, and Isola, by Bertraud. Betsey Harrison was the dam of Denmark, the noted old racer, by imp. Hedgeford. The valne of the Diomed and Sir Archy blood can best be illustrated by giving a few instances of its valne when inbred, almost inceetuously so. Duchess of Marlborough, by Sir Archy, dam by Diomed, was a snperior race mare. Tbe best of her produce were Red Tom, by Bertrand, son of Sir Archy, and the good race mere Lnda, by Medoc, a great graudson of Diomed. The famous Ledy Lightioot, by Sir Archy, bred a number of colts. Black Maria, Terror, Sbark and Bay Maria were her best, all by a grandson of Diomed, American Eclipse. Reality, by Sir Archy, was a famous racé mere; the beet of her produce were Medley, by Sir Hal, son of imp. Sir Harry, son of Sir Peter, by Highflyer, and Matron, by Alfred, eon of Matchem, Slender and Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles, son of Sir Archy, his dam by Citizen. Slender and Bonnets o' Blue were superior racers, and the latter the dam of the noted Fashion. The famous Trifle, by Sir Charlee, produced Gloriana, by American Eclipse, and she produced Jack Malone and Pat Malloy, by Lexington, a horse with three direct crosses of Diomed through Sir Archy and Bull's Florizel. Lecompte, the first horse which ever ran four miles better than 7:30, was by Boston, dam Reel, hy Glencoe. The great race mare Idlewild, the firet mare to beat 7:30, running in 7:26¼, had fonr direct crosses to Diomed through Sir Archy, Ball's Florizel and Eclipse. She was the dam of Wildidle, by Australian, that ran four miles in 7:25¼. Lexington, the first horse to beat Lecompte's time, running in 7:19¾, has three Diomed crosses aud is closely inbred to Eclipse, Herod and Matchem. Fellowcraft the first horse to beat Lexington's time, running in 7:19½, has four Diomed crosses on his dam's side, and ie much inbred to the three great lines of blood. Ferida, with the best record at four miles of any mare, has four Diomed crosses on the maternal side. Ten Broeck, by Phaeton, whose performances, one mile in 1:39¾; two miles in 3:27½; three miles in 5:26¼, and four miles in 7:15¾, have never been equalled, has no less than seven crosses of Diomed through his dam Fanny Holton. Drake Carter, the best long-distance horse now on the turf, has no less than fifteen Diomed crosses tbrough his sire and dam; his three miles in 5:24 has never been equalled in the world. Eole, acknowled to be one of the best racehorses ever shown, has seven crossee of Diomed through his best sons, Sir Archy and Ball's Florizel. Hindoo, one of the beet raceborses of modern times, has five crosses of the same blood, three through his dam and two througb his sire, Virgil. Louieette, the crack three-year-old filly of last year, has four crosses of this deeirable blood. Glenmore, whose three heats of four miles in 7:29½, 7:30¾, 7:31, have never been equaled in tbe world, hae three crosses of Glencoe and four of Diomed blood. Miss Woodiord, acknowledged to be the graudest mare of our time—her two miles in 3:33, 3:31¾, the best ever made—has nine Diomed crosses. Foxhall, one of the best racehorses ever bred in America, and winuer of the Grand Prize of Paris, Cesarewitch and Cambrideshire handicape, has seven Diomed crosses. Wanda, by Mortemer, the crack two-year-old filly of last year, has seven Diomed crosses, and all of them are closely inhred to the three great strains of blood which originated and perfected the racehorse. Colonel Hoomes imported several other etalliona: Dion, foaled 1795, by Spadille, son of Highflyer, by Herod, dam Faitb, by Pacolet, son of Blank, by the Godolpbin Arabian, out of Atalanta, by Metcheu. He was a capital racehorse, hut sired very few horses or mares. He, Colonel Hoomes, imported Dragou, foaled 1787, by Woodpecker, aon of Herod, dam Juno, eister to Diomed's dam, hy Spectator. He sired the dam of Sally Walker and Dragon, dam by Trnxton, Dragon died in Tennessee, in 1812; also Druid, foaled 1790, by Pot8o's, eon of Eclipse, dam Maid of the Oaks, by Herod, ont of Rarity, by Matchem. He was a good racehorse. He wae sire of Palafox, out of Mary Gray, dam of Wonder and Pacolet, by Tipoo Saib. Spread Eegle, imported by Col. Hoomes, was foaled in 1792 by Volnnteer, own brother to Mercury, by Eclipse, dam by Highflyer, son of Herod, granddam hy Engineer, sou of Sampsou, by Blaze, by Flying Childers, great granddam by Cade, son of Godolphin Arabian. He was a superior racehorse, won the Derby in 1795, and was the only horse that beat the great Hambletonian, winner of the St. Leger, by King Fergus. Spread Eagle got some good stock, such as Maid of the Oaks, dam Annette, by imp. Shark; Floretta, dam by Hall'e Union; Paragon, dam by Bellair; Red Eye, dam by imp. Shark; Adeline, dam by Whistle Jacket; Maid of the Oaks was dam of Yonug Maid of the Oake, by Expedition, eon of Pegasus, by Eclipse, and Active, by Woodpecker, son of Herod. Yonng Maid of the Oeks, bred to American Eclipse, a grandson of Diomed, produced Medoc, one of the best racehorses of his day, and a wonderfnlly euccessful sire. She also produced Cora, Midae, Highland Mary and Gipsy, all by American Eclipse, aud Katy Ann, by Ogle's Oscar, son of imp. Gabriel, and Vixen, by imp. Medley. Cora wae the dam of Lucy Toland, by Priam, and third Boston, by Cost Johnson. Gipsy was the dam of Pryor and his two sisters, by Glencoe, owned by the late Keene Richards, one of which was the dam of Glycera and Coloseus, by imp. Sovereign, the dther dam of Reporter, by Lexington, Alnmnia, by imp. Eclipse, &c. Katy Aun, bred to American Eclipse, prodnced Lady Thompkins, and she produced Tranbyana, by imp. Tranby; Motto, by Barefoot, son of Tramp, by Dick Andrews, by Joe Andrews, by Eclipse, hie dam Rosamond, by Bnzzard, son of Woodpecker, by Herod, she out of Roseberry, by Phenomenon, also son of Herod; and Fiatt, by Hedgeford. Motto produced Nannie Lewis, the dam of Aldebaran; My Lady, dam of Onward, by Ringgold, and Sallie Lewis, all by Glencoe. The latter produced John Morgan, by Sovereign, Hunter's Lexington, Glenrose, Susan Beane aud Acrobat, all by Lexington; Lotta, by Hnnter's Glencoe, the latter the dem of the good racehorse Glenmore, by Glen Athol, Glenmore beiug very much inbred to Eclipse, Herod aud Matchem; Susan Beane produced, by Leamington, Susquehanna, Onondega and the great unbeaten Sensation. Leamington was mnch inbred to Herod, Eclipse and Matchem, having twenty-four crosses of Herod, sixteen of Eclipse and ten of Matchem blood, besides nnmerone others to the original sources of the three strains of blood. Sensation, in addition to the blood lines in Leamington, derives a very large infusion of the same blood on the maternal side, in addition to four crosses of Diomed. Col. Hoomes imported many other stallions and broodmares, none of which were of any great prominence as sires or matrons. Speculator, by Dragon, son of Woodpecker by Herod, dam sister to Sting, by Heron, out of Florizel's dam, by Cyguet, son of the Godolphin Arabian, was abont the best. The cross appears in the pedigree of some good racehorses. Trumpetta, by Trumpator, son of Conductor, by Matchem, dam by Highflyer, son of Herod, grandam by Eclipse; she was the dam of Trumpator, by Dragon; a filly, by Dare Devil, from which many good racehorees descended; and a filly, by Hickory, sou of imp. Wbip, by Saltram, which was the dam of Fertility, by Boxer, son of imp. Expedition, by Pegasus, by Eclipse; Trnmpator, by Sir Solomon, and others. He also imported Janette, by Mercnry, son of Eclipse, dam by Highflyer; Favorite, by Volnnteer, son of Eclipae, dam by Matcbem; ehe was dam of Volunteer, by imn. Bedford; Hackabout, by Escape, son of Highflower, dam sister to Siphon, by Tandem, by Sqnirt, by Bartlet's Childers; she was also the dam of Maid of All Work, by Stirling, aou of Volunteer, and Harriet, by Highflyer, dam by Marske, sire of Eclipse, by Squirt; she wae dam of Cremona, by Spread Eagle, Miss Mareke and Rosa Munda, by Bedford. He also imported Alexander, son of Eclipse, dam by Woodpecker, son of Herod; she was the dam of Rosalba, by Spread Eagle, Megg of Wapping, by Bedford, and Pall of Plymouth, by Archduke. The familiea are extinct.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The b g Firebrand, the well-known running mate, formerly owned by Harry Johnson, and recently the property of John Campbell, was bought in by John Splan for $525 at his Chicago sale.

Dan McPhee, who is now in Vienna, writes that he has seen a Ruseian horse trot a mile in 2:24, and that there are several that would trot in 2:20 with proper handling.

The gross winnings of the get of imp. Billet for the eight years that they have been on the turf foot up the very handsome total of $239,580.

John Haverly, of theatrical fame, contemplates leasiug the Point Breeze property for the purpose of giving ruuning meetings, etc.

Frank ia the most common name among horses, but tbere are more horees' names that begin with B than any other letter.

There are over 1,800 running races decided on the American turf last year in which over 400 owners were represented.

MONMOUTH PARK.

LONG BRANCH, New Jersey.

1885. SEASON OF 1885.

$125,000 Added Money.

TWENTY-THREE DAYS.

The Racing will Begiu on Saturday, July 4th, and Continue on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week thereafter until Tuesday, August 25th.

NOT LESS THAN SIX RACES EACH DAY.

The following Stekes are Now Open, to Cloee and Name on March 2d, Next.

FOR FIRST SUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Long Branch Handicap.

A sweepstakss of $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on July 3d, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; weights to be published by July 2d; the winner of any handicap after publication of weights, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

The Shrewsbury Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on July 6th, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $350 out of the stakes; weights to be publisbed by July 4th; winner of any handicap after publication of weights, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

The Ocean Stakes.

Of $100 each, $25 f, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes. One mile and an eighth.

The Monmouth Cup.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, p p; with $2,000 added; of which $500 to the second; the winner of the Coney Island Cup for 1885 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Two miles.

FOR MIDSUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Atlantic Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; those not having won a stake of $2,000 allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Seabright Stakes,

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the secoud; a winner of a stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; thrice, 7 lbs. extra; those not having won more than $500 when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 3 lbs.; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Red Bank Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a staks of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Camden Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; those having won a stake of $2,000, (handicaps and selling races when carrying less than weight for age not counting), excluded from starting; those not having run second for such stake allowed 3 lbs; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; winners not qualified to start not to pay forfeit. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Optional Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the winner to be sold at auction for $5,000, or to carry 7 lbs. extra: if entered to be sold by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race for $2,500, allowed 7 lbs.; or if for $1,000, 14 lbs.; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; allowances accumulative. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Eatontown Stakes.

Of $100 each, $25 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; horses three years old, and upward, not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1885, more than $1,000, allowed 5 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 7 lbs.; or if they have not won in 1885, 10 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs.; if four years or more, 25 lbs. One mile.

The Barnegat Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of the Belmont, Coney Island Derby, or Lorillard Stakes to carry 5 lbs.; of two of those stakes, 7 lbs. extra; those not having won a three-year-old stake of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a half.

The Raritan Stakes.

For three-year-olds, not having won a two-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second, the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 10 lbs. extra.; those not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1885 more than $1,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

The Elizabeth Stakes.

For fillies three years old, not having won a two-year-old stake of $2,000, (handicaps and selling races not counting), of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 10 lbs. extra; those not having won in 1885, (handicaps and selling races not counting), more than $1,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and an eighth.

The Palisade Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; winners in 1885, when carrying weight for age or more, of $2,000, to carry 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; thrice, 7 lbs. extra; of less than $1,500 allowed 3 lbs.; of less than $1,000, 5 lbs.; of less than $500, 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 12 lbs. One mile and an eighth.

The Newark Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; those not having won in 1885 more than $1,000, (handicaps and selling races when carrying less than weight for age not counting), allowed 5 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 7 lbs.; or if they have not won in 1885, 12 lbs.; maidens allowed 15 lbs. One mile.

The Trenton Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the winner to be sold at auction for $5,000, or to carry 7 lbs. extra; if entered to be sold by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race for $4,000, allowed 3 lbs.; if for $3,000, 7 lbs.; if for $2,000, 12 lbs.; if for $1,000, 20 lbs. One mile and an eighth.

The Freehold Stakes.

Of $100 each, $25 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second; horse not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1885 more than $2,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or, if not more than $1,000, 5 lbs.; or, if they have not won in 1885, 10 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs., if four or more, 20 lbs. One mile and a half.

The Passaic Stakes.

For three-year-olds and upward, $15 f, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $25 out of the stakes; winners of 1885, when carrying weight for age or more, of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 10 lbs. extra; horses not having won in 1885 allowed 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 12 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Midsummer Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each h f, or only $20 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; weights to be published two days before the race. One mile.

The Harvest Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,250 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; weights to be published two days before the race. One mile and a quarter.

The Navesink Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $350 out of the stakes, weights to be published two days before the race. One mile and a half.

FOR SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Championship Stakes.

Of $250 each h f, or only $25 if declared by July 1st, or $50 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added; the second to receive $500 out of stakes, and the third to save bis stake. One mile and a half.

The Monmouth Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $100 each h f, or only $25 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, or $10 if declared by August 1st, with $2,000 added, of which $500 to second; weights to be published after the Champion, Choice, and Omnibus Stakes are run, and two days before the race. One mile and a half.

The Moet & Chandon Champagne Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $25 each p p, with $500 added by Messrs. Moet & Chandon, of which $100 to the second; the winner of a stake of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens not having run second for a stake of $2,000 allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Select Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $100 each h f, or only $15 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added, the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; those not having won a stake of $3,000, when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 5 lbs.; beaten maidens allowed 10 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Choice Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $100 each h f, or only $15 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; those not having won a three-year old stake of $3,000 when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a half.

N. B.—Winnere of a certain aum means winner of a eingle race of that valne.

Weight for age meane standard weight, according to the Rules of the Conree where the race is run, or its conditions.

Nominations to be addreesed to the Secretary, Tweuty-eeveuth Street and Madiaon Avenue, New York.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary. GEORGE L. LORILLARD, Preeident.

It is a notorious fact that the buyers of a sure thing usually get much the worst of the deal and a very funny story illustrating this is told in conection with a race that took place at the Chicago Driving Park last Summer. The race in question had as starters Thady, Mart Borhem, Lycurgus, Tom Moore and Boz Sedam, the distance being one and one-sixteenth miles. In the pools that were sold the night before down town, Boz Sedam and Mart Borhem divided the honors of the favorites position as they justly should have done taking public form as a criterion. Just before the start, at the track, Boz Sedam became a hot favorite selling at $50 while Mart Borhem brought $35 and the field sold at $50, but strange to relate the knowing ones were buying the field and down town Lycurgus was bringing nearly as much money as all of the rest put together. That Boz Sedam could win was the general impression, but the race to say the least of it had a rather peculiar look. The race was run and the winner turned up in the black mare Thady which sold for a mere song at the pools, she never being headed from start to finish. The facts in this case were as follows: Boz Sedam and Mart Borhem had both been fixed to lose and the gang without consulting the owners of Lycurgue, Messrs. Marvin and Douglass selected him as the most available animal in the crowd to win the money of the "suckers" with. Lycurgus was, however, unknown to them a sick horse and in no condition for the race and the result caused more weeping and wailing than was ever heard on a racetrack before. It was a case where the rankest sort of suckers got the money and as I said before this is the case in nine out of every ten jobs that are put on a racetrack.—*Chicago Horseman.*

A race is on the tapis in the city of Mexico between the Orrin Brothers' trotting mare Eva and Wexel's mare Wildcat. The trot is to be for $5,000, a mile and an eighth heats, best two in three.

The Cleveland bay horses of North Yorkshire and Cleveland districts, England, are sought after by American buyers.

There are 1,000 horses that are liable to appear on the turf which have trotting records of 2:30 or better.

State Agricultural Society.

Offer the Following Stakes for Two, Three and Four-year-old

TROTTERS.

Entries to close with the Secretary, at Sacramento March 10th, 1885.

No. 1, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, for two-year-olds.

No. 2, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for three-year-olds.

No. 3, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for four-year-olds.

Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of WHICH MUST ACCOMPANY NOMINATION; remaining five per cent. payable July 15th, 1885. Those not making second payment forfeit first, and cannot start in the race. Five to enter, three to start. If more than ten make second payments, $200 additional will be added. Four Moneys.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. JESSE D. CARR, President.

CALIFORNIA

COURSING CLUB

—GREAT—

Spring Meeting,

Open to all Greyhounds in the World.

AT MERCED, CAL., on March 26th and 27th, 1885.

The Club and friends will leave San Francisco, Wednesday, March 25th, at 3:30 P. M. Tickets for round trip $5.00; for sale at Ferry Landing.

J. J. MURPHY, Secretary. JOHN HUGHES, President.



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

BIRCH'S KEY WILL WIND ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT

SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

DOG COLLARS

—AND—

FURNISHINGS.

Our 1885 Catalogue, which is now ready, contains 72 pages, on which are illustrated over 3,000 styles of

DOG COLLARS, LOCKS,
LEADERS, BELLS,
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I. BREMER, General Manager.

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The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Appony, Ida Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1,75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

Stockton

COLT PURSES.

Special Trotting Purses Offered by the

San Joaquin Valley

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

For the Fair of 1885. Open to the World.

$3,000.00.

For two-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For three-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For four-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

If more than 10 paid up entries, $200 added to each purse; $100 of purse goes to winner's sire if standing in the State. Four moneys in each race, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Five or more paid up entries to fill, three or more colts to start. Only two entries allowed from any one breeding farm. Entrance 5 per cent., positively payable with nominations, which close April 1st, 1885, with the Secretary. Five per cent. additional of purse payable to Secretary August 1st, 1885, or colt is declared out and first 5 per cent. forfeited.

This Association's rules of 1884 to govern, except as specified above.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President, J. M. LaRue, Sec'y. P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

For Sale

Very reasonable. Standard Clay Stallion, BILLY HAYWARD, 489; record, 2:31¼; without blemish, and in good condition. Apply at Room 28, Merchants' Exchange, California street, or to Wm. Boardman, corner 11th and Washington streets, Oakland.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENT OF 50 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 728 Montgomery street.

Important Notice.

I shall go East for two or more car loads of Durham, Holstein and Polled Angus Cattle, about Feb. 20th, and return within six weeks. Parties in want of cattle, sheep or swine can have their orders filled by addressing me, care of Russ House, San Francisco, Cal., or at my residence, No. 488 Edwards street, Oakland. I wish to fill out the third car load, and when full no more orders will be received for this importation.

ROLLIN P. SAXE,

Importer, Exporter and Commission Merchant in Blooded Live Stock.

N. B.—The Central Pacific Railroad informs me no more Burton Live Stock Cars will be hauled over their line. R. P. S.

THE LEXINGTON CONBINATION SALE CO.

Will sell at Lexington, Ky.,

February 17th and 18th,

125 HEAD

—OF—

Trotting & Saddle-Bred Stock.

Track horses, ranging down to 2:20. Roadsters, Coach and Baroucle Horses; High-Bred Stallions and Broodmares, the get of George Wilkes, Dictator, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Woodford Mambrino, Harold, Cuyler, Alcantara, Alcyone, Young Jim, Washington Denmark, Cromwell's Denmark, Etc. Also, Jacks and Jennets. Send for Catalogues to the

Lexington Combination Sale Co.

WILEY R. BRASFIELD, Manager. (Formerly of the firm of Woodard & Brasfield.)

R. E. EDMONSON, Assistant Manager and Auctioneer.

P. P. JOHNSTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

LEXINGTON, KY.

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13½, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¼ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection

Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,

To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.

Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for huggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss. MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record. 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star.

Services limited to twenty-five mares, (besides owner's), at $150 the season, commencing February 1st, and ending July 1st, 1885. Having proved himself a sure foal-getter, no return privilege will be granted. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must in all cases be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week. Mares will receive the best of care, the same as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¼ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief: second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet, (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton, by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scottand.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bouuets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens. For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Bndd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09½ and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½; and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Bndd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Bndd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire: stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent. Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H. Nason.** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,
ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

Cook Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTed Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record. 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remark able style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky., by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:21.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31½ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:18; Secret, 2:20¾; Stratbland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21¾. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamhoul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15½ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22½; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¾, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 16¼ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¾; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17: Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21¾.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¼: Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

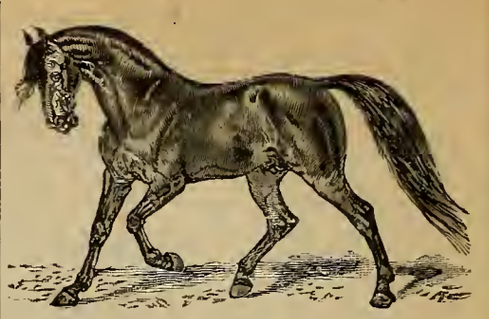
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

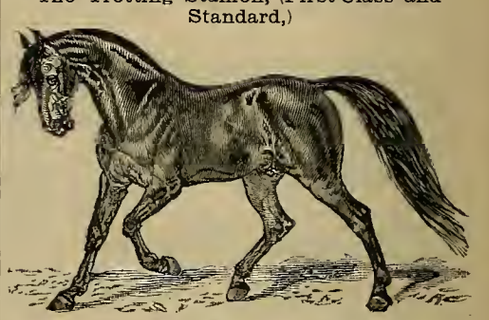
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21¾.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¾; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23¾; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17¾; Aldine, 2:19¾; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

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THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagab, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights: A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and he without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights." a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest confirmation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography; and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

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Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:23¾, last half in 1:13½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,572; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



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The High Bred Trotting Stallion,

ARTHURTON.

Bay horse with black points, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Fosler, Irvington, New York.

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First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Abdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder; fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28½. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion his opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of the produce are Arab, :20½ and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, either of which could have beaten 2:20; although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to beat 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arab and Joe Arthurton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the broodmares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

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CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

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A Canadian draft stallion, the best draft and all-purpose horse in the State. Weighs 1,500 pounds, is active and extra good in limbs and feet as well as in every other proportion; will be sold reasonable

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ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

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Thoroughbred and Graded Short Horns for sale at San Mateo Rancho, San Mateo. Apply on premises to S. G. Goohue; or Wm. H. Howard, 523 Montgomery St., S. F.

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

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MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ.

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:10 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
1:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express, El Paso and East, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:40 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—11:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—19:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:22—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—16:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F.

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—OF—

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 8.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Trotting at the Bay District.

At the Bay District Course Saturday the field of trotters that had such a protracted and varying struggle on the Saturday previous met again, and another close and good race resulted. The day was fine and the track in capital order, but the attendance was indifferent, compared to the other concomitants of the day's sport. The starters in the first race were Ed, Nighttime, Frank Moscow and Altamont. The lottery of position placed them in that order for the opening heat. The betting was quite active; with the Oregon stallion for a favorite, a place he held with slight variation till the end, which was in his favor.

First heat—Pools: Altamont $30, Nighttime $27, field $15. After a deal of scoring they went away with Ed in the lead. Moscow broke at the turn and fell back, but joined the company after the quarter pole was passed, and at the three-eigbths mark the three were in a bunch, Ed three lengths in advance. Around the lower turn Nighttime drew up a little, and Moscow fell back to the rear, leaving the field in a line. Nighttime made a good effort to get to the leader in the stretch, but broke at the distance, and Ed won safely; Altamont second, Moscow third, Nighttime fourth. Time, 2:29¾.

Second heat—Pools: Altamont $20, Nighttime $14, field $11. Ed and Moscow were together and in the lead when the turn was reached, when Ed broke, but he steadied quickly, and at the quarter was in the front. On the backstretch Altamont went up with a rush and collared the leader, staying with him for a quarter, but Ed shook him off again, and swung into the homestretch with an open length the best of the fight. The finish was stubbornly contested by the two, but while the attention of the spectators was absorbed in that struggle, Moscow came steadily along on the outside and took everybody by surprise by winning the heat by a head; Altamont second, Ed third, Nighttime fourth. Time, 2:29½.

Third heat—Pools: Nighttime $20, Altamont $14, field $8. The stallion appeared to be exhausted, and for a short time his backers wavered, but it was only temporary. At the start Moscow took a leading position, but was driven wide of the pole on the turn where Nighttime worked past him on the inside. At the half the order was Nighttime, Moscow, Altamont and Ed, all going slow. Around the lower turn Altamont moved up to Moscow, but did not seem able to get by him, and Nighttime won without effort, Altamont finishing second, Moscow third, Ed last. Time, 2:33½.

Fourth heat—Pools: Nighttime $40, Altamont $21, field $5 The judges thought they detected a rodent in the arrangement, and when the horses came upon the track they removed the drivers from behind Altamont, Moscow and Ed, assigning the stallion to J. W. Donathan, Moscow to Andy McDowell and Ed to John Goldsmith. This was splitting the business up with a vengeance, and the only thing left to do was to go for it on "the d—— take ye hindmost" principle, and go for it they did. Under Donathan's management Altamont scored well to the front, and got off with the best of the start. Moscow and Ed were close up, and the three had a "which and t'other" time of it all the way, Altamont winning by half a length after a very warm finish, with Ed second, Moscow third, and Nighttime last. Time, 2:31. The spectators were delighted, and quite forgot that the day was waning and the air getting cool.

Fifth heat—Pools: Altamont $25, Nighttime $12, field $6. Altamont was first off again and led the field for three-quarters of the mile without dispute. In the last quarter Moscow and Ed both came at him and another lively brush was had. Altamont seemed tired and Moscow was surely gathering him in; but a few yards from the wire Donathan brought his whip down with a swish that could be heard all over the track, and Moscow sprang into the air, coming to the score in a run. McDowell complained to the judges that the whip caused his horse to break, but Donathan met it with a counterclaim of a foul on the backstreth, and the heat was awarded to Altamont; Moscow second, Nighttime third, Ed fourth. Time 2:30½.

Sixth heat—The backers of the Oregonian felt that their horse was in good hands, and pools sold Altamont $20, field $7, Nighttime $6. Altamont led off, Moscow going up to him on the back quarter, but falling off in a bad break. At the finish Ed made a fine effort to head the victorious favorite and only failed by half a head, Altamont winning the heat and race; Ed second, Moscow third, Nighttime fourth. Time, 2:31¼.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, San Francisco, Feb. 14th.—Purse $250; 2:27 class.

Altamont, b s, by Almont—Jay Beach	2	2	2	1	1	1
Ed, b g, by Erwin Davis—A. T. Jackson	1	3	4	2	4	2
Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner	4	4	1	4	3	4
Frank Moscow, ch g, by Moscow—Geo. Baylis	3	1	3	3	2	3

Time, 2:29¾, 2:29½, 2:33½, 2:31, 2:30½, 2:31¼.

The second race was for a purse or stake of $200, and the contestants were Blaine, Cleveland, and a pacing mare called Elma. Blaine was a strong favorite in the pools, and, although he did not win the first heat, he had so palpably the best of the race that it was not specially interesting.

Same day—Purse and stake $200; for named horses,

Blaine, blk g—J. A. Goldsmith	2	1	1	1
Cleveland, br g—A. McDowell	1	3	2	2
Elma, ch m (pacer)—H. McConn	3	2	3	3

Time, 2:32½, 2:31½, 2:31½, 2:36.

The day's sport ended with a half-mile running race, between A. W. Sisson's b g Frank, and a Wildidle filly named Lottie L., owned by Dan McCarthy. It was a match for $100, catch weights, and Lottie F. won it easily in 51 seconds.

The Dam of Electioneer.

We always feel like uncovering the head when we approach Green Mountain Maid. She has demonstrated her greatness. She is a brown, only 15 hands high, but chock full of nerve-force. She was bred by Samuel Conklin, of Middletown, and was foaled in 1862. Her sire was Harry Clay, and her dam Shanghai Mary, a mare which had many of the characteristics of Boston, and which all who ever saw her agree was thoroughbred. She came from the West and was dead game. She fought the bit, not liking rough treatment, and yet she was timed a mile in 2:28. Green Mountain Maid inherited the quality of her dam. When three years old she was the sensation of Orange county. Every Sunday she held a matinee, and hundreds gathered around the lot where a dog was set barking at her heels to see her trot. Mr. D. B. Irwin purchased her and hooked her double. She went quietly enough until a dog ran out and frightened her. She threw back her ears, kicked over the pole and made lots of trouble. The harness was removed and she never again wore the badge of servitude. Even to this day she will not permit the men to handle her feet. She holds in lofty disdain all who attempt to humble her. Mr. Irwin bred her to Middletown, and in 1867 she produced Storm, now owned by Mr. J. B. Perkins, of Cleveland. When seventeen years old, Storm was taken from breeding ranks and made a record of 2:26¾. Mr. Backman purchased Green Mountain Maid for $450 and bred her to Hambletonian, and in 1868 she dropped Electioneer. This horse was sold to Gov. Stanford, and already he has ten sons and daughters in the 2:30 list, including Hinda Rose, one-year-old record 2:36½, and three-year-old record 2:19¾; Wildflower, two-year-old record 2:21; and Bonita, four-year-old record 2:18¾. Electioneer is also the sire of several colts with fast trials, among them the Dame Winnie colt, 2:23¾. Prospero, by Messenger Duroc, record 2:20, came in 1869, and Dame Trot, sister of Prospero, was foaled in 1870 and has a record of 2:22. Paul, the produce of 1871, was not wholly sound, but he trotted in 2:42 before turning his toes to the sky. Miranda, who came in 1872, won her stakes easily in 1875, and then was bred. She was put in training again for the brood mare stake and obtained a record of 2:31, but after the race Carl Burr took her to Comac and drove her a half-mile in 1:12½. Her preparation was so short that her muscle was all abroad, but she could have beaten 2:30 had she been pushed. In 1884 Miranda dropped a bay colt by Leland, and it is the intention of Mr. Backman to train the mare again and put upon her a record of better than 2:30. Elaine, the sister of Miranda, came in 1874, and she acquired a record of 2:20, and then entered breeding ranks at Palo Alto. Mansfield was dropped in 1876, and as he has shown a quarter in 35 seconds, there does not seem to be any doubt of his ability to do a mile in better than 2:30. He will be started for a cup probably in the Autumn. Elise, foaled in 1877, ran against a post and knocked her hip down and was put to breeding. Elite, the produce of 1878 is owned by Mr. J. D. Ripley, and she will be on the turf this year. She is rated as good as Elaine. Antonio, the bay stallion who saw the light in 1880, pulled Carl Burr a mile in 2:30½, and was timed last Fall by Gen. Grant a quarter in 34¾ seconds. He also will be started for a record. The produce of 1881 is dead, and in 1882 the Maid was barren. The bay filly which came in 1883 is a beauty, with rakish form, and she is regarded as the best of the lot. In 1884 the old mare was barren, not taking kindly to Kentucky Prince, and then she was returned to Messenger Duroc and is now in foal by him. She is in good health and looks as proud as a peacock in full feather. She is one of the marvels of the country. Already she has four sons and daughters in the 2:30 list, and there are four others which have demonstrated a capacity to get there. In addition to this, her oldest son has won great renown at the stud. When Green Mountain Maid passes away she will be entitled to a monument at Stony Ford.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Horse Breeding in Russia.

An interesting account is given in Consul-General Stanton's last report of horse breeding in Russia. He says that the horse has played an important *role* among the inhabitants of the steppes from the earliest period of the history of the Slavonic breeds. Oley, and succeeding princes, took measures to improve the breeds, and Yaroslaff punished horse stealing by loss of liberty and fortune; but until the middle of the 13th century the Russian Government was lukewarm in the matter of encouraging the breeding or improving their breed of horses. From the time of Ivan III., government measures became more systematic, imperial studs were established, thoroughbreds purchased, and stallions were lent to boyars and monasteries for breeding purposes.

At the present time there are six imperial studs: The Orloff, where English thoroughbreds, trotters, and saddle horses are reared; the Novo-Alexandrofsk, for English halfbreds and large horses; the Strelitz, for Oriental saddle horses; the Derkulsk, for farm and carriage horses; the Tanoff, for large saddle horses and English halfbreds; besides these there was, until 1881, a stud at Orenburg for breeding steppe horses.

There are fifteen covering stations, which are open to all. The stallions are distributed each year from February 15th to June 15th among these stations, and here mares are served by thoroughbred stallions at a fixed rate. In 1881 there were 1,077 stallions at the 15 stations, and 39 stallions were placed at the disposal of the agricultural establishments at separate stations. The imperial studs, after replenishing their stock, dispose of their increase by auction every four years. The thoroughbred Orloff colts are, however, sold each year. In 1880, 555 horses and fifteen foals were sold for £11,480; and in 1881, 687 horses realized £10,064. Three thoroughbred English and two Arabian stallions were added in 1880, and eight English thoroughbreds in 1881. The department receives annually about £11,450, to be spent in encouraging private breeding establishments. At present there are eight jockey clubs and twenty-seven trotting establishments. There are 3,430 private studs, with 9,560 stallions and 92,971 mares. Besides these, a large number of horses are bred in herds on the steppes, chiefly in the governments of Semipalitinsk and Akmolinsk. The total number of horses in European Russia, exclusive of Poland, is 17,785,975. In the Caucasus there are about 500,000, in Siberia about 2,500,000, and about the same number in Central Asia.

In consequence of the varied elements from which the modern Russian horse has been developed, and the manifold character of the climate, topography, etc., in Russia, the horses are of very different types, viz.: Mountain horses, to which group belong horses of Oriental extraction, and bred in Caucasia; they are characterized by medium size and great beauty, and on account of their speed and sure footedness they are especially adapted for riding and driving in mountainous districts. Steppe horses, which are the horses of the Don, Calmuck and Bashkinian races; they are characterized by leanness, great powers of endurance, and a contented disposition. Forest horses; to this group belong the Smudish, Obrimian, Viatkan and Kasan horses, which are bred in the northern forest regions. And, finally, horses of the Blackearth districts, which are large and powerful cart horses. Besides these breeds there are also the Polish and Little Russian breeds.

Horse dealing is concentrated in the yearly markets, of which there are about 1,090 in European Russia, and the total number of horses sold in these markets averages about 360,000 annually. A considerable sale of horses is also carried out throughout the Empire, irrespective of these markets, and 15,000 are annually sold in Moscow alone, at prices ranging from £8 to £9, and a number of Orloff horses, which command from £400 to £500 each. The total value of the horses annually sold in Russia is estimated at £1,000,000. Prices vary considerably, according to season, age, and race, the average price of a common horse being £5, that of a good cart horse from £10 to £30, a good trotting horse from £400 to £600, and of good cavalry horse from £8 to £15—*Scientific American.*

The bay gelding Panama, by Shannon, dam Abbie W., by Don Victor, is now owned in Oroville, and one day last week figured in a 600-yard race at Vina, Tehama County. He was pitted against a local short horse called Poker Bill and beat him easily.

Mr. Haggin's broodmare, Bonnie Kate, by Bonnie Scotland—Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch, slipped her foal to imp. King Ban, on Jan. 28th, at Ashland Park, Kentucky.

Mr. D. Swigert, of the Elmendorf Stud, Kentucky, [illegible] that Mr. J. B. Haggin has notified him that he will [illegible] three mares to imp. Prince Charlie this Spring.

The Trotting Seasons of 1851-52.

The side-wheelers, who are now becoming quite popular, opened the season of 1851 at Centreville, on April 14th, Lady Bevins, Cayuga Maid and Dan Miller starting in a race of mile heats, 3 in 5, Bevius being the winner, the other two pacing a dead heat, in 2:31.

On May 28th, Lady Suffolk started in her first race, defeating O. Blennis, he winning the second and fourth heats, each in 2:30.

On June 23d, she again defeated him, distaucing him in the second heat. She was not again a winner until Aug. 8th, when she again defeated St. Lawrence, he winning the third heat.

Sept. 19th, she defeated Lady Jane and St. Lawrence at two-mile beats.

Oct. 15th, she had a five-heat race with Jack Rossifer and Boston Girl, the first being a dead beat between the Lady and Rossiter, the Girl being distanced, and Rossiter won the fourth heat.

Nov. 17th, she met and defeated Jack Rossiter for a stake of $1,000, he winning the third heat.

This closed her campaign, she having won five races at mile heats and one of two-mile heats during the year.

Jack Rossiter was a very prominent horse during this season. May 31st, at Rochester, he defeated St. Lawrence and Lady Moscow.

June 26th, at Buffalo, he again defeated St. Lawreuce. Best time 2:32. On the following day he again defeated St. Lawrence at two-mile heats. Best time, 5:05.

July 4th, the pair met again at Rochester, Rossiter again winning in straight heats. On the 23th, at Saratoga, he defeated Grey Vermont in a race of two-mile heats.

Sept. 21st, at Philadelphia, he defeated Zachary Taylor, War Eagle and Tacony in straight heats. On the 9th he was back to the Union Course, and for a purse of $1,000 defeated Vermont and Pelham, the latter being distanced in the first heat. Best time, 2:32.

Oct. 28th, at the same place, Rossiter and Lady Suffolk came together in a race, 3 in 5, for $1,000, Suffolk winning only the first heat.

Nov. 3d, Rossiter closed his campaign at Centreville by defeating Zachary Taylor. Best time, 2:32. This made nine winning performances for him during the year.

June 18th, O. Bleunis defeated Lady Suffolk in a race of two mile heats at St. Louis, Mo. Best time, 5:23.

Hero, the pacer, a gray gelding, by Hambletoniau, won his first race on July 4th. Best time, 2:32.

On Nov. 6th he defeated Lady Bevins, pacing the fourth heat in 2:29. On the 13th he again defeated her at two-mile heats. Best time, 5:17.

Pet, also a pacer, won four races during the season, defeating Lady Bevins and Cayuga Maid, distancing the latter in the first heat in 2:27½, and the former in the first heat in 2:21½. He then won two races at two-mile heats, and one at three-mile heats.

On Sept. 18th Tacony, roan gelding, foaled 1844, by Sportsman, he by Tippoo, started in his first winning race, defeating War Eagle for a purse of $1,000.

Tacony became subsequently a very prominent horse, acquiring a record of 2:27 to harness, and 2:25¾ to saddle.

Sept. 16th, Vermont, a gray gelding, by Harris' Hambletonian, defeated Jack Rossiter and Pelham in a race of two-mile heats. On the 23d, defeated Rossiter at three-mile heats.

Oct. 17th he met and defeated Zachary Taylor, the latter winning the first and fourth heats. Best time, 2:32½.

Oct. 2d, St. Lawrence and Rhode Island came together, the former winning.

On Nov. 18th they again met, and it took six heats to decide it. Rhode Island winning the second and third, and the fifth was a dead heat, but St. Lawrence won the first, fourth and sixth, and race.

Rhode Island won five good races during the season, defeating at different times such horses as St. Lawrence and Chataqua Chief.

Mack won but three rares during this year, but in those he met and defeated Tacony, St. Lawrance, Rhode Island, Jack Rossiter, Lady Suffolk and others. His best heat for the year was 2:29.

Oct. 21st, Chataqua Chief, at Pbiladelphia, defeated Rhode Island and St. Lawrence, and one week later, at Centreville, he again defeated the same field. Best time, 2:32. These comprised the principal performances for 1851.

Tacony, who had made his debut the previous year, was the most prominent performer on the turf in 1852.

June 28th, he defeated Zachary Taylor over the Union Course, for a stake of $1,250. The first heat being won by Taylor, and the second was a dead heat.

Aug. 19th, he defeated John Tonuelly, and again on the 26th repeated the victory.

Sept. 7th, he defeated Zachary Taylor in straight heats. On the 14th he met Taylor and Black Ralph at Philadelphia in a race of mile heats, three in five, to saddle, for a purse of $1,000, winning in a straight heats. Time, 2:28, 2:29, 2:26. Again, on the 17th, at the Union Course, he won, defeating Murdock in straight heats, to saddle. Best time, 2:28¾. Three days later, on the 20th, he defeated Lady Brooks, Boston Girl and Lady Suffolk. Best time, 2:31½. On the 20th a great race came off at the Union Course. Tacony, Lady Suffolk and Lady Brooks trotted a race to wagons, requiring seven heats to decide it, Tacony winning the first; the second was a dead heat between Suffolk and Tacony; Lady Brooks won the third and fourth; Suffolk, the fifth; and then Tacony captured the sixth, seventh and race. But three days elapsed before Tacony was at it again, this time defeating Murlock at two-mile heats, to saddle. This made six races won during the month of September, comprising twenty-three heats.

Oct. 5th he defeated Lady Brooks and Jack Rossiter, and distanced three other competitors in a two-mile heat race, and on the 25th defeated Zachary Taylor to saddle. Best time, 2:27¼.

It will thus be seen that Tacony had at once become a very prominent horse, and during this season defeated all the fastest horses then campaiguing.

Lady Brooks, bay mare, by Mountain Boy, made her appearance this year, and driven by S. McLaughlin was quite prominent. May 4th, at Union Course, she defeated Geo. West, Lady Bond and War Eagle. On the 7th, at Centreville, she again defeated Geo. West and Lady Bond. On the 18th she defeated Pet in a race, three in five, to wagon. On the 25th she again tried conclusions with Pet, losing the second and third heats, winning the first, fourth and fifth.

June 3d she defeated Boston Girl, and on the 24th defeated Lady Suffolk and Pelham at two-mile heats, the Lady winning the second heat.

May 22d, Chataugua Chief, at Buffalo, N. Y., defeated Moscow and Stranger.

July 10th, at St. Louis, he defeated Rhode Island. On the 22d, at the same place, he was again victorious over the same opponent. This comprised his winning performances for the year.

April 23d. Green Mountain Maid, a chestnut mare, by Hambletonian, driven by F. J. Nodine, won her first race over the Union Course, defeating War Eagle and Lady Brooks. On the 27th, at the same place, she again defeated Lady Brooks.

May 9th, the pacer Roanoke, at New Orleans, paced a race to saddle against Joe Wilson, the latter winning the first and second heats in 2:24¾, 2:24¼, but in the third was behind the flag.

June 26th, Roanoke started at Louisville, Ky., against Tom Smiley and Tecumseh, winning in a six-heat race.

July 24th, at Columbus, O., he met Tecumseh for a purse of $1,000, and distanced him in the second heat.

Sept. 9th, he appeared again on Union Course, for the first time after the tour South, against Pet and Tecumseh, and it proved the greatest race regarding time that had ever been contested. Pet won the first heat in 2:19¼ and the second in 2:18¾, this being then the fastest pacing record, and the fastest mile ever made to harness or saddle. The third beat fell to Roanoke, and the fourth likewise, Pet being distanced, and in the fifth Tecumseh was also left outside.

Oct. 26th, he won his last race, defeating Cayuga Maid and Tecumseh. Time, 2:29, 2:30, 2:29¼.

Roanoke was a fast, game horse, his record being 2:26 to harness and 2:21½ to saddle, at a time when these figures stood very near the front of records.

Pet, who had headed the pacing records in 1851 with 2:21¼, and in 1852 reduced it to 2:18¾, had placed the mark where it remained for twenty-one years until Defiance placed 2:17¾ opposite his name in 1873. If this horse could pace so fast then with the clumsy vehicles, ordinary tracks, and the many disadvantages under which all horses labored, how fast would he have paced with all the advantages that the pacers of to-day have to bring out their speed? During 1852 Pet won three races, defeating Lady Suffolk and Jack Rossiter, at three-mile heats; also again defeating Pelham at three-mile heats, and in the last defeating Roanoke, Tecumseh, and Cayuga Maid.

Zachary Taylor won seven races during this year, and defeated, at different times, Jack Rossiter, Lady Suffolk, and Tacony, these comprising the fastest then on the turf.

Oct. 28th, O. Blennis won his only race of the year, defeating Kemble Jackson, Lady Brooks, and Pelham, at three-mile heats.

Gallant old Lady Suffolk won but one race during this year, her sun had nearly set, and at last nature and unflinching gameness had to give way to abuse and overwork, but as one star was declining another was just appearing on the horizon, and was destined to leave a shining track that will never be erased from turf history. Flora Temple, bay mare, 14½ hands, foaled 1845, by One Eyed Kentucky Hunter, dam Madam Temple, said to be by an Arabian, won her first race over a public course, in straight heats, defeating Brown Jim. Time, 2:43, 2:41, 2:43.

Nov. 10th she defeated Young Dutchman, reducing her record to 2:39.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Award the Honors Justly.

[Columbus in Chicago Horseman.]

The glory of a horse's achievements reflects honor upon the male lines of his ancestry; this is but meet and proper, and from the days of the Godolphin Arabian has been to the turf an unwritten law, that, like the ordinances of the Medes and Persians, change not with the year or to suit the fancy of some advocate of a favorite family, or the greed of some grasping writer who sees through his own spectacles. "Render unto Cæsar those things that are Cæsar's;" should any honor, however, be reflected upon the name of Anthony, pray do not yield to the bewitching beauty of Egypt's Queen and give the glory to Cleopatra, but leave with the rightful owner his share of fame.

The system of contorting and arranging pedigrees to suit one's particular fancy, is altogether wrong, and for the general good of the public is practiced by far too much. Such methods mislead the ignorant, or those but poorly versed in horse lore, and a skillful manipulator of blood lines can make black out of white, thus confounding the masses.

There is a wonderful amount of ignorance among the multitude regarding the subject they most converse on, *i. e.*, the horse and his breeding, and this ignorance is rendered still more dense by the diplomacy displayed by certain writers, or by the exhaustive treatises issued by stallion owners which pervert the truth, to the disadvantage of other stallions and to the glory of their own.

For the sake of classification, and in accordance with the unwritten law already spoken of, authorities on thoroughbred or trotting-bred horses have followed the plan adopted by civilized man, that is, the wife's family name is ignored, and in the eyes of the law the children are held to belong to the family of the father; thy bear his name and in order to have it changed, it is necessary in America to petition the General Assembly. Thus the descendants of John Smith in the male line are known ever after as Smith. While with horses, the get of Rysdyk's Hambletonian are called Hambletonians; of Almont, Almonts; of Bounie Scotland, Bonnie Scotlands; of imp. Mortemer, Mortemers. Again we say, it is but meet and just, and when any other rule is applied, its application is foreign to the well founded usages of the turf.

Some writers, however, go a great distance to obtain glory for their favorite family, or stallion, and one prominent case came before our attention, only a short time since a noted writer in an article on "Justin Morgan's roll of honor," figures the bay mare Adelaide, the bay stallion Guy Wilkes, and numbers of others as improbable examples, among the descendants of Justin Morgan.

As well might we claim that Abbotsford rightfully belongs to the Columbus family, or that Abdallah Boy's glory adds solely to the fame of old pacing Pilot, or that Alcyone reflects no credit upon Geo. Wilkes—but rather is a bright and shining example of imp. Buzzard's trotting proclivities.

A short study of the pedigree of Adelaide, teaches us that she was sired by Phil Sheridan, a son of Smith's or Young Columbus; while her dam was a daughter of Sam Houston, a grandson of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk, who in turn was a grandson of Justin Morgan; which breeding gives the sturdy daughter of the Canada stallion, one sixty-fourth of the blood of Justin Morgan. Young Columbus, being a son of Old Columbus, bequeaths to Adelaide one-eighth of the influence of his sire, which brings her much nearer the fountain head of this family, than did the former mathematical calculation bring her to Justin Morgan.

Throwing aside the law of honor in the male line, or through the male line, and making use of a small amount of head work, it is easily ascertained that Adelaide is eight times as much Columbus as Morgan.

Then again, to go farther with the pedigree under discussion, we learn that the dam of Young Columbus, Black Maria, was a daughter of Harris' Hambletonian, a grandson of imp. Messenger. This chain of evidence gives Adelaide one sixty-fourth of the worth of Messenger's blood, and of itself entitles her to the claim of being a Messenger, with the same grounds for assurance as did the first proposition make her a Morgan.

Supposing though, that The Munson mare, who was the dam of Harris' Hambletonian, was a daughter of imp. Messenger, as has been strongly claimed by her friends, we would then learn that Adelaide is one thirty-second Messenger, which array of figures would knock Justin Morgan's claims higher than a cocked hat.

By way of comparison, we stated that Abbotsford as justly belonged to the Columbus family as Adelaide to the Morgan, and to make plain our words, will give a short resume of the breeding of this justly celebrated California stallion. Abbotford is a son of Woodford Mambrino, his dam Columbia, a daughter of Young Columbus. This much of his pedigree brings Abbstsford even nearer the Columbus family, than did the breeding of Adelaide bring her to the Morgans; for we find that Abbotsford carries one-eighth of the blood of Old Columbus.

Then again, the ready writer classes all the descendants of Geo. Wilkes as personal reflectors of glory to Justin Morgan alone. If the offspring of the brown son of Hambletonian and Dolly Spanker, are to be called aught but Hambletonians, let them by all means be styled Clays, for the dam of Geo. Wilkes—she who nourished him into life, albeit the scamp was brought up on a bottle *a la* the baby of the nineteenth century—was a daugbter of Henry Clay.

Guy Wilkes might with more propriety he styled a Mambrino, than a Morgan, as his dam, Lady Bunker, was a daughter of Mambrino Patchen. Still again, he could with more authority be reckoned among the Clays, the Ganos, the Eclipse family, imp. Sour Crouts, First Consuls or the mischief knows not what else; while by the longest kind of odds we may write it down that Guy Wilkes is an honor to imp. Messenger and to no one else. Analyzing his pedigree, we find that through his sire he traces direct to Rysdyks Hambletonian—Abdallah—Mambrino and imp. Messenger; through Dolly Spanker he journeys back to Henry Clay—Andrew Jackson—Young Bashaw—Pearl—Fancy and imp. Messenger, while should we retrace our steps to begin anew with Andrew Jackson, we will find the pedigree to run back through Andrew Jackson's dam to Whynot—and to imp. Messenger.

Going over to the Mambrino Patchen side of the house, we find ourselves passing by Mambrino Chief—Mambrino Paymaster—Mambrino—to imp. Messenger; returning again to Mambrino Patchen, we follow the breeding of his dam until it carries us to Gano—American Eclipse—Millers Damsel—and imp. Messenger. A brief recapitulation proves that Guy Wilkes carries in his veins, seven times as much Messenger blood as Morgan, while Henry Clay blood exerts twice the influence of Justin Morgan.

Why not style Guy Wilkes a Bashaw, a Diomed, a Medley, a Shark, a Paymaster, a Whirigig, a Wildair, a Cub, a Bellfounder, a Rockingham, or, to be brief—a Godolphin Arabian? After all is said, Guy Wilkes is a member of the Abdallah family, and that is sufficient for all purposes.

Going still farther into the matter, let us examine the case of Proteine, who is credited to Justin Morgan through her granddam, a great, great granddaughter of the old horse.

Sally Chorister, the dam of Proteine, was a daughter of Mambrino Chief, a granddaughter of Blood's Black Hawk, and a great, great granddaughter of Old Pilot. In the breeding of Sally Chorister we find the blood of Mambrino Chief, represented by the fraction 1-2, the blood of Old Pilot by the fraction 1-16, Messenger 1-16, and Justin Morgan, 1-32.

Haven't the friends of Proteine a far better right to represent her as a member of the Pilot or Messenger families, than to class her among the Morgan?

While writing of this subject, we do not wish it understood that our preference rests with the Messengers or Bashaws, or that we have any antipathy to the Morgans. Far from it, for this article is simply intended to prove the absurdity of claiming everything for one's family and to demonstrate that all may add glory to their favorite stallion, should they leave the bounds of the law of hereditary and launch forth in the sea of American pedigrees.

In the intermingling of blood lines, it is possible for a skillful writer to bring all the virtues of all the families to bear upon some horses, and the doing of the same is not at all fair or just; let every family stand upon their merits and if one sees fit to cross the Abdallah with the Bashaw, or the Mambrino with the Canadian, all well and good, but let the offspring rank as the sire ranks, and thus preserve the chain unbroken.

The collector of the port of New York has recived an application from Mr. L. L. Lorillard for a remission of duties on the silver cup won by his brother Pierre's horse, Iroquois, at Stockbridge, on June 21, 1884. It was imported in August, but Mr. Lorillard has declined to pay the duties, claiming that the cup is a trophy and not dutiable. The collector has sent the application to Secretary McCulloch for his decision. Secretary Folger last year remitted the duties on James R. Keene's Ascot gold cup, and as Mr. Lorillard's case is precisely the same, it is thought that the application will be granted. The Stockbridge cup is valued at 300 sovereigns, or $1,500. The Stockbridge meeting is one of the most aristocratic in England. The Prince of Wales always nominates a horse for the race. In 1884, in compliment to Mr. Lorillard, he nominated Iroquois, who won by three lengths, beating Schoell, owned by Prince Soltykoff, and Magician, owned by Sir G. Chetwynd. Tom Cannon piloted Iroquois to victory.

In October last we announced that the officials of the leading jockey clubs, becoming tired of the abuses of bookmaking, meditated abolishing it this season, and reserving only auction and French mutuel pools. Some of that gentry and their admirers of the press ridiculed the idea. Saratoga has just come out with the announcement of "No bookmaking." Now let us hear from Monmouth, and the end of bookmakers owning horses in other people's names.—*Vigilant.*

The total number of entries to the stakes of the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association for two-year-old colts and fillies, foale of 1883, to be trotted at the Fall meeting of the association at Lexington, Ky., in 1885, is sixty-five. Twenty-one of this number, nearly one-third, are by sons of Geo. Wilkes.

An investigation of the facts show that 264 foals were got by Woodford Mambrino (2:21¼), which reduces the proportion of 2:30 performers to about four per cent., which is somewhat larger than the average of successful sires can show.

Lord Russell, a full brother to Maud S., could not be purchased for $50,000. He is standing as stallion at the famous breeding establishment at Woodburn.

The Turf Career of Lula.

Some weeks ago mention was made in these columns of the weanling filly Lulaneer, by Electioneer, dam Lula, which trotted a furlong, to harness, in 26 seconds, before she wae eight months old. Lula was twenty years of age when she foaled Lulaneer, and the following sketch of the old mare will be interest:

Lula was foaled in 1864 upon the farm of Col. Crockett, her owner, who then resided in Kentucky. She wae sired by Alexander's Norman, who was by the Morse horse, dam Kate Crockett, by imp. Hooten; 2d dam, Mary Blaine, by Texas; 3d dam, Fannie Esler, by Conn's Sir William. When quite young Lula was taken to Rock Island, Ill., the new home of Col. Crockett, and up to the time she was five years old she was used as a saddle mare. Col. Crockett frequently rode her in trips across the country buying cattle, but discovering that she was showing improved qualities of speed, he determined to place her in the hands of a professional trainer. The next year, when six years old, she was turned over to Sherman Perry, at that time a prominent Western handler. Her improvement in Perry's hands was quite marked, and in the Fall of the same year she trotted her maiden race at the fair of the Scott County Agricultural Association, then open at Davenport, Iowa. The purse was $1,000 and there was a field of five contestants. The green mare went off and won the first heat in 2:35. She lost the next two heats to Sleepy John, but won the fourth in 2:59. Sleepy John heat her the deciding heat, Albatross being third in the race. That same Fall she appeared at Iowa City, Keoknk and Canton, Ill. At the latter place she trotted against the chestnut stallion Logan and was defeated, although winning the first heat in 2:27¼. In 1871 she was let up and did not appear at all. The following year she was sold to Joseph Harker, of New York City, and her name changed to Lula. Mr. Harker campaigned her that year in the 2:27 class, but she was very unsuccessful, having started in five races, winning none. At Utica she won the first heat in 2:24¾, but behaving badly in the second was distanced. Her bursts of speed were wonderful, but she was too nervous to be reliable. In August, 1873, she trotted in the free-for-all race at Springfield, Mass., but only got fourth place. She was subsequently turned over to Green, who had charge of her up to her retirement from the turf.

Green started her at Prospect Park in September, 1873, and beat a field of four good ones with her, the best time being 2:24½. In 1874 she appeared at Cleveland, O., in the 2:24 class, and won, lowering her record to 2:20¼. Two weeks later, at Rochester, N. Y., she placed herself in the very front rank of trotters by capturing a third heat in 2:16¾. At Springfield, in August, she acted badly and was compelled to go to the stable after the first heat. Ten days later at Hartford, Conn., she was last in a field of four horses in the free-for-all race which was won by Goldsmith Maid. At Mystic Park, four days afterwards, she met Bodine and was defeated, notwithstanding she won the second heat in 2:18¼. In 1875, Green commenced the season with the mare at Cleveland, where she met Goldsmith Maid and American Girl, and finished second. The Maid won. At Buffalo, a week later, she defeated John Turner's Nettie, her only competitor, in straight heats, and it was this victory that placed Lula's name side and side with that of Goldsmith Maid. The time of the race was 2:22½, 2:18½ and 2:15. This performance, although a wonderful one, hardly prepared the country for what was to follow. At Rochester, five days after her race with Nettie, a great field of horses appeared in the free-for-all race. They were Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, Nettie and Lula. The Maid was a hot favorite, few thinking it was possible that the flighty, nervous temperment of Lula would more than counter-balance the speed of the peerless queen of the turf. In the first heat American Girl made the trotting as far as the three-quarter pole, at a rate of speed which, if kept up to the finish, would have carried her to the wire in 2:14, but here she gave it up, and Goldsmith Maid went to the front, winning the heat in 2:15¼. In the second heat the Maid led the way until reaching the homestretch, when Lula began to close the gap of five lengths which had separated her from the leader at the half-mile, and catching the leader at the distance stand, a neck and neck struggle ensued to the wire, Lula finally winning by little more than a head in 2:16½.

The third heat was a still more signal triumph for Lula. Making a bad break around the first turn and again on the backstretch, she was fully seven lengths behind when the Maid reached the half-mile in 1:07½, but, squaring herself, she seemed to fly rather than to trot, so agile, and graceful, and swift were her movements, and, passing the Maid at the distance stand, she won the heat by two lengths in 2:15½, having actually made the last half mile of the heat in 1:06. In the concluding heat Lula had the best of the start, and at the quarter she was two lengths ahead in 34 seconds. The half was reached in 1:07¼ and she trotted the third quarter in 32¾ seconds, a 2:11 gait. Just as she turned into the homestretch, however, she made a bad break, and Goldsmith Maid at once assumed the lead. Lula caught well, and settling quickly to her work another desperate contest between the rival leaders ensued down the homestretch, and gamely the great Maid, who was then eighteen years old, fought every inch of the way. There was no quitting, no flagging, no giving up, but at the finish of the then fastest fourth heat, and of the second fastest race that had ever been trotted, Goldsmith Maid was beaten under the wire only a head in 2:17. At Utica, a week subsequent to the noted contest at Rochester, the Maid turned the tables on Lula, winning in straight heats; American Girl was second. In the Fall of 1875, at Cincinnati, Lula trotted against time, 2:18, but lost. At Rochester, a few days later, she attempted to beat Goldsmith Maid's record of 2:14, and again lost, her actual time being 2:16½, 2:14¾ and 2:16. The day was windy and not favorable for fast time, and although not appearing as a record, the performance was really more wonderful than her race at Rochester. Lula went into Winter quarters that year with every promise of being a still greater mare the year following. The Centennial year, 1876, opened auspiciously for Green's prospects, but before the campaign had fairly started, Lula, in fact, two-thirds of his string went notoriously amiss. They accomplished comparatively nothing. The next year, Lula recovered some of her old form, but was unable to show anything near her former speed. She made her first appearance of the year at Fleetwood Park, in a free for-all race which was won by Nettie, as game and staunch a mare as ever man drew lines over. Lula was only moderately successful that year, and after further attempts to get her in condition she was permanently retired. She was bred to the noted stallion, Governor Sprague, and the result of the union was a bay filly, foaled in 1881, and since named Lula Sprague. She was afterwards bred to George Wilkes, the produce being a bay filly, Lula Wilkes, foaled in 1882. She was purchased by Gov. Stanford and was not bred in 1883. On Jan. 20, 1884, she dropped Lulaneer and was bred back to Electioneer.

Col. McDaniel's Early Life.

Col. David McDaniel, who died at Mobile on the 28th ult., was buried at the Magnolia Cemetery, about a half-mile from the Magnolia racecourse, where he had his horses quartered for the Winter. Since the funeral we have received a letter from George Quantrell, the Colonel's son-in-law, which gives several items in the old turfman's history not generally known. He was born in 1804, among the mountains of West Virginia, near a town called Wytheville, in Monroe county. His parents were poor, hard-working people, and up to his seventeenth year his life was one of hard labor on his parents' farm. They attempted to compel him to attend school in the Winter, when there was no work, but he would not submit to it. The first money he ever had to call his own was the proceeds of the sale of a little crop of grain which he had cultivated for himself after he had completed the day's work assigned him by his father. He carefully hoarded up every penny until he had saved enough to buy a horse. The natural bent of his taste was toward the turf, of which he had seen little, but still enough to fire his ambition. And so at seventeen he traded his horse, getting a hundred dollars to "boot," and started for Richmond. Here he began trading in stock until 1835, when he began his career as a turfman. His first racer was called Wm. Hurt, a son of Sir Charles, which ran at Lynchburgh in 1836. He also had an old horse called Pioneer, by Sir Charles, and a filly by Marion. But his first really great racer was the mare Vashti, by Leviathan. He also owned Frankfort, Carolina, Don Juan, Gov. Wickliffe and Lady Blessington, the dam of Countess and Duchess. His subsequent history in the North after the war is well known. While he was a very stern master, he was an over-indulgent parent. He left five children, three sons and two daughters, Mrs. Quantrell and Mrs. Garland Deadrick, of Memphis. Mrs. McDaniel died in 1878.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Ten Broeck and Longfellow, the famous stallions and thoroughbred sires, were weighed recently at Midway, Ky. Ten Broeck weighed 1,225 pounds and Longfellow 1,325.

The horses of the Dwyer brothers are trained in two divisions, but the entries for coming events are made in the name of the firm.

A foal was dropped in England at 3 A. M., Jan. 1st; that was luck for the owner.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Cough and Sore Throat.

In order that any disease may be better understood, a short description of the structures involved is necessary. We will, therefore, premise by saying that, at the back part of the mouth, and at the root of the tongue is situated the "pharynx," a cavity that receives the food from the mouth after mastication, and by its muscular power forces it into the œsophagus, or gullet. It is this part that is affected in sore throat when there is difficulty in swallowing. Closely connected with this cavity, and opening into it, is the "larynx," a cartilaginous box forming a short canal, or tube, which gives passage to the air during the act of respiration. It is situated at the upper extremity of the "trachea," or windpipe, and is suspended between, and attached to the extremities of the two horns of the "os hyoides," the bone of the tongue. In structure the "larynx" is a cartilaginous frame work, and is made up of fine pieces of cartilage. It is lined by a mucous membrane, which possesses an exquisite sensibility, an essential characteristic that distiugnishes it from the mucous membrane lining the trachea—this excessive sensibility being a provision of nature, that prevents solid or liquid particles from entering it and "going the wrong way" during the act of swallowing. The slightest touch upon it brings into play this sensibility, and causes an energetic excitement of the muscles of the larynx and chest, which produces a violent cough and expels the substance, the contact of which has occasioned the irritation of the membrane. Every one has experienced this irritation and knows by experience the excessive sensibility of the larynx. As thus constituted it is admirably adapted for guarding the entrance to the windpipe, and, generally speaking, a cough arises from some irritation of this part. Cough therefore may be considered a symptom of disease, rather than the disease itself—it denotes the presence of some irritation, and is, in fact, the noise made by the forcible endeavor to expel the cause of irritation. It consists in a spasmodic action of the muscles of expiration, whereby the air is violently expelled through the air passages, causing the peculiar sound called "cough." The back part of the month of the horse differs from that of other animals, in that the soft palate—the "velum palati"—is stretched across it, cutting off communication between the mouth and air passages. The pressure of a pellet of masticated food upon it causes it to open and admit passage to the œsophagus, but it closes again immediately, therefore the horse can only breathe through his nostrils; but by the spasmodic action of the cough the soft palate is forced open and the air is expelled through the mouth, as well as through the nostrils.

There are various descriptions of cough, such as the hard, soft, dry, moist, strong, weak and convulsive cough. But it will be sufficient to distingnish the short, dry, hacking cough of "heaves," which is familiar to every practical ear; the dry cough showing a deficient secretion of the mucous membrane of the air passages, and the moist cough showing an increased secretion. When cough accompanies a general affection of the system, it is of course merely one of the symptoms of the disease, and the disease itself must be attended to for its removal. Catarrh, or cold, as it is commonly called, is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nostrils and throat, or it may not extend beyond the nasal passages; it is quite as likely to be produced by alternation from cold to heat, as from the effects of a chill, as nothing is more common than for horses to be affected with catarrh and cough on being taken up from pasture and confined in the stable. In the majority of cases the treatment required is very simple—extra clothing, pure air in the stable, and a few bran mashes, in which three or four drachms of nitrate of potass may be dissolved, will generally be sufficient. But in some cases the inflammation may extend to the mucous membrane of the "pharynx" and "larynx," in which event the mouth is hot and dry at first; the throat is sore; there is an evident disinclination to swallow; the horse sips his water and moves it about with his lips, rather than drink it; and the cough becomes frequent and painful. Here the treatment must be more energetic, as the symptoms are more severe. The nostrils may be fumigated by means of a hot bran mash placed beneath the nose, or the animal may be made to inhale the steam from a pail of hot water; but on no account must the bran or hot water be too closely confined to the head—the moistened air must only be such as the attendant himself can inhale with comfort—and a stimulating liniment or a mild blister should be applied to the throat. Where swallowing is difficult it is dangerous to endeavor to force medicines down the throat of the animal by "drenching." The bowels should be kept open by soft diet, aided by injections, if necessary. Nitrate of potass may be mingled in the water, and much benefit may be derived from small doses of belladonna; this is best given in the form of the solid extract, and smeared on the back teeth. Acute laryngitis is sometimes a very serious disease, and is always dangerous, from the liability existing to rapid swelling of the mucous membrane and closure of the air passage, in which event death from suffocation would ensue. The symptoms indicating danger would be, a slight enlargement to be seen externally over the region of the larynx, and the animal very adverse to having the throat handled; the head carried awkwardly, as though the neck were stiff; a short cough at almost every inspiration; and, on applying the ear to the trachea, the harsh sound of the air passing through the diminished passage is distinctly heard; the breath is hurried and catching, and the nasal membrane almost of a scarlet hue. Warmth and moisture are pleasant and soothing to the inflamed parts, therefore the steaming, as before mentioned, should be continuously applied; but if it appears to distress the animal it should be applied for a short time again—applied, perhaps, again and again—and much benefit may be expected from hot fomentations to the throat externally. These are best applied by woolen rags dipped in hot water, wrung out and kept to the neck by means of an eight-tailed bandage. This is a piece of stout factory cotton, about a yard and a quarter long and fourteen or fifteen inches broad, three slits are to be made in each end of it, about a foot long. This makes four strips at each end; this is placed round the throat, and the ends tied together in front of the ears and over the poll, to support the hot rags. But if the distress is not relieved, the operation of tracheotomy may be the only means of saving the life of the animal. This consists in opening the trachea and inserting a tube in it for the animal to breathe through, until the swelling and stoppage in the air passage of the larynx can be removed. This, although apparently a very formidable operation, is not so in reality to the experienced veterinary practitioner, and as no one else would be likely to undertake it, a detailed description of it would not be of interest to the general reader. The operation is now so well known to all qualified veterinarians, that whenever suffocation is imminent from a closure of the upper air passages, little hesitation is felt in performing it.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Bran for Horses.

N. Underwood, Dixon, Ill., says: "I have been feeding my driving horse for several months on bran, and I find the horse in better condition than when fed on oats. I think she stands the work fully as well or better, and I have given her recently several severe drives. It makes the coat very glossy and bright, and the animal has all the life she had on the oat feed. I feed about as many pounds of bran as I did of oats, and use prairie hay. I feed the bran dry. I don't think it would do to wet it, as the saliva used with the dry bran is necessary to aid in digestion, etc. I have conversed with quite a number of gentlemen on this subject, and I find a good many who use bran and oats mixed, with good results. I met Mr. Hubbard, the Mankato miller, in Chicago a short time since, and in course of conversation this matter was brought up. I told him my experience, and I found he had been feeding his team horses bran for more than a year. He told me he had several heavy teams, and that they worked very hard, and that he had fed them no grain but bran for more than a year, and that now they are 'rolling fat,' and in perfect condition, and also his road horse the same. I have been asked if my horse did not sweat more freely with a hard drive, but I cannot see but she stands the drive fully as well if not better than with the oats."

Tight and continued reining causes pollevil, strains the deep-seated ligaments and muscles. It assists the causes productive of megrims, and induces vice, such as jibbing and rearing. This should be sufficient to discourage their use against anything that can be advanced in favor of their retention. We are told that it gives contour to the neck; but where breed is lacking no hearing-rein can remedy the defect by putting an arched crest upon a ewe-necked animal. Well, it keeps him up. Nonsense. The driver keeps his eye upon the animal he is driving, and at the slightest trip reminds his charge by a slight check, which has the effect, not of keeping him up, but of making him keep himself up. The reins, being held easily, though not carelessly, can be tightened or elongated to the easement of the horse when going down or ascending a hill, or to allow for the play of the head caused by the motion of the body. But the bearing-rein permits none of these. Do not think that when you see a noble horse standing in a carriage, tossing his head and champing his bit, that it is his pride. No; he is endeavoring to obtain a moment's cessation to the pain inflicted by his head being constrained by the short rein.

As a rule, it becomes necessary to delegate authority over the farm animals to the hired men, and unfortunately but very few who hire out in that capacity use the judgment and feel the responsibility they should. The coercive plan is the only one they know of or comprehend. In fact, they have not been trained to any other. Take horses as examples. Those used in the fire department of cities readily learn their duties and carry out their part without coercion. When an electric alarm strikes the bell in an engine house, the dropping of a weight, let loose by the electric current, looses the horses and they wheel quickly out of the stall, taking their station before the machine they are expected to haul. There is no coercion about this. It is strictly a manner of training. They are trained to know that what they do when out of the stall must be done in a hurry, and they rush to the fire, pulling heavily upon the bit. Do we ever see a fireman whipping his horses on the way to a fire? On the other hand, do you not always see them return from the fire as though all occasion for hurry was over? This is the result of education; not of coercion with the whip.

Because you have but a short distance to go is no reason why you can drive faster or put on a heavier load than usual. Such ideas are often entertained and acted upon by those who have not had the experience they ought to have with horses. To go two or three miles at too rapid a rate is much harder upon a horse than it would be to go five times as far if it was properly driven. If you want to get the full capacity out of your horses without injury, use judgment at the beginning of every task you impose upon them.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Stakee to Close March 1et—Monmouth Park Offers $125,000 to Turfmen—Trotting Horse Breeders' Stakes—The Eastern Boom in Racing—Steeplechaeing Looming Up—Deaths of Prominent Racing Men.

Any person at all skeptical as to the present standing of our American racing turf need only glance at the amount of money hung np hy the racing associations in the East. The magnitude of these operations at onr principal raceconrses is evidenced hy the prospectus of the Monmouth Park Association in the columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN for their Snmmer meeting of twenty-three days, from July 4th to August 25th, when the large amount of $125,000 added money will be giv•n. This, an average of $5,400 a day, and a total increase of $10,000 added money on last year. Last August the California racing stables of Baldwin, Stanford. Haggin, Todhnnter and others made a large number of entries to the stakes closing at that time that will he rnn during the coming Snmmer. These gentlemen are well aware that the stakes now open, to close March 1st, are equally valnable with those in which they have already entered, and that they will follow up their nominations with more entries to those now open is as certain as that the average racing man takes his stable where the most money is hnng np. Therefore we wonld especially call the attention of the other owners in California contemplating an Eastern campaign, Messrs. Porter Ashe, M. M. Allen, Stemler, Todhnnter, Winters, and Christy to the Monmouth Park Stakes. As a base of operations Monmouth Park is as favorable for a racing stable as any racetrack in this vicinity. From there, if a stable wishes to send horses to Brighton Beach it is only a few hours' trip, less than half a day. If to Saratoga, the Albany boat to Albany, and rail thirty miles, is short and safe transportation. California owners made large entries at Chicago. After that meeting closes on July 16th, there will be ample time to get to Monmouth Park in time to take part in three-quarters of the events there, the richest ones being nearly all in the middle and latter part of the meeting. Therefore, as sectional racing in and aronnd New York draws larger crowds, and makes heavier betting than anywhere in this State or any elsewhere, it is to the interest of those having good horses to come where they can win the most. Saratoga is to have *no bookmaking there this season*, and there are many who think it will affect the season adversely.

The National Trotting Horse Breeders' Association of this city also opens three stakes, to close March 1st, and he trotted for in 1887. The Annnal Nnrsery Stakes for three-year-olds, the Juvenile Stakes for three-year-olds, the get of stallions whose progeny never heat 2:30 np to the close of their third year, and the Everett Honse Stakes, for three-year-olds, for the get of stallions whose progeny never heat 2:45 at three yeara old or nnder. The novel conditions of these stakea shonld draw entries from your Coast, heyond a donbt, so many embryo trotters are in training.

The racing hoom is spreading in the wild West. At Kansas City a four-day race meeting is announced for June, nnder the auspices of the Inter-State Fair Association. At Little Rock, Ark., last week, the State Fair Grounds were sold to Hornibrook & Townsend for $42,000. They are well-known sporting men, and intend organizing a Jockey Clnh. The grounds are said to he eqnal to any in the Southwest, and there is a mile track and good hnildings thereon.

Bookmakers did not respond very briskly to the Hackett call for a meeting last week, to discnss the propriety of pencillers owning race horses, etc. Still, the fallnig thronph of this first direct effort to aholish what conld grow to be a great evil, prodnctive of immense harm to the turf as an institution, does not settle the matter hy any means. Shonld the associations in this immediate vicinity decide for this season not to follow Saratoga's example of doing away with hookmaking entirely, and trust to the loss of revenne heing connterhalanced by the increased sales of anction and mntuel poola, also deferring for a time the contemplated check of this hnsiness, hy strict rnles bearing on the same, onr heavy operators hereahonts will do well to keep their skirts clear from even the least breath of snspicion, for snch in the present state of public feeling in this matter would prove fatal to them. It must seem patent to most any nnprejndiced person, and is a self-evident fact to more than one intelligent hookmaker in this self-same town of Gotham, hy their own word of month, that a hookmaking hnsiness, jndicionsly and earefnlly managed, is in itself profitable enongh in the long rnn, withont going into the supplementary hnsiness of owning and managing racehorses. Each are separate nndertakings, and where the one bears so directly on the other, where the one offers so many chancea and opportnnities to wrong doing, in connection with the other, it would he mnch hetter for the strong-minded, straightforward men in the bookmaking profession to voluntarily give np one or tbe other, and become either a hookmaker or a horse-owner. Not try to do both. The small fry would he qnick to follow the example set them.

Steeplechasing hids fair, thanks to the gentlemen comprising onr hnntiug clnbs, to become in the near future as popular, well conducted and successful, hoth from a sporting as well as pecnniary point of view, as the great cross-country gatherings across the "big pond." There is no reason why—if the pnblic next May set the seal of approval on this needed elevation of that, until last season, comparatively neglected adjunct of regular sport—these meeting should not he extended to Fall reunions as well aa those in the early days of the years, and we helieve that snch is the intention of the Rockaway Hnnt if its liherality and enterprise meet with the deserved recognition. The operations of last year were "feelers" one might say, to get at the state of the pnblic mind in regard to cross-country racing, and while in several cases the experiment was a failnre financially, still it was demonstrated that snccess was within reach heyond a reasonable donht, if only the proper class of horses conld he obtained. To this end, therefore, the present year's larger scale of operations is greatly directed, and ouce owners and trainers nnderstand that these hunt meetings are to he permanent affairs, twice a year, then they will eschew cripples and hegin to ednoate fairly good horses over the timber. In Ireland they *breed* jumpers from the well-known strains of hlood that reprodnces, apparently, this quality, generation after generation, but in this country so many sires are credited with winners at the illegitimate that it is hard to say what strain predominates. Perhaps old Lexington, through his grandsons, Diavolo and Corove', hy Jonesboro; Trouhle, hy Ulverston; Distnrhance, by Chillicothe; Limestone, Redman, Glasgow, and Jim McGowan, each hy War Dance; Bullet, by Bulletin; Resolute, by Revolver; Deadhead, by Julius; and Charlemagne, by Pat Malloy, can point to more good ones at this game than any other one of onr native stallions; hut then more of his son's get were trained those daye than the progeny of any other families. Latterly, however, Glenelg, Bonnie Scotland, Great Tom, Helmbold, Hnrrah, King Alfonso, Springhok, and others are credited with winners "between the flags," and it is very likely that education and schooling has more to do in this country as yet with prodncing good performers than hreeding. If, however, the enterprise and liberality of the Rockaway, Meadow Brook, Essex County, and our other turf clubs, has the effect of permanently raising the standard of this decidedly interesting and exciting sport, they will earn the thanks of the race-going community, to whom three-fourths of the so-called steeplechases on onr regular race tracks are weary farces, generally between crippled horses, nnfit for further service on the flat. Therefore we feel that we voice the general sentiment when we wish the Rockaway gentleman a grand success in their nndertaking. If ably followed up by their coadjntors of Meadow Brook, as now intende l, and perhaps Essex county also, in their joint-combination meeting of May 9th-16th, it is reasonably certain that the attractions offered will draw the pnblic to Rockaway in force if the weather is favorable. The entries to the stakes that closed on the 2d are numerous, and other additional stakes are in contemplation.

Mr. Daniel Swigert, of Elmendorf Farm, Ky., has recieved word from Mr. J. B. Haggin of California that he will send three of his best mares from his Sacramento ranch to he bred to Mr. Swigert's English stallion, Prince Charlie. This is enterprise, indeed, sending mares 2,500 miles to be hred! The Californians are branching out in more ways than one.

Death has been bnsy among prominent racing men. Col. McDaniel, Col. W. H. Johnson, W. G. Samnel Powers, of Decatnr, Ill., and lastly Col. Chas. L. Hunt, of St. Louis, have all been gathered to their fathers.

Col. William H. Johnson's death at Gallatin, Tenn., was from Bright's disease of the kidneys, not paralysis, as at first reported. Few men connected with the running turf of the United States were better known than Col. Johnson. Besides being for many years President of the Nashville Blood Horse Association, he figured on almost every course in the country as starter and in the jndges' stand. At the inangnral meeting in St. Lonis in 1878 he acted as starter. In 1879, during the second meeting at the same place, he pnrchased for Pierre Lorillard from Messrs. Bowen & Clay, the chestnnt colt Wallenstein, foaled 1877, by Waverley, out of Lady Wallenstein, the price being $9,000. He made a second pnrchase for Pierre Lorillard, at St. Lonis, a year later, when he bought of Geo. W. Darden & Co. the bay filly Aranza, foaled 1878, by Bonnie Scotland, ont of Arizona, paying $12,000 for her. Negotiations for Aranza were carried on by wire between St. Lonis and Nashville, the owners being at the St. Lonis meeting, while Col. Johnson remained at Nashville. The sale was not completed, however, until Col. Johnson went on to St. Lonis. Col. Johnson was thoroughly posted in racing laws, and the disputes of turfmen were frequently referred to him for settlement. Being very familiar with the blood lines of all the racing stock of the country, and possessing fine conversational powers, his company was one of the most enjoyable features of the meeting that he attended. He was 60 years old.

Our Australian dates of Jan. 3d are in reality several days older, the mail steamer of the P. M. S. S. Co. leaving Sydney on the 28th or 29th of December. They jnst miss, therefore, by a short few days the result of the great race for the Champion Stakes, three miles, rnn on New Year's Day.

The Australian Jockey Clnh appears determined to do all in its power to enconrage the early racing of two-year-olds, and during the next season wonderfnlly rich prizes will be offered. Snch a course, they say, is a step in the right direction, and think it will he welcomed by colonial breeders, whose yearlings will he sure to realize higher prices in conequence.

PACIFIC,

NEW YORK, Feh. 10th, 1885.

Trottere for Montana.

Messrs. Hnndley & Prewitt, of Helena, Montana, have purchased of Dr. C. H. Mack, of Walla Walla, W. T., the following trotting stock for their hreeding establishment:

Mattie, bay mare, hy Bellfounder, together with sucking and yearling colt hy Alwood, son of Almont.

Majorie, chestnnt mare, by Bellfounder, with colt hy Alwood.

Balmoral, bay mare, by Bellfonnder.

Silversides, gray mare, hy Bellfonnder, with colt hy Alwood.

Helen Marr, cheatnut mare, hy Bellfonnder, with yearling and snckling colt hy Alwood.

Heleothrope, hay mare, hy Bellfounder, with foal hy Alwood.

Tallter, hay mare, hy Bellfonnder, with two colts hy Alwood.

Belle Brown, hay mare, hy Bellfounder, with two colts hy Alwood.

Countess, hlack mare, hy Bellfounder.

Samantha roan, by Bellfounder, with two colts by Alwood.

Africa, black mare, hy Alwood, dam hy Bellfonnder.

Mrs. H., bay mare, hy Alwood, dam Morning, hy Bellfonnder.

Agues, hy Alwood, dam Mattie, by Bellfounder.

Mules in America.

Mules were not much used until Gen. Washington introdnced them at Mount Vernon in 1783, as less liable to disease, requiring less food and being better adapted to slave labor than the horse. Up to this period scarcely any mules were to he found in the Union. A few had heen imported from the West Indies, hnt they were of diminntive size and of little valne. As soon as Washington's views on this subject were known abroad he received a present from the King of Spain, of a jack and two jennies, selected from the royal stud at Madrid. The jack, called the Royal Gift, was sixteen hands high, of a gray color, heavily made and of a sluggish disposition. At the same time the Marquis de Lafayette sent ont a jack and jennies from the Island of Malta. The jack, called the Knight of Malta, was a superb animal, of a hlack color, with the form of a stag and the ferocity of a tiger. Washington availed himself of the hest qualities of the two jacks by crossing the hreeds, and hence obtained a favorite jack, called Compound, which animal nnited the size and strength of the Gift with the high conrage and activity of the Knight. The jacks arrived at Mount Vernon in about the year 1788. The General bred some very snperior mules from his coach mares, sending them from Philadelphia for the purpose. In a few years the estate of Mount Vernon became stocked with mules of a superior order, rising to the height of sixteen hands, and of great power and usefulness, one wagon team of four mules selling, at the sale of the General's effects, for $800.

Volunteer and Hie Dam.

Mr. Bnshey, of the *Turf Field and Farm*, recently visited Walnut Grove Farm, the home of Wm. Alden Goldsmith, and called npon old Vounteer:

In a sheltered yard which caught the warmth from the sonth, I found Volunteer. He seemed to enjoy his little circnlar tramp in the snow, and his coat looked healthy and his eyes clear. His teeth are firm and he masticates his food. He is thirty-one years old, and, although his hack is hadly down, he has plenty of vitality. He has the prominent, ohlique shoulders of his sire, Hambletonian, and the finish and hard steel-like legs of his dam, Lady Patriot. He measnres eight inches more from jaw to shoulder-hlade than Hamhletonian, hnt is only two inches longer from withers to root of ear than was his sire. Among the memories which give him solace when he stands in a dreamy attitude, doubtless is one of the day he trotted on the road in front of the house against the ex-Queen of the Turf, Goldsmith Maid, driven hy Bodine, and left her in the rear. Bodine was surprised nearly out of his hoots. With his twenty-three sons and daughters in the 2:30 list, including St. Julien, Gloster, Alley, Huntress and Driver, and those of his male and female descendants, to say nothing of the ones now ready to assert their standard worth, he ranks among the greatest of speed-producing sires of the land. His progeny will stand pinching. They do not show the white feather, and this is a quality which no circuit traveler will ever think of nnderrating. Volnnteer was weakened some last Summer by heing conpled with old mares; still, he has five weanlings, or rather yearlings, at Walnut Grove. Mr. Goldsmith will not allow him to serve any ontside mares this year. He will hreed him to a few of the youngest and most vigorons of his own.

Of the early history of the old horse and his dam he says:

Mr. Goldsmith believes in the thorongbbred fonndation for the trotter, and he is of the opinion that many of the crosses classed as nnknown in great performers were really thoroughbred. He holds that Abdallah, sire of Hambletonian, waa nearly, if not entirely, thoronghbred, and he was an admirer of Mr. Rysdyk's horse from the very first, although a coolness sprang np between the two men when Volnnteer was pnrchased and taken to Walnnt Grove. The Lewis Hnlse mare was hronght to Orange county by a peddler, and left there with a challenge to rnn or trot against any mare, gelding or stallion in the neighborhood. Her blood is not known, hut she had every appearance of being a thoroughbred, and Mr. Goldsmith thinks she was a thoroughbred. She lngged on the bit, which made her an unpleasant driver at full speed, hnt she trotted a mile in harness in hetter than 2:30. She was fast under saddle and had participated in many rnnning races. She did not mind in the least a drive from Goshen to Newburgh and hack the same day. She was hred to young Patriot, a strictly thoroughbred horse, and prodnced Lady Patriot. Her ladyship was a bay, foaled in 1850, and she was mated with Hamhletonian, and dropped Volunteer in the Spring of 1854. When four years old, Volnnteer passed into the hands of Mr. R. C. Underhill, of Brooklyn, L. I., and was driven for four years on the road.

He trotted a mile on the Union Conrse in 2:32, and had he been regnlarly trained, he wonld have been very fast. In 1862, when he was eight years old, Mr. Goldsmith purchased him, and the price paid has never heen made public. The yonng stallion was taken to the old Stony Ford track, Mr. Backman not then being its owner, and Bill Cammeyer drove him the first quarter in 36 seconds, and the second quarter in 35 seconds, making the half in 1:11. The npper turn was sharp and badly graded, and the horse was pulled up on it, hecanse, as Cammeyer said, he was afraid to ride around it so fast. Mr. Goldsmith held the watch himself. At the Goshen Fair that same Autnmn, Volunteer, driven to wagon, was started for the prize offered for Orange connty stallions, and one of his competitors was the gray stallion Confidence, with a record of 2:28. Confidence had been smuggled into the county and hred to a mare so as to render him eligihle for the prize, and he was looked npon as a sure winner. The dust was very deep, the track having jnst been made over from a third to a half-mile circuit, and it was slow as a country road. Mr. Goldsmith drove Volnnteer, and he let him take it easy the first heat, making the mile to wagon in 2:49. Confidence then came ont to snlky, and he was timed a mile in 2:48. Volnnteer was given a second trial, and he was allowed to go well within himself the first half, which was turned in 1:22½. He was then shook np a little, and he trotted the second half in 1:13¾. The enthnsiasm was tremendous. The shout which went up over the 2:09¼ of Maud S. was not more earnest. No horse came within twelve seconds of this time, and Volunteer marched off with the prize. As Mr. Goldsmith, sitting there in the firelight, recalled the incident, his voice trembled and his form shook with emotion. I can well helieve that it was a deeply exciting as well as a very prond day for him. Five years later, at Hartford, Volnnteer trotted a half-mile to wagon in 1:09. His gait was low and stealing, and it carried him over the ground at a rapid rate.

When Mr. Rysdyk owned Lady Patriot he recommended her to a cnstomer as a mare lookiug like a thoroughbred, and as being as near one as could he found. Mr. Goldsmith paid $200 for her, and sold her to Mr. Edwin Thorne for $500, with the understanding that if her next foal came a filly $100 shonld be dednoted. She had thrown three horse colts, Volunteer, Hetzel's Hamhletonian and Green's Hamhletonian to Mr. Rysdyk's horse, and Mr. Goldsmith was so cock-snre that the next foal would he a colt that he readily signed the compact. Mr. Rysdyk was irritated over the purchase of Volnnteer and his transfer to Walnut Grove, and he refused to serve Lady Patriot nntil Mr. Thorne wrote him that the mare belonged to him. Then he took the fee, and the foal came a filly, thus cutting down the purchase money of the mare to $400. The filly was snbsequently christened Heroine, and she became the dam of Ariadne and Hero of Thorndale. Mr. Thorne owned Lady Patriot until she died in 1876, and she prodnced for him, among others, Sentinel, Sharpshooter and Marksman. She was a mare of the resolute type, and she imparted to all her produce good feet and legs and the vital essence which lives through divided heats.

An error occurred in the advertisemeut of the trotting atallion May Boy in our advertising department last week, when by the omission of a paragraph the hreeding of Whipple's Hamhletonian was made to read "by Rysdyk's Hambletonian" instead of "by Guy Miller," as it should have been. This is May Boy's first aeason as a public stallion, and he is one of the most richly bred trotters on the coast.

C. A. Lightner, Esq., of Augusta County, Va., has purchased of Col. John D. Stewett, of Rockbridge County, same State, a hrown yearling colt by Sam Purdy, dam hy Alroy (thoroughbred), second dam nnknown. Price paid, $500 cash.

Old Boston.

John Alcock writes the *Turf, Field and Farm* from Glasgow, Kentucky, a acreed abont the sire of Lexington:

"I see in your 'Origin of the Blooded Horse' that yon claim for Boston the title of immortal. He deserves all that you say, for take him all in all, he never had his equal. He was the best racehorse the world ever produced. When Fashion beat him he was nine years old and had been in the stud. I had once three good horses—Decatur, Bailie Peyton and Lady Clifden. I ran first one and the other against him, three and four miles, but they were no match for him, bnt they conld, and did, beat all other competitors. Boston was nnkind occasionally, and consequently was beaten a few times by rank outsiders that ordinarily wonld have no chance with him. But when he was properly balanced, there never was a horse his equal. He was a good quarter horse, and could stay the distance. The day he beat Charles Carter over the old Union Conrse, it was evident that he could have run in 7:20. Tracks were not fixed for time then as they are now. Had he run over the prepared track that Ten Broeck had at Lonisville, and had been forced ont, I believe that he could have gone four miles in 7:10 or better. Neither Diomed, Sir Archy nor any other horse ever bred like him. You know that Dr. Warfield was an extensive breeder. He bred to every prominent horse in the country, ont there was never a Lexington in his family nntil he bred to Boston. I rode a number of his horses and know. In addition to his age and having been in the stud when Fashion beat him, he was not in condition for the race. Mr. Taylor, who was a timid man, told me that he was short of work; that Col. Johnson failed to come in time, and that he feared to take the responsibility of giving him snch work as they knew he needed. I say again, the world has never seen old Boston'a eqnal as a racehorse and sire, and never will. When all the racing was long heat races, horses that are now classed as racehorses were thrown aside as worthless."

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

L. M., Molalla, Oregon.

Will yon please give me the information I wish? I have a mare—very old, probably 25, her teeth are nearly worn off beyond use. She raised a colt last season; on Dec. 1st I began to wean it. She was at that time in very thin flesh, although I had given her every attention possible. From the time I separated her and her colt she has rapidly failed until now I fear she will not "go through." She does not eat hay scarcely at all, refuses nearly every kind of feed I may offer. She has diarrhæa much of the time; the only thing she seems to want to eat is the short Winter grass in pasture. Her hair is rough and long, and she has every appearance of being decidedly out of fix. What treatment wonld you advise?

Answer—With so old a mare it is very doubtful if any treatment will succeed, bnt inasmuch as she raised a foal last year there is a chance for her to have another. The incisors may be so long as to prevent mastication and in that case shortening the front teeth may prove beneficial. The grinders may also want attention and shonld there be sharp points to round the inside of the cheeks the file should be used. When the teeth are attended to, shonld she refuse to eat dry grain, give it ground or boiled. We would recommend postponing breeding her until the Spring grasses came, in hopes that she would be in better order. While so weak and thin it is extremely doubtful if she could be stunted, and if so the foal would, in all probability be worthless.

Foals.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Feb. 8th, 1885, brown filly, star in face, off hind foot white, by Joe Daniels, dam Rebecca, by Hnbbard, from Electra, by imp. Eclipse.

Feb. 16th, bay colt, white mark one inch long in forehead, by Kyrle Daly, dam La Favorita, by imp. Glenelg, from Edeny, by Lexington.

TROTTERS.

Feb. 5th, bay filly, star in face, by Algona, dam The Root mare, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

Feb. 7th, black colt, near fore foot white, both hind feet white, and strip in face, by Black Prince, dam Black Lodi mare, by Lodi.

Feb. 8th, chestnnt filly, by Algona, dam Sally Come Up, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

Feb. 13th, bay filly, donble curl in forehead, by Algona, dam Flora McDonald,

Feb. 15th, chestnut filly, star in forehead, by Algona, dam Sister to Dido, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

Feb. 16th, brown colt, by Algona, dam Drew Girl, by Winthrop.

Two of the aged mares on Fairlawn died on the 6th. One was Mag Ferguson, 16 years, by Mambrino Chief, dam by Gray Eagle, the great four-mile race horse. She was the dam of Piedmont, 2:17¼, and of Almont Eagle, record 2:27, last season, after half a dozen years in the stud. The other was Lady Turner, 26 years, by Mambrino Chief, dam by Gray Eagle. Sbe was one of the oldest Mambrino Chief mares in Kentucky and was the dam of Alta, 2:23¾, sire of Roger Hanson, 2:28½, and Stranger, 2:29¼.

Mr. Corbitt has decided to modify the terms in regard to the services of Guy Wilkes, and allow mares that do not prove in foal to be returned the next season free, provided the horse has not in the meantime been sold or removed from the State. Wilkes' book is nearly fnll.

The catalogne of Mr. Haggin's annual sale at Rancho del Paso is in the hands of the printers and will be ready on the 1st proximo. Copies may be had on and after that date by application either at the ranch, to Killip & Co., the auctioneers, or to this office.

The first Kyrle Daly foal dropped in California appeared at Rancho del Paso last Monday. It is a bay colt, dam La Favorita, by imp. Glenelg, from Edeny, by Lexington.

Lem Ullman, the programmer, has gone into the saloon bnsiness in Philadelphia with George Scatterpool.

DEAR SIR: I will say unhesitatingly that it is the best bit I have ever used, and I have tried every kind that is advertissd. Hoping you will meet with great snccess in the disposal of the rightly named Perfection Driving Bit, I remain,
Yonrs truly, E. E. FROST, Worcester, Mass.

The Swelling List.

One hundred and three (103) horses trotted in 2:25 or bet ter for the first time in 1884. Fifty-five (55) of these trotters were new to the 2:30 list, and three of them, Butterfly, Guy Wilkes, and A. V. Pantlind, scored their best miles in 2:20 or better. Comparing the figures of 1884 with those of 1883, we note a wide difference. For instance, the number of new-comers in the 2:25 list of 1883 was sixty-eight, thirty-seven of whom had never before beaten 2:30, showing an increase of eighteen (18) in 1884. Up to 1870, fifteen years ago, the entire 2:25 list had bnt twenty members. In 1883 the aggregate was five-hundred and sixty-two, the sum total to date being six hundred and sixty-five (665). As we before observed, the 2:30 list is becoming so cumbersome, and represents a rate of speed which in this progressive day is ordinary, that it will be necessary to raise the standard. This measnre will be fonnd imperative at the present rate of progression.

Twenty-eight (28) of the old members of the 2:25 list lowered their marks in 1884, notably Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Maxy Cobb, and Phallas. Prominent among those that distinguished themselves during the past season are Butterfly, Harry Wilkes, Don Carlos, Montgomery, Kenilworth, Thornburg, Young Rolfe, Belle F., Belle Echo, Catchfly, Clemmie G., Fides, Pilot Knox, Paucoast, King Almont, and King Wilkes.

In a previous issue of *The Spirit* we submitted the standing of the leading families having new members in the 2:30 list. The 2:25 division shows no material change. Of the new members of the list, forty-nine are Hambletonians, with the largest credit to George Wilkes. The Mambrino Chiefs follow with thirteen, the Clays with five, and Blue Bull and Vermont Black Hawk with four each. Two or more each are credited to the Morrill, Hiatoga and Toronto Chief families.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

John Campbell, the owner of Richball, tells the Chicago *Horseman* something about Splan to get even for what the latter said about him. Campbell says that last Snmmer when Splan first drove Minnie R., with the running mate Firebrand at the Chicago meeting, he (Campbell) talked a good deal about how much he thought of the runner, and how careful he was of him, etc., and asked Splan to see that the horse was well looked after. After the first trial Campbell went to the stable. The "rubbers" were fussing over Minnie R., while poor Firebrand stood unnoticed. Campbell jumped aronnd when he saw this and pitched into Splan for it. "Heavens, John," said he, "what are yon doing, why don't you look after that runner?" Splan wheeled aroud, threw np both hands and fairly shouted, "Great Governor, does that infernal runner have to be cooled ont too?" Campbell said that afterwards Firebrand was always rubbed ont and taken good care of.

A. T. Jackson's bay gelding Ed inadvertently dropped into the list last Saturday by trotting a mile at the Bay District in 2:29¾. Ed is a son of Erwin Davis, was qnite a trotter when a colt, and is a very handy horse indeed.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*	*								*	*
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

The shooting season draws rapidly to a close in the field and on the marshes, and Saturday and Sunday will be the last attempt of our amateur hunters to get either a bag of ducks or quail. As the open season for quail ends on 1st proximo, perhaps the end of this week will offer the last opportnnity to many to have a qnail shoot, and we hear of quite a nnmber of parties going ont for that pnrpose. The favorite places selected will be Belmont, Marin conuty, the Sierra foothills, the Coast Range and a few places in Alameda county. We wish our friends a pleasant and successfnl trip.

The Alameda and California Wing Club each had official meetings during the week, but not in time for us to give the reaults. In the former the great shoot for the handsome Greener donble-barrel shotgun, presented by Mr. Bndd, Alleghany City, Penn., to the Club, will be arranged, the conditions of which, as we at present understand them, will be hard upon the clean-score members. That is just as it should be. Below we give the action of the Club towards Mr. Greener, who presented the Clnb with a handsome bound volume of his own works on the gun, and towards Mr. Baird for the preseut of one Greener's $150 guns. Both resolutions speak well for the Club:

To Mr. W. W. Greener, London, England:

In behalf of and at the request of the Alameda County Sportsman's Clnb the undersigned members, appointed by our club as a committee for the purpose desire to tender you a vote of thanks in acknowledging the reception of your gift to the club, which expresses the feeling of each and every member.

Though far from the shores of England your name and guns are as thoroughly well known among our sportsmen here as in your own vicinity. In fact the name "Greener" is a household word among California sportsmen. Your token of remembrance of our clnb will be esteemed and cherished by the members, and will be in the future as in the past relied upon as the standard authority in any and all matters relating to the sportsman's weapon.

Permit us, sir, in behalf of the Alameda County Sportsman's Clnb, to again tender you a sincere, hearty and earnest vote of thanks. Signed: A. W. Haveus, C. R. Yates, Chas. Tuttle, Committee.

To Mr. M. Baird, Alleghany City, Penn.:

In behalf of and at the request of the Alameda County Sportsman's Clnb the undersigned members, appointed by our club as a committee for the purpose, desire to tender you a vote of thanks in acknowledging the reception of your gift to the club, which expresses the feeling of each and every member.

Though far from the shores of England the name of "Greener" and his guns are as thoroughly well known among our sportsmen here as in London itself. In fact, the name "Greener" is a household word among California sportsmen. Your token of remembrance of our club will be esteemed and cherished by the final possessor most heartily when decided at the "30 yard score," and with the victor each and every member will likewise unite in best wishes for the health and prosperity of the donor.

Permit us, sir, in behalf of the Alameda County Sportsman's Clnb, to again tender you a sincere, hearty and earnest vote of thanks. Signed: Haveus, Yates, Tuttle, Committee.

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 1885.

From Los Angeles.

We make the following qnotation from a letter from a member of the Los Angeles Gun Clnb. It says: "First, let me tell you, that Mr. Lagowski, of the Clay Pigeon Company, is here and has been down on the Alameda, Bishop's ranch, camping out and enjoying our duck shooting, which this season has been very good both at Balloona, our preserve, and elsewhere throughout the southern counties. He has been piloted round and entertained in the name of the club without any special instructions from the members, by brother ——, but as he takes care not to let the members see the gentleman or be introduced to him, the boys are not very well pleased in the matter. I do not think he has been introduced to three members of the club. I have just learned from Mr. Vignolo, that the hunting bitch sent by Mr. Briggs to Mr. Joe Taggart has had seven nice pups, by Col. Mayberry's Gunner. Several gentlemen living in and several strangers visiting the town have been down at our preserve and always had good sports, bags of fine duck, ranging from one to three dozen, always being made. These attentions have been given officially by the club. Good shots received particular attention. A Mr. Walker, from Montana, was down last Sunday and he proved a splendid shot. He is so much pleased with our country that he has sent for his family and intends to settle here and if possible get into our club. Our markets are full of game-ducks, geese, snipe, quail and rabbits. There is one thing I wish to call your attention to. It is this. While all responsible parties shooting have not been able to make big bags of quail, say a dozen or two, yet other parties supplying the market bring in from twelve to twenty-four dozen *a day*. I and other members of the Club have examined into the latter, and we find the wings of each bird broken, but no marks of shot on any. Is not this pretty plain proof that they have been trapped? Next week, I believe, the matter will be brought before the Club and the whole business ventilated thoroughly. If the thing turns out as I expect I pity all the law-breakers connected. We had a photo of our Clnb taken last week, when finished I will send you one, The article you wrote in regard to our Club in your paper some weeks ago was much liked and appreciated by the members. In fact all your articles in reference to Los Angeles and its future, were generally much liked and thoroughly indorsed even by those not personally acquainted with you. It is somewhat strange in spite of the professed enthusiasm and devotion of our local papers that they have not noticed any of your articles. At least I have not seen any notice. But it is not election time now, that makes a great difference in some newspaper men. Give us some more. Kind regards to all.

Yours respectfully, NIMROD.

A letter from Mr. Spooner, of Stockton, 16th inst., gives but a poor account of the shooting prospects of that section, and that there, as here, the season is about over. One paragraph which affords poor reading we quote: "Long talk with ——, of the foothills the other day while I was finishing some work for him. He says the quail are being poisoned by many of the ranchers, and owners of land forbid hunting, and the deer are being decimated entirely." There is only one way to answer this, and that is, by stating what the law says in reference to this poisoning process. Sec. 630 of the game laws, says: "Any person who in the counties of Santa Clara, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz, or San Mateo uses or distributes phosphorous upon any land or ground between the first day of March and the first day of November, in any year, is guilty of a misdemeanor." The object of this clause, as we understand it, was to prevent the indiscriminate use of poison, by which many game birds and animals were destroyed, although the destruction of squirrels only was sought. The members of the gun clubs of Stockton have the whip in their own hands to punish such poisoners. If they don't take proper legal measures to protect their local game, they may rest assured no one else will. This is one of the duties of such clubs, and because it is so, we suppose the duty is too often neglected by them.

Horrified.

We took Palmer O'Neil, his wife, sister-in-law, Mr. Bremer, of Medford Fancy Goods Co., New York, and Mr. E. T. Allen, of this city, through underground Chinatown on Monday night, and gave them a dose of human filth and degradation they won't soon forget. The ladies stood it out bravely, determined to see it all. Great God! what a sight it was! How the citizens of San Francisco submit to such a wrong, is just what the ladies in this case, like many others, could not understand. In truth, underground Chinatown is worse now than it was ten years ago, because there are so many more wretched slaves buried in it. What a disgrace to our municipal government, to our civilization, our religion and laws! If there was any money in cleaning this accursed plague-spot of the world, of course it would be different. As it is anything goes in Chinatown. Officer Travers was our conductor, and we have to thank him for his courtesy and efficiency as a pilot. There are four more New York people anyhow who now understand the Chinese question.

The Santa Barbara *Independent* says: "Wild hogs are plentiful on Santa Rosa Island. A party of otter hunters recently left several valnable skins on the island while they went to San Miguel and back, and imagine their surprise when they went to look for their skins and found them all devoured by the wild hogs."

Why don't they kill the hogs? They make good sport as long as a man keeps out of reach of their teeth.

Mr. Bremer is succeeding admirably in the sale of his dog collars, a description of which we gave in our last issue. During the week he has filled some very large orders. This does not surprise us, for the more the collars are seen the more they are admired. Mr. Bremer returns home on Monday, delighted with his trip to California.

"Lucky Shots."

The following, which is copied from the *Forest and Stream*, shows that luck is an important element in shooting, as it is in nearly every department of sport. We have known instances fully as remarkable as the instances given. Many years ago, when there were plenty of deer in Northern Pennsylvania, a friend of ours, a young lawyer practicing in Montrose, Susquehanna Co., was driving on the Choconut creek road. In places the hills incroached on the "bottoms" along the creek until there was only room for the road between the steep grade and the water. At one of these places a boy who had a gun accosted him with the request that he would shoot a deer which was in plain view not more than one hundred yards from where the wagon stood. It was a magnificent big buck with spreading antlers and as he stood broadside to them he bore a striking resemblance to Landseer's famous picture, The Monarch of the Glen.

Our friend took the gun and when crawling through the log and brush fence, with the muzzle in front of him, a twig caught the trigger and the charge was exploded. "You have killed him," shouted the boy. "Impossible!" was the reply, "I did not fire at him." The boy insisted, however, that he saw him fall after making a few frantic bounds, and Mr. Chamberlain climbed the hill, without other expectations than that the boy had been misled by the excitement of the moment. But he found that the report was correct, the buck dead as a stone, the bullet having gone directly through the heart. As the lawyer was anything but an expert with the rifle had he aimed at the deer in all probability the buck would have escaped without injury.

One day I followed a doe's tracks from 11 A. M. till sunset without having obtained anything like the merest glimpse of my game. I was fast losing hope, as but a few moments of daylight were left me, when, on coming to the edge of a flat, covered by heavy, yellow birch timber, and terminated on the further side by an abrupt bank, like that of a river, I saw the old doe standing half way up the bank, broadside to, the fawn below her, its slender neck outstretched exactly in line with its mother's shoulder. At that distance (ninety very long paces) the neck looked the size of a hoe-handle, but I took a quick look through the double sights and fired. The fawn went down like a stone; the doe gave one convulsive bound, nearly twenty feet, to the top of the bank, dropped dead in her tracks and rolled back across her fawn.

My next shot, purely one of chance, I think can be classed as wonderful. I was following the tracks of a doe and fawn. Within twenty rods of where I struck the tracks I suddenly saw half of the neck and the head of the fawn, which was lying down, partly turned from me, placidly chewing its cud. A shot through its neck stretched it lifeless, and, with my rifle held ready for a second shot, I advanced cautiously, expecting to see the doe; but, nothing stirring, I concluded that she had got away unobserved in the thick spruce growth. So getting away my rifle I began to dress the fawn, which proved to be a very large one. In doing this I had changed my position, so that on rising I caught full sight of the doe lying dead, twenty feet away to the left, and at right angles with the line of fire. Half stupefied with amazement I walked up to her, and found the warm blood still trickling from a bullet-hole in the centre of her belly, and saw that she had died in her bed without a kick. On going back to the fawn to investigate, I found that the bullet (a pointed one), about four feet beyond the neck of the fawn, had passed through a hackmatack sapling two inches through, a little to the left of the centre, tearing the left side out and cutting the tree nearly half down; then turning at a right angle, it had struck the doe as mentioned, passed directly upward between the kidneys, cutting off the big artery and burying itself in the spine. The deer was as safe from a direct shot as though the Rocky mountains had interposed between us.

At another time, when following a big, fat doe in a feathery snow, which adhered to everything, on coming to an alder run, about eighty yards across, filled with these bushes from the size of a knitting needle to over an inch through, I caught sight of her black tail hanging down motionless. There was about one chance in a thousand of getting a bullet through, but I always took all such chances, and fired without a moment's hesitation. The tail disappeared instantaneously and, fixing my eyes on an object in range, so as to advance in a direct line, I followed the path of the bullet. Half way across I found an alder about as big as a pipe-item cut off clean; but half way from there, to where the deer stood, and fully ten feet to the right of the line, I saw another alder fully an inch in diameter cut off not more than a foot above the ground and thrown three feet from its stump. "That settles it." I said to myself, and started rapidly forward to take up the track again. On reaching the spot I found some black hairs lying on the snow exactly as if cut out by a bullet and the first bound of the deer was nearly twenty feet. This looked like a wounded deer, but, smiling at the absurdity of the idea, I pressed forward and within ten rods came upon my game stone dead, with a bullet exactly through the centre of its tail. To have struck the deer at all after being deflected ten feet out of its course would have been sufficiently remarkable, but to go exactly to the spot aimed at was a singular chance.

Remarkable Shote.

Our request last week under this heading brings us a case from Mr. Adams, of the Alameda Club, which equals any told by the *Forest and Stream*. Once when hunting, a bevy of quail rose before him and flew low down to the ground. He singled out his bird well off from the others and killed two, the other being quite out of line. To his astonishment, however, these were not all. On picking up his birds he found a cottontail, he had not seen when firing, struggling in the death-throes, which had fallen from the same discharge. Let our hunters give us more of these singular cases.

The Tule Belle Club.

It is fearful the mischief a little word or a little figure will sometimes do. Last week we got the dimensions of the new preserve of the Club down at 15,000. If these figures are right the boundary line would extend to the timber and give, as we said, good quail shooting during the season. The boundaries, all fenced, are only 1,500, but, though this will confine the shooting to duck and snipe, both will be about the best we have. The Tule Belle Club, of all our clubs, will have no superior next year.

A Good Move by the Gilroy Club.

At a regular meeting of the Rod and Gun Club last Wednesday evening, the usual business was transacted. A motion was made to have a club hunt, which was amended so as to prohibit the killing of anything except squirrels, hawks, mudhens and other obnoxious animals. The amendment and motion were lost, but it is altogether probable that a hunt of this description will take place, the losing side to pay for an oyster supper. We heartily approve of the idea, and believe it will meet the approval of farmers and land owners. Whenever sportsmen prove to farmers that they do not desire to hog the game, but show by killing off pests that are destructive to crops and poultry as well as game, they will receive the co-operation of the public generally in their laudable endeavors to protect and preserve game.—*Gilroy Paper.*

This is a most excellent idea, and if carried out by all the the clubs in the State it would do a vast amount of good.

A White Snipe.

The Sacramento *Record-Union* say that James H. Corbin of that city received yesterday from W. N. Andrews of Tipton, Tulare county, an interesting natural curiosity in the form of a white jacksnipe. The bird was pure white, with the exception of a few feathers on his head and tail. On the wings, where there usually are white spots on the bird, the spots were brown. Mr. Corbin intends to have the specimen stuffed and mounted, when it will make a fine addition to his already large collection of feathered curiosities. They have been too long in catching this curiosity. The white deer, the white blackbird, the white quail, and so on *ad infinitum* have done too much in that line. Nothing but a white lion or elephant killed in this country is of any account now. Rise to the occasion, gentlemen.

Pigeon Shooting.

We are in receipt of a card from the Secretary of the San Francisco Gun Club, stating they celebrate Washington's birthday with a match on next Monday, 23d inst., at Bird's Point, and not to-day as we stated last week. The day has been changed to suit a number of the members who wish to be present. We may remark at the same time the California Wing Club will not have a match to-morrow at San Bruno, as at one time expected. Brother Tucker will be here in a week or so and they prefer to wait for him.

Six varieties of Chinese game birds of the pheasant family have been imported into Oregon recently. They comprise golden, silver, copper, green, trogapan and ring-necked pheasants. Only four out of nearly one hundred birds died on the voyage of 7,000 miles. These birds have been acclimated successfully in England, France and Germany. This is the result of success in a former attempt to acclimate the Japanese pheasant in Oregon. The woods on the Columbia river in the vicinity of Portland, we are told, now abound with this grand bird, simply because when turned out some years ago the people declared they should *not* be killed and everybody became a game warden to protect them. We could have the same varieties in the same abundance among ourselves, if it were not for the low, unprincipled wretches who think it smart to kill everything they come across when hunting, no matter what the loss or disappointment may be to others, Game Wardens is the doctrine of all true sportsmen in America.

In the latter part of January a man named Bradley, living on the Richard's place above Brown's Valley, shot and killed a female deer, which is contrary to law and the statutes. Complaint was made by cattlemen in the neighborhood. Bradley was brought before a Justice of the Peace and fined $50, which he paid —*Marysville Appeal.*

We rejoice with the *Appeal* that we can point to such a prosecution in our courts. It is, however, quite a mistake to mention it as a solitary case, as one of the dailies does in copying it into its columns. During the last twelve months the State Sportsman's Association initiated *twenty* such prosecutions and followed them up until *fourteen* were successful, a pretty good average for one year. If people only read the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN more they would be better informed on a good many points.

Several gentlemen in the city have recently had some good quail shooting at different places in the neighborhood. Among the best were the bags of Mr. E. Fay. This gentleman, once or twice a week, has visited Mr. Thompson's place, Sancelito, and on each occasion brought home from 26 to 30 birds. This looks ominous for those who will soon have to meet Mr. Fay at the trap. Dr. Knowlee has been to Belmont, and generally brought back between 24 and 30 birds. Mr. Bennett has been out in Alameda county with the same success. Mr. Harry Thompson, of Bush street, has been to Belmont and goes again to-morrow for the last time in the season and always returns with twenty to thirty birds. Mr. Palmer O'Neil, the Eastern crack shot now staying in this city, has been trying his hand on the California quail, and thinks as we do that the bird is very much of an Indian. O'Neil says, it takes three men to see a quail—one to see him come and two to see him go, and he is very much right in the matter. Messrs. Upham and Goodall had a pleasant and successful trip to their preserve last week and were rewarded with some three dozen snipe. Ducks, chiefly redheads, are reported in numbers at Mallard during the week, and to-day Mr. Adams and others of the Alameda Club go down to give them a farewell salutation.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

This favorite resort was well patronized on Sunday by the lovers of the rifle, and no wonder, for the day was lovely, just such a one as the people of this Coast can boast of at the time of the year when frost, snow, hurricanes and zero, the old hoary headed terror of man, are reported as prevailing elsewhere. It is no small privilege to enjoy California life. The shooting was promiscuous, the chief practice attracting most attention being that of the Schentzen team selected by Jacoby to face the redoubtable Police team to morrow, in their match for a friendly supper. All of the team were out except Lieut. Fred Kuhnle, of Petaluma, but we may rest assured the champion is not idle and will in the hour of trial give a good account of himself. Although it is pretty well known who will form the Schentzen team, Capt. Douglees informed us he would not finally make his selection before the end of the week, too late to insert in our columns. However, to contend against Kuhnle, Kellogg, Carr, Kuhls, Mangels and Smith, with Wertheimer, as alternate, Captain Dongless must make a wise selection, and no doubt will for he fully realizes the work his men have to do to-morrow to win. Perhaps no such twelve men as those who face the target's to-morrow to add honor to our State ever met in contest before, certainly not in this State, and it is no wonder our local community, far beyond the acknowledged rifle limits, are so excited about the result. If only half the people go, who speak of going, the ranges will be packed. On Sunday Lieut. Mangels was out late at practice, but he is always reliable for a high score, and on Sunday made a good one in spite of the disadvantages he shot under. In fact we do not think Mr. Mangels has yet reached the elevation which his rifle is some day destined to give him. The scores of the Schentzen team were good, especially Howard Carr's 138 out of a possible 150, at the three distences, being the equal to any ever made. The scores:

Carr.....	.....200 yds—	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—48
	300 yds—	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—44
	500 yds—	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—46—138

Mr. Carr made 46 and another 48 in two additional strings at the 200-yard target. Altogether in the three strings he made eighteen bull's-eyes out of thirty shots. If that is not champion shooting where are we to look for it?

Captain Fred Kuhls, whose shooting for the past year with his own club, the Eintracht, at Alameda, has been wonderfully accurate with very high totals, and who has taken the champion medal at all their prize matches, was not far behind Carr, and we have no doubt to-morrow he will acquit himself with his usual ability. He made 137 out of a possible 150, his last string at 500 yards being exceedingly brilliant, 9 bull's-eyes out of 10 shots or 49 out of a possible 50. His total bull's-eyes for the day with thirty shots were fifteen, or fifty per cent. of the whole. His scores:

Capt. Kuhls, 200 yds, 47; 300 yds, 41; 500 yds—5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—49—137.

The 300-yard distance seems to be the most difficult end for that reason we are informed it was substituted for the 600 yards.

Lieut. Mangles, as we have said, was out late and at the time he shot could scarcely see the 600-yard target. Yet he acquitted himself well, making altogether 129 out of a possible 150. We regret we did get not the details of his score:

Lieut. Mangles, 200 yds, 45; 300 yds., 40; 500 yds., 44—129.

Lieut. Kellogg as usual was also in the front rank. In three strings, though not consecutively, he made the grand score of 139 out of a possible 150. Some take exception to such scores being regarded as an official record. But if under unquestionable authority, a man makes such a record it seems to us a hard rule, if not an unjust one, to deprive him of the credit his actual performance. By all means let such records stand in future, for it is only in California we find them made. The score:

Lieut. Kellogg, 200 yds., 47; 300 yds, 45; 600 yds, 47—139.

These three scores have naturally excited our community and given the Schuetzen team the call in the betting. Still we advise our readers to be cautious about laying their cash out against the Police team, for the chances are, like the Missouriau with the ague, they will be found "*powerful* weak" to-morrow, if the reports of their scores at the Presidio for places, coming to us from an eye witness, be true.

Messrs. Smith and Wertheimer of the Schuetzen team also did good work on Sunday. These gentlemen are altogether unused to the military rifle with its coarse sights and heavy triggers, being accustomed to the finer mechanism of their club rifles, but whichever of the two goes to the front to-morrow he will prove the wisdom of Jacoby's choice. We have dealt at length on the prospects of to-morrow's match, but we feel sure the result will show we were right in doing so. We acknowledge Jacoby's cordial invitation to the supper and shall be glad to drink the health of the winners, for they will have earned the honor of the toast.

The Pacific Club.

The miscellaneous shooting was also in keeping with the California standard of late. In this connection we have to notice the practice scores of the above club, for a medal given by Lieut. Kellogg, which he himself won when a member of the old Pacific Club, in its day quite famous. The trophy is a handsome gold duplex Maltese cross, with a miniature target in white and black enamel in the centre, surmounted by the name, "Pacific Rifle Club." It does Mr. Kellogg much credit to put this time-honored trophy up again to stimulate the enthusiasm and skill of the present day. The medal fell on Sunday to Mr. Johnson, who has recently made splendid records, as the conditions were the most consecutive bull's-eyes, of which he made three in a string of 15 shots with a possible 75, rather a poor percentage of bull's-eyes as things go for such men. Carr's score beat Johnson's by one point, but he lost on the bull's-eyes. The trophy will be worn by the winner until some man beats him. Other members of the club, Messrs. Moore and Hovey, for instance, were out practicing, making good scores too, and we do not understand why they did not contend for the medal. The scores:

Carr.....	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	4—64
Johnson.....	5	2	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	3—63
Kellogg.....	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	4	5	3	3	5	4	4	5—58

The miscellaneous shooting includes some good scores made by Messrs. Waltham, Moore, Cowing and Hovey, which were as follows:

C. F. Waltham.....	....200 yards—	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—47
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—47—94
Moore.....	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—44
	500 yards—	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—47—91
H. C. Cowing, Carson Guards....	200 yards—	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—44
	500 yards—	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—47—91
Hovey.....		5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—46
		5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—47
		4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—44
		4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5—45
		4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—43—225

These scores of the little giant reach his usual 90 per cent. Waltham, besides the above, made another score of 90, thus making 92 per cent. Mr Johnson, after winning the Kellogg medal, fired three ten-shot strings at 200 yards, and made 43 twice and 44 once.

The next bull's-eye shooting of the California Schentzen Club will come off on Sunday, Feb. 15th, at Schentzen Park, Alameda.

Under the able and spirited leadership of Captain Levy and Lieut. Macalpine, the enthusiasm of the day has reached Company C, Third Infantry, located in Oakland. Captain Levy in a conversation lately told us he was very desirous to have his men up to the standard in rifle shooting, although from deficiency in eye-sight he is not up to the mark himself, and from the material of his men we see no reason why he should not succeed in his laudable efforts. Lieut. Macalpine and Sergeant Stuart are both good riflemen and earnest in the cause, though their scores on Sunday were not very high or up to the average. The armory of Company C is very elegant and commodious, showing enterprise in the officers and taste in the men. The score:

Lieutenant Macalpine	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
Sergeant Stuart	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	4—41
Corporal Hammack	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	3—41
McBryan	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—37
Sergeant Samuels	3	4	4	2	3	3	0	4	4	4—31
White	2	2	3	4	4	4	0	4	5	3—31

The German Fusileers, under Captain Stettin and Major A. F. Klose, whom we understand now belongs to that excellent corps, were out practicing with the Mauser and again did satisfactory work. The medal shoot of Company C, Second Artillery, will not be completed until to-morrow.

Sergeant Nash, of the Police, was at the ranges on Sunday taking notes. It is said they were not as voluminous as emphatic. They were addressed to Captain Douglass, and, according to a by-stander, who peeped over his shoulder while writing, concluded thus: "I tell you, Douglass, our men have got to shoot on Sunday as sure as thunder."

At Scheutzen Park, Alameda.

The California Scheutzen Club were out on Sunday for a prize shoot for best centres. The work was good, but we can only give the names of the winners. We despair ever getting correct and full reports of this great club. The winners were: First prize, F. Zecher; second, Heeth; third, Rahwyler; fourth, Strecker; fifth, Ehrenpfort; sixth, Bannet; seventh, Stamer; eighth, Sanson; ninth, Browning, Jr.; tenth, Rholffs.

The New Club.

A new club, under the name of the German Shooting Society, was recently organized, chiefly, as will be seen, by men belonging to other clubs already existing. The club held its first regular meeting at Harbor View range on Sunday, 8th inst., but the Secretary omitted to send us the scores. Perhaps Mr. Klotz will be kind enough to let us have them in the future. The list of officers for the year shows good names: John Klotz, President; F. Krug, Vice-President; C. A. Tabian, Secretary; R. Herman, Treasurer; J. Wolff, Shooting Master. J. Young, Assistant Shooting Master.

We had the pleasure, a day or two since, to see the last grand trophy won by Philo Jacoby, the very handsome, large gold medal given by the California Scheutzen Club every year at the last annual shoot, as it is called. Our readers may not remember that on the occasion of winning this coveted trophy President Jacoby made the grand score of 429 rings in 20 shots, which means an average of 21 9.20 every shot, a truly wonderful performance. Mr. Strecker, another of the crack Scheutzens, was second, with 425 rings. As he ought to do, Jacoby now wears this trophy on his bosom, to the exclusion of all others of course. We took a smile in remembrance and honor of the event.

Mr. Krahman, a member of the California Scheutzen Club, lately made the remarkable score of 75 out of possible 75 rings in three shots while shooting pool. Before he began his pool, he had shot two twenty-five's, shooting altogether 5 shots in succession into a 1½ inch circle at the distance of 200 yards.

HERD AND SWINE.

Questions on Butter-Making.

[L. B. Arnold in Live Stock Journal.]

A Canadian dairyman has asked me to answer the following questions, and as many other of your readers will doubtless be interested in an explanation of what he mentions, I have thought it would be well to reply through *The Journal*. He asks:

Butter churned at too high a temperature is light-colored. Why?

Butter that has been well churned by much working has its color depressed and its flavor lowered. Why?

Butter that has lost its color and flavor by much working will not keep. Why?

An answer to these questions can be made intelligent only by reference to the structure of the fat globules in milk, about which there have been, and still are, wide differences of opinion. Some hold that the fat in milk, of which butter is made, exists in homogeneous spheres that are covered with a membraneous envelop which is ruptured and torn off in churning, leaving the particles of fat naked and free to unite and form butter. This is the most commonly accepted theory. Others believe the globules are enclosed in a caseous or cheesy covering, and others still think they have no covering at all, but are simply suspended in the serum of milk, and some even suppose them to be in liquid form, though the temperature may be much below the one at which the fats composing them are solidified. Just how these little globules of fat in milk are constructed and covered has never been satisfactorily demonstated to the scientific world, but the latest discoveries with the microscope have thrown so much light upon the subject as to make their condition pretty clear.

Before we can know their structure and behavior we must understand the peculiarities of the liquid portion of the milk in which they are suspended. Milk is chiefly composed of water, in which is disolved a little sugar, which tends to increase the specific gravity of the water. Second, there is a very little albumen (resembling white of egg) existing in the water, which is also in solution, and as transparent as the pure water itself. Besides these there is cheesy matter—caseine—in a condition partly liquid and partly solid, and of a white color, to which the whiteness and opacity of milk are chiefly due. Caseine, as it exists in milk, is so much of a solid as to have a little tenacity or adhesive quality like glycerine or syrup, thinly dissolved, to which the sugar and albumen probably contribute. In the serum of milk containing these substances granules of fat are suspended, which constitute the basis of cream and butter.

Whence are these little round specks of fat in milk derived? Dissections of the udder show it to be filled with milk tubes branching into hundreds of thousands of minute divisions, with a rounded enlargement at the end of each division, forming a sack or cavity, usually called a follicle, which sustains about the same relation to the tubs of which it is the termination, that the head of a common pin does to its stem. With the aid of the dissecting knife and the microscope, the origin of the fat globules in milk has been traced to the interior walls of these cavities or enlarged terminations of the final divisions of the milk tubes. Their formation is not instantaneous, like shot from passing melted lead through the meshes of an elevated sieve, but by a steady process of growth, like the developement of an egg. There is a striking similarity in the formation and developement of eggs and milk globules, though very unlike in size. Both start from a nucleus, around which matter, differing in composition and consistency, is deposited. The first deposit in the egg is yolk—the hardest part of its substance, and of a yellow color. The first deposit in butter globules is stearine, the hardest, whitest fat in the globule. Outside of the yolk is found the hardest layer of albumen, and on this successive layers of albumen, each of softer consistency, and so in the butter globule, the hard white fat in its centre is surrounded by the softer oleine, and this in turn by still softer oils carrying color and flavor. Upon opening the ovary of a laying fowl one sees eggs in all stages of development attached to the ovary, and on opening one of the cavities in which butter globules are formed, by aid of a microscope, he finds them in all stages of growth adhering to the interior walls of the cavity. The analogy goes still further. As an egg, during its whole period of growth, is enclosed in a delicate membrane, which enlarges to keep pace with the growth of the egg, so is the butter globule during its growth covered with a similar membrane. When an egg, at the completion of its growth, is severed from its connection and is lying in the ovary, the exterior of the very delicate membrane enclosing it becomes covered with a firmer one and a shell, the materials for constructing which exude from the walls of the ovary, and crystalize, as it were, on the surface of the egg. The liquid part of milk, with its sugar and albumen and caseine, exudes from the interior walls of the cavities in which butter globules are formed, just as saliva exudes from the lining membrane of the mouth. When the globules have become ripe, and like eggs, have severed their connection with the membrane to which they had been attached, they fall into the liquid milk and with it are carried out of the cavity into the tube connected with it, and on toward the teat, and in doing so they become coated over with the semi-liquid caseine which adheres to their thin membraneous covering so tenaciously as not to be easily separated, virtually forming a second envelope corresponding to the shell of an egg, but, of course, much softer. When globules from freshly drawn milk are put under a good microscope there can be seen a profusion of white caseine attached to them, a part of which will be easily seperated and adhere to the glass slide by carefully moving them, but a part of the caseine will still adhere, and that quite firmly, and with indications that it is in a measure coagulated, for by washing the globules and causing them to rise two or three times through a foot of clear water, and then placing them again under the microscope, they will still be found covered with a coat of apparently solid casseine, which the water has failed to disolve away as it should if the caseine next to the membraneous covering was not coagulated.

Recent investigations with the microscope go to show that when churning is well and skillfully done, the coagulated caseine is worked off from the globules, leaving them whole and with their membraneous covering still on and unbroken, a state of things quite different from what the theories of dairy philosophers would indicate.

When the cream is churned too warm, the globules become so adhesive as to unite before the caseine is all off from them, and very likely take in some with their load of caseine all on, and its presence whiteus the butter. This is the answer to question, (1). When butter thus churned comes to be cooled and carefully worked, its color will be somewhat improved, because the caseine will be more or less worked off and hid beneath the higher colored fat, which will be more exposed to view and cause the color to deepen to some extent, but the presence of so much caseine will prove unfavorable to keeping.

(2). The reason why butter which has been well churned loses color, by much working is because the force applied breaks the globules and exposes the hard white stearine and margarine in their centres, and hides, in part, the coloring which is on their outer parts when they are whole, and this displacement of their constituents also changes the flavor.

If we put into our months butter composed of globules in their natural and unbroken state, with their flavor as well as their color in their exterior parts, that flavor makes the first and the deepest, and, in fact, the only impression upon the organs of taste, and getting, as we do, all the good flavor there is in them, we praise the butter for its excellent relish; but if, by much working, the globules are broken up and the flavor mixed with, and hid beneath, the stearine and margarine which generally constitute about two-thirds of the butter, instead of the flavoring oils, these constituents of tallow come in contact with the organs of taste and give us more the flavor of tallow than of butter, and what might have been first-class butter is suspected of being oleomargarine.

(3). If the granules of fat, of which butter is composed, can be kept whole and the pellicles which cover them unbroken, though extremely thin, they serve to protect against contact of air and the attacks of germs, and hence they, like eggs in the shell, retain their excellence for a long time; but break the granules and mix up their parts, and you have a parallel to broken and poached eggs. With their contents exposed to the air and badly mixed, decomposition is imminent.

How Food Affects Fecundity.

One of our thoughtful correspondents, who has for the last few years more carefully observed the effect of food upon animals, has become curious to know how far fecundity is influenced by food.

The precise effect of food upon fecundity has not been determined as carefully as it should have been, by any series of experiments. This mission will probably be supplied at the experimental farms of our agricultural colleges, when the time comes that the directors understand their mission.

By a series of experiments with heifers of the same strain of blood, that should be allowed to breed at different periods —say at twelve, sixteen, twenty-four and thirty months, and all the facts noted for some four generations—the precise effect would be established. It is likely that precocious breeding, when the heifer is most rapidly growing, would prove injudicious. She would not be able to digest and assimilate sufficient nutriment to keep up her own growth and produce the full development of the fœtus. But that good feeding hastens fecundity there can be no doubt. Darwin, (Animals and Plants, Vol. II., 309), says: "We can see in a vague manner that, when the organized and nutrient fluids of the body are not used during growth, or by the wear and tear of the tissues, they will be in excess; and as growth, nutrition and reproduction are intimately allied processes, this superfluity might disturb the due and proper action of the reproductive organs, and, consequently, affect the future offspring." And in this way he argues that variation in animals is produced. Prof. Tanner, in his essay on the reproductive powers of animals, says: "The general system of diet must be looked upon as taking its share in influencing the reproductive functions." He mentions instances where even the condition in which the food is given influences the breeding powers. Another writer of very careful observation, Herbert Spencer, in discussing the effect of food upon the fertility of animals, says: "Among the barren hills of the West of Scotland, two lambs will be borne by about one ewe in twenty, whereas in England somsthing like one ewe in three will bear two lambs." We know that domesticated swine are much more prolific than those in the wild state. Spencer says: "The wild rabbit is said generally to breed four times yearly, and to produce from four to eight young; the tame rabbit breeds six or seven times yearly and produce from four to eleven young."

We may say that this is true of all wild birds after domestication; a generous supply of food increases fecundity. And we must conclude that the reproductive organs are dependent upon the nutritive function for the stimulus to activity.

The time of first coming in heat in the heifer, is quite dependent upon how generously she is fed; but it also seems to become fixed in the character of a breed, as appears in the Jersey. On the Island, this fine butter breed almost universally come into milk at two years old; and to do this they must come into the "first heat" at or before sixteen months. They are not fed high, in the sense of that term as applied to Shorthorns, but yet are uniformly fed well, and have established this early breeding as a characteristic. The feeding that produces early maturity also produces early maternity, yet insufficient nutrition would soon change this characteristic of early breeding, so that it must still be considered dependent upon the nutritive function. The writer had a heifer calf dropped on the last of January 1879, that came very strongly in heat on the 15th of the following October, at eight and a half months old. She weighed 500 lbs., but was only in good growing condition—not fat. She would evidently have bred had she been served, but this was not permitted, as she was growing too fast to render breeding proper. It must also be remembered that the food which tends to early breeding is such as strengthens the vital functions, not laying on fat. Too much fat tends to sterility. The reproductive organs are stimulated by food rich in nitrogen; and it is this kind of food that develops the muscles and bones—as nearly all foods rich in albuminoids are also rich in phosphate of lime, to grow the bones.

If heifers are fed too largely with fattening food, or food containing an excess of carbo-hydretes, such as starch, sugar and fat, the breeding function is weakened. Corn meal in excess is not good food to develop for early maturity, as it contains too much starch. Tests have been made by feeding sugar to breeding animals, thus rendering them temporarily barren. Too much carbo-hydrates in food will produce a fatty degeneration of the ovaries in the female, or render the male animal impotent. It is related of the negroes in the West Indies, that they did not breed during the sugar harvest, because they eat too much sugar. We have known cows to go barren for a year from drinking the sweet skimmings of sorghum in boiling down molasses. It will be seen that food has a direct effect upon fecundity, and that it is important that breeders should understand this effect of food, and learn to feed properly for the best development of breeding animals—*Live Stock Journal*.

Business-Like Butter Making.

Mr. Orsstes Pierce, of East Baldwin, Maine, tells the *Breeder's Gazette* how they made gilt-edge butter at Saddleback Farm, butter that nets 48 cents per pound the year round.

Our cows are thoroughbred Jerseys, selected solely as individually large performers, without regard to color or form, except such points as one finds to be in common with large butter-yielders. We seek the most butter in a year—nothing else. Our barn is as warm, comfortable and clean as it can be made; the food, after much experimenting, has become clover hay, sound corn-meal and wheat middlings; the ration per day is 12 lbs. of hay, 8 lbs. of middlings and 4 lbs. of corn-meal; water, with the chill taken off, *ad libitum*. This ration gives us the largest yield of butter at smallest cost. We use sawdust and ground plaster for bedding, which keeps the cows and tie-up clean and sweet, and does not soil the udders or stick to them.

Milking is done twice each day, the twenty-four hours being divided as nearly as possible into equal periods. Each milker is required to milk rapidly in silence; to strip his cows dry, and to use no violence or harshness. The milk is strained into large cans, which at the close of the milking are taken to the dairy; there the milk is again strained into deep setting cans and set in running spring water at an average temperature of 48 degrees; it is skimmed in thirty-six hours, and the cream placed to ripen in a warm place; it is stirred twice a day and its condition judged by eye and taste; when ripe it should be slightly sour, thickened and not sticky when lightly touched with the finger.

Ripe cream is churned in a barrel churn (Stoddard). The churn is first scalded, then rinsed with cold water, then the cream put in and temperature taken. The temperature should be 62 degrees in Summer and 64 degrees in Winter; if it varies from this the cream must be heated or cooled until it is right.

We churn slowly at first, stopping frequently to allow the gas to escape; then faster to forty revolutions per minute. As soon as the butter-granules come we add water, revolve a few times and draw off until it runs clear. In drawing off we use a sieve of small meshes, for more or less butter is apt to start out and bother at times; with the sieve it can be caught without trouble or delay. The butter is taken from the churn with a wooden ladle into a wooden bowl, weighed and placed upon the worker; salt is used at the rate of half an ounce to the pound. The butter is rolled out in a sheet, salt sprinkled over it, the sheet folded up and rolled out; more salt sprinkled on and the process repeated; so on until the salt is all worked in, but with as little working as possible, care being taken to have the salt evenly distributed through the butter.

Next we print the butter into half-pound pats, do each pat up in a separate piece of muslin, then wrap it in waxed paper and put it in a tin box just its size—a box much the size and appearance of a seidlitz powder box.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Feb. 21, 1885.

Sale Datee Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

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Monmouth Park.

Now that the Coney Island Jockey Club has been added to the racing attractions of the great metropolis, people are prone to overlook that of Monmouth Park. That is people at a distance who have not the knowledge of the club which was organized so many years ago, and which has played such an important part ever since the institution gave its first series of races. Even men who are engaged in racing on this Coast are of the opinion that it is a small affair when compared with those of later date, and from the location get false ideas regarding it. The most forcible argument in opposition to this erroneous view is to call attention to the advertisement, as it is evident that any association that can add such immense sums must be exceedingly prosperous, and receive the support of the public as well as recognition from the owners of horses. While conservative, it is enterprising and the management of its affairs is universally conceded to be as good as can be. We do not mean the financial management alone, as the government throughout is thoroughly satisfactory, and it must be a querulous individual, indeed, who finds fault. Heretofore the owners of California horses have not entered into engagements at Monmouth Park, and with the exception of Mr. Baldwin, we cannot recall an instance of our horses participating in the races at that point. No one will deny that the inducements in the way of money to be gained are unworthy of attention, when to the stakes, which close on the 2d of March next, nearly $50,000 are added, and for the three meetings, which cover twenty-three days, the magnificent sum of $125,000 is given to reward the victors. The course is so accessible that horses so far away as Saratoga are whirled to Long Branch in a few hours, and from Chicago less than thirty hours are required to land them at the famous seaside resort. There is not a pleasanter place to visit than Long Branch during the "season" on the continent, and we will guarantee that those of our folks who make one trip will repeat it annually when it is possible for them to attend. Owners of racehorses have a great advantage in the way of enjoyment over those who are not so fortunately situated. Although there is great deal of pleasure in watching the morning exercises to those who never expect to own a thoroughbred, there is not the keen zest which ownership gives. Only those who own horses which are engaged in struggling for victory, can realize the pleasure and excitement there is in witnessing the contests. There is no "sport" which is so thoroughly entrancing, and if the owner has also bred and reared the animals which carry his colors, the joy is heightened. We have oftentimes written of the importance of Eastern race meetings to the breeders of thoroughbreds in California, though if an article of that text were to appear every week it would be warranted by the bearing it has on the interests here. Long Branch presents claims which cannot be reckoned second to any other place, and the presence of our best colts on that "classic course" will be an advertisement of the great advantages which California has over any other section of great force.

It is unnecessary to repeat the conditions which are so plainly set forth in the programme on another place, though there is one feature we desire to call especial attention to, and that is the small amount of declarations and forfeits. Notwithstanding the large amount of money added, in a majority of the stakes $10 or $15 is all that is risked, and $25 the maximum, excepting the Monmouth Cup, which is $50 p. p. The stakes are also small, only five of them reaching $100 each, and one, the Championship Stakes, $250, and that with a declaration of $25. When the nominations are published it will be seen that the risk of even the whole amount of the stake is a very small percentage of the aggregate sum. The dates are so arranged that there will be no clashing with other engagements, and if the First Summer Meeting, which commences July 4th, be thought too early, there are the "Midsummer" and "Second Summer" of later dates. We hope to have the pleasure of recording a large number of California nominations in the stakes advertised, and feel confident that if owners will look over the conditions carefully, and scrutinize closely the other points, our wishes will be fully gratified.

Handicap.

The word handicap, which owes its origin to the sports of the turf, has come into general use, though the meaning appears to be overlooked by writers who use it frequently. Thus in an evening paper, in an editorial on an attempt to hasten the consideration of the silver question so as to relieve the incoming administration from the danger which is imminent, the following language is used: "They have the power to nip the scheme in the bud, and if the Republican party is not to be unnecessarily handicapped," etc. In that sense handicap is held to mean the carrying of an extra burden, and whenever the word is used outside of its legitimate place that is the construction. The literal definition is to place on an equality, by such an allotment of weights as will bring all the horses named in a certain race, into the same capacity. This, of course, is nearly an impossibility, though, at times, the result is so close that it is very nearly a *perfect* handicap. A perfect handicap would be all of the horses coming to the winning score exactly on a line, with the start equally as close and the race run truly. One of the best handicaps we ever witnessed was at the last meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association. There were five horses in it, one of which was left at the post. The distance was a mile and a quarter, and the outcome showed that the winner was a short head in front of the second, half a neck between second and third, and the head of the fourth on the shoulder of his leader. The third horse carried four pounds more than what was imposed, so that with that off it is altogether probable that his head might have been a few inches in front of the horse that gained the prize. There is little doubt that the origin of the word came from an old-time practice in making matches: A. and B. agreed to run their horses for a stipulated sum and distance, C. to apportion the weights. A. and B. placed their hands, holding coins, in a cap, when C. announced the respective weights. If the coins were dropped by both, the weights were accepted and the match made. Hand in the cap became shortened into the present phrase and with a wider range of meaning. In place of a match it is now generally a sweepstake, with a stipulated number of subscribers as a minimum, but not invalidated if a larger number appear. For instance the conditions might be as follows: Handicap Stake of $100 each, $50 forfeit, $25 declaration; weights announced on a certain date, declaration at a stated time thereafter, forfeit at another subsequent to the date of declarations. The payment of $25 at the time of declaration absolves the subscriber from any other payment, and the posting of the forfeit limits the sum to $50. Those who run and parties who have neglected to "declare out," or pay forfeit, at the proper time, are liable for the whole amount of the stake. Had the writer of the sentence quoted stated that the Republican party would be adversely handicapped by accepting the terms, and that the Democrats would be relieved of a lot of weight by such action, the word then would be properly used. In the terser language of the turf, the one deriving the benefit would be said to be "turned loose," the other "out of the race." That would be an unfair handicap.

The Spring Race Meeting.

From all the indications at the present time the prospects for the Spring Race Meeting are very flattering. The Bay District Course has been secured, and with anything like favorable weather there is an assurance of the track being good enough to satisfy the most fastidious.

From the list of entries published last week in the stakes and purses, which closed on the 10th inst., it is evident that there will be no lack of horses, and the "fixed events" for two and three-year-olds, contain the most promising youngsters in the State. Quite a number were named in the Pacific Cup at the time the others closed, and as the date of closing is a week from next Monday, March 2d, it is likely there will be the largest number of nominations ever made for that popular race. By extending the meeting to seven days the opportunity was given to increase the number of races, and for the first time in the history of California turf sports there are thirty races on the programme.

From all the training grounds there are good news. So far not a single casualty has been reported, and the intelligence from all portions is that training operations are progressing favorably. It is also beyond question that the quality is better than ever before, and we have heard from nearly every course on which the colts are galloping, that there are youngsters which cannot be beaten. Therefore there will be no end to the excitement and a world of speculation when the embryo cracks come together, and whichever of them wins the prize it will be acknowledged that there has been a *race*. The older horses, or, at least, a number of them, have shown that there was so little difference that the added months since they ran may have put an entirely new face on the business, and those which were behind last November very likely to be in front in the balmier air of April. The four-year-olds are remarkably closely matched. Beaconsfield, Philip S., Jou-Jou, Prince of Norfolk, Glendair and Bachelor would make a field which would puzzle the sharpest to select a favorite, and should they run a series of races at varying distances it is likely that four of the five at times would be the favorite with the bettors. The three-year-olds are equally as strong, and from the reports alluded to heretofore the two-year-olds are paragons. When nearer the time of running it will be easier to prognosticate, although at any period there is not much gained in the endeavor to play the part of a turf *Votes*.

We have it from good authority that the entries alluded to last week, which were postmarked February 11th, were mailed on the 9th. That is that they were deposited in a letter box on that date, and that the carrier failed to get the letter. In that case there will be additions to the published list.

Corrections.

While such an article was copied from the *California Spirit of the Times*, which contained a well-deserved tribute to the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, and also encomiums of which we are not entitled to. It is true that we are much interested in the success of the association, and have labored from the start to advance its interests. But there are others who are better entitled to the praise of carrying it along, and nearly all of the officers and members have worked assiduously for the welfare of the turf interests of California. It is an old adage that comparisons are odious, and it would appear somewhat invidious to award preferences where all have done so well, but it is certain that the organization of the society and the aid which has been carefully given by its officers, has been of vast benefit to the breeding interests of the Coast. There was another error in the article in the statement that we were one of the founders of the *Turf, Field and Farm*. That paper was "started" in August 1865, and though we wrote an article for the first number and a great deal of matter in the meantime, our actual connection dates from the Spring of 1868, when we purchased a half interest of Colonel S. D. Bruce, reconveying the same to him in 1870. Outside of the managing editor, Hamilton Busbey, who has held the position since the first number was printed, we have probably written more for that journal than any other person, but we cannot claim to have any hand in founding that popular paper.

Fairlawn Catalogue.

Some time ago we received the eleventh Annual Catalogue, for 1885, of trotting horses on Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Kentucky, the property of General Wm. T. Withers, and, like those which have preceded it, is so thorough as to afford valuable information as well as a list of the highly bred stock on that famous place. It is with exceeding regret that we look at the memorial page, which serves as an obituary for Almont, his death being a loss to the country, a very serious one to General Withers. It would be a waste of space to rehearse what a potent effect Almont had exerted on the trotting stock of the world, that being so well known as to render repetition supererogatory. There are points, however, which are not so generally understood and a brief recital will not be out of place. In a table which is given in the catalogue, intended to embrace every son and daughter of Almont that have obtained public records, are ninety-three names, eighty-eight which have trotted or paced in three minutes or better. Fifty-seven are within the range of 2:40, twenty-six "in the list" 2:30 or faster, twelve which have scored 2:25 or inside of that mark, and with four in the "teens." In order to fully understand the great merit of Almont as the progenitor of trotters it would be necessary to copy a great portion of the catalogue, and as General Withers will send it to applicants who accompany the request with stamps to pay postage, that will be the best way to obtain information. But there is a feature in the history of Almont which the catalogue does not present, that being the unparalleled dissemination of his progeny. There is scarcely a State or Territory in the Union which does not possess some of his get, and very many have been shipped to foreign countries. In California are Piedmont, Tilton Almont, Altoona, Algona and others; in Oregon, Altamont and others, the names of which we have forgotten, and the adjacent territories are also supplied. While this proves the high estimate which is placed on the blood of the dead sire, it is likewise a flattering testimonial of the probity and business methods of the proprietor of Fairlawn. Although at the present there are great many men engaged in the breeding of trotters for public sale who are honorable, upright and strictly honest in their dealings, we do not think that there is an individual in the country who has done so much to remove the odium that formerly tainted the whole business of selling horses. It is true that previous to the establishment of Fairlawn there were gentlemen far above the the shadow of suspicion, and we could name several "whose word was as good as their bond" in any transaction. Not one of them, however, conducted a business on as broad and solid principles as have characterized the methods of General Withers, taken in a body they did not effect as much good as this one man. In the first place he labored energetically, enthusiastically in fact, to bring about certain results, he had the tact to present his objects to the public clearly, and in a very short time established his reputation as meaning just what he said and wrote. As the years passed people learned that it was just as safe to trust to his selection as to make a critical examination of the animals desired, and among the large number who have made purchases at Fairlawn we have never heard of a single individual who has impugned the motives or been disappointed in dealings with General Withers. This has saved thousands of dollars to buyers, and though it would, of course, be more satisfactory to anyone to have parties make their own selection and examinations, when an owner has the faculty of looking at his own stock with as critical an eye as he uses in observing others, and has the honesty to picture them just as they are, it is a boon of great value to buyers who are at a distance from where the desired animals are kept. We firmly believe that General Withers is endowed with these qualities, and with this belief take pleasure in placing on record the estimate we have formed. Though the loss of Almont was a serious one to Fairlawn, the place was so strongly fortified by the possession of other fine stallions that practically the place was well filled. But in lieu of writing further of the stock and methods of doing business by General Withers we copy so much of his "announcement" as will give a clear idea and that supported by the signature of the proprietor.

"I have carefully selected four sons of Almont to use in the stud at Fairlawn, and the high breeding of their dams and the individual excellence of Alecto, Almont Wilkes, Grandmont and Maximus, the young stallions selected, inspires me with unfaltering confidence that each of these sons will prove a worthy successor of their illustrious sire. The reputation of Happy Medium has been greatly increased. He now has the proud distinction of being the sire of the trotting stallion with the fastest record, 2:13¾, and also the sire of both of the double team with fastest record (2:15¾) ever made by any double team. Twenty of the get of Happy Medium now have records of 2:30 or better, and two of them have records below 2:16. Everyone of them is bay in color, and all except two are out of different dams. These facts are mentioned to show the remarkable prepotency of Happy Medium as a sire of fast trotters. He imparts his form, and color, and rapid; frictionless action to his produce, out of all classes of mares, with a uniformity never excelled by any trotting stallion. Aberdeen, with limited opportunities in the stud, now has eleven of his get with records below 2:30; nine of them have records of 2:25¾ or better, and three have records below 2:20. Only a very limited number of his get have started in public races. He is of Hambletonian and Star blood, the combination that has produced great speed, united with unfluching courage. Though now only in the prime of life, he already leads all the Hambletonian Star Stallions in the number of fast trotters he has produced. When the colts of Aberdeen, out of our fine and highly bred Kentucky mares, appear on the road and turf, I have great confidence that the public will be electrified by their sensational performance. Twenty-five highly bred broodmares are offered for sale to make room for young mares bred and raised especially for broodmares. All of the mares offered for sale were bred in 1884 to the Fairlawn stallions, and most of them are believed to be in foal. Parties desiring to purchase broodmares will find it to their interest to examine these mares before purchasing elsewhere. I reserve the right to withdraw any of the broodmares from sale, or change the prices at any time. It is the rule at Fairlawn to strive to treat all its patrons with entire fairness. Hence the one price plan was years ago adopted, and will be strictly adhered to in the future. It will, therefore, be waste of time for parties to urge a reduction of even a single dollar, either in person or by letter. Parties from a distance can purchase at exactly the same price as if present in person. On application a full description will be given, and all defects, if there are any, will be made known. All animals purchased on orders without the purchaser seeing them, will be guaranteed to come up fully the description given, and if they do not, the purchaser is at liberty to return them. The prices are printed to all the young stock and stallions offered for sale, and will not be varied until after the first of May, 1885. After that date, the prices may be increased or diminished; but when changed, will be changed to all purchasers alike. The prices may at first seem high, but when the breeding and quality of the stock is considered they are really low. Experience in breeding trotters has fully demonstrated that it pays best to breed the very best. The best are always the cheapest in the long run. Time will be given responsible parties, when desired, but when given, interest at the regular bank rates will be charged. Fairlawn is strictly a breeding farm, and the proprietor never develops any of his horses for the turf, or starts them in a race. Nor does he deal at all in any stock except the get of his own stallions, or the produce of his own brood mares, or of mares farmed by him. The forcing process, to produce early physical development and premature speed, finds no favor at Fairlawn. The young stock run in open pastures most of the time, and are carefully broken by experienced and reliable men, and no effort is spared to make them safe and reliable drivers.

WM. T. WITHERS, proprietor."

Lock Box 329, LEXINGTON, KY.

Watering and Feeding Horses.

It is frequently the case that subjects will run in cycles, as it were, and at intervals, longer and shorter, go the rounds of the papers the same as if the discoveries were new. Practically the matter is novel to a very large proportion of readers, and though the assertion by the wise man of all eras that "there is nothing new under the sun" falls far short of the truth, as late inventions prove, it is not entirely at fault. In a late number of *The London Field* is the following paragraph, in relation to watering and feeding horses. The advice is certainly good, and in a majority of cases adopted with advantage:

"Bearing in mind that the stomach of a horse is small in proportion to the size of his frame, he requires feeding often, and, though three times a day is sufficient, four times is better. Unlike human beings, horses should drink before they eat, because owing to the conformation of the horse, water does not remain in the stomach, but passes through it into a large intestine called the cæcum. If a horse be fed first, the water passing through the stomach will be likely to carry with it particles of food, and thus bring about colic. Whatever a groom may say let a horse drink just as much as he likes. If he be watered four times a day he will never take very much, or too much to be good for him. A horse, it must be remembered, is fed on dry food, and this, with the strong work done by a hunter, always produces a feverishness, which a sufficiency of water tends to allay."

Some years ago Mr. Colvin gave a very clear description of the digestive apparatus of horses and so simple withal that it is easily understood, and the reasons given for the course recommended are logical and also fully endorsed by practice.

"The horse's stomach has a capacity of only about sixteen quarts, while that of the ox has 250. In the intestines this proportion is reversed, the horse having a capacity of 190 quarts against 100 of the ox. The ox and most other animals have a gall bladder for the retention of the bile secreted during digestion; the horse has none, and the bile flows into the intestines as fast as secreted. This construction of the digestive apparatus indicates that the horse was formed to eat slowly and digest continually bulky and innutritious food. When fed on hay it passes very rapidly through the stomach into the intestines. The horse can eat but about five pounds of hay in an hour, which is charged, during mastication, with four times its weight of saliva. Now the stomach, to digest it well, will contain but about ten quarts, and when the animal eats one-third of his daily ration of seven pounds, in one and one-half hours, he has swallowed at least two stomachs' full of hay and saliva, one of these having passed to the intestines. Observation has shown that the food is passed to the intestine by the stomach in the order in which it is received. If we feed a horse six quarts of oats it will just fill his stomach, and if as soon as he finishes this we feed him the above ration of seven pounds of hay, he will eat sufficient in three-quarters of an hour to have forced the oats entirely out of his stomach into the intestine. As it is the office of the stomach to digest the nitrogenous parts of the food, and as a stomachful of oats contains four or five times as much of these as the same amount of hay, it is certain that either the stomach must secrete the gastric juice five times as fast, which is hardly possible, or it must retain this food five times as long. By feeding the oats first it can only be retained long enough for the proper digestion of hay, consequently it seems logical, when feeding a concentrated food like oats, with a bulky one like hay, to feed the latter first, giving the grain the whole time between the repast to be digested."

Horses which are called upon for extreme efforts of the motive powers require different treatment from those that have only to perform moderate exercise, and what would be proper in one case may be entirely wrong in another. But, before commenting further, we will quote the most ancient authority in our knowledge and it will be seen that, though the language is very different, the same idea prevails throughout. In the Duke of Newcastle's work, "The New Method to Dress Horses," printed A. D. 1667, he advises thus:

"Horses of great exercise must have dry feed, for moist feeding spoils them, and fills them full of disease and corruption, therefore never give them grass, and but very little hay. The method thus: Before their water give them but a handful of hay, only to make them drink; and after their water another handful of hay, to be a barricado between their water and oats, that they should not *shoot* their oats too soon, and then give them their oats, and all the rest of the day and night, nothing but wheat straw. As the Italian says a horse that is fed with hay is a horse for a cart, he is so foggy and pursey; but they say, *cavallo de Palla, cavallo de Batalla*, and thus his flesh will be hard as a board, in great lust, wind, and strength and as nervous as possible can be, and in great health.

"Excellent clean oats is the best feeding in the world, sometimes you may give a few peas, or hulled beans, which is very good; but never any bread, for that makes them pursey, as we know very well by running horses. I never give above two bushels of oats a week to every horse, and it is enough; for they look extraordinarily well with it."

We have given the punctuation of the noble author, the quaint spelling, capitals and italics modified to our present ideas. The short extract, however, will show that without probably being aware of the anatomy of the digestive organs he had arrived at a correct conclusion from practical observation. "Shooting" the oats is usually ascribed to the horse swallowing them before they are properly masticated, and this idea is in a manner correct. But it is also evident that if water be given in quantity soon after the oats are eaten the small stomach will not retain the food and drink, and that a great portion of the former will be washed into the intestines before assimilation.

As to the number of times of feeding during the day there has been a great change in the practice since we have been acquainted with the methods of trainers. Forty years ago some of the experts gave the grain in six feeds, most of them deemed it essential that there should be five divisions. Then a great deal more grain was thought necessary than is the case at the present day, and the more concentrated food a horse would eat and at the same time stand the work which was necessary to prevent an accumulation of 'fat, the better he was thought to be fitted to sustain the drafts of training and racing. For some reasons we prefer three feeds per day to four, though with a few horses it will be better to give the extra feed. Frequent "watering" is very essential, and with many horses the best plan is to have water within their reach at all times. In this case the receptacle must be frequently replenished, as horses are fastidious in their taste, and when the water is contaminated from any cause it will only be drank under the pressure of extreme thirst. But the intention at present is only to place before our readers the views of others, and we will defer further comments.

Capital Turf Club.

The programme committee of the Capital Turf Club, of Sacramento, held a meeting at the Golden Eagle last Monday evening, and arranged a series of events which will be reported to the club this (Saturday) evening for adoption. The card is as follows:

First day; running; dash of five-eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all ages; one mile and an eighth, selling purse, and a half mile dash for all ages.

Second day; running; three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds; one mile and repeat for all ages; one mile and a quarter for all ages, and one mile and a half for three-year-olds.

Third day; trotting and pacing; trotting purses for the 2:50, 2:40, 2:30 and 2:27 classes; pacing purses for the 2:20 and 2:32 classes.

The added money and purses amount to about $4,500. This programme may be altered or amended at the club meeting this evening, but the probabilities are that it will be adoption without material change.

Names Claimed.

By W. M. Murry, Sacramento Cal.

FANNY MAY, for chestnut filly, right hindfoot white to hock, white strip in face, foaled Feb. 2d, 1885, by Joe Hooker, dam by Joe Daniels; second dam the dam of Sam Stevenson, by Rifleman.

The latest race reported took place at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, last Tuesday, when W. M. Murry bet W. B. Todhunter $20 to $10 that he was the best sprint runner, and got badly left on the proposition. The affair created a great deal of enthusiasm among the habitues of the track, but the chap that said it reminded him of the battle of the kegs now skips around the corner when he sees the cattle king's "bay window" loom up in the distance.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Bustris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blackmoor). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (,081). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul, Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief, second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 188 , when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¾, 2:20½ 2:20¾, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18¾; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¾—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18¼), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¼, 2:19¼; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles—4:48¾. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¾, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Brucs's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

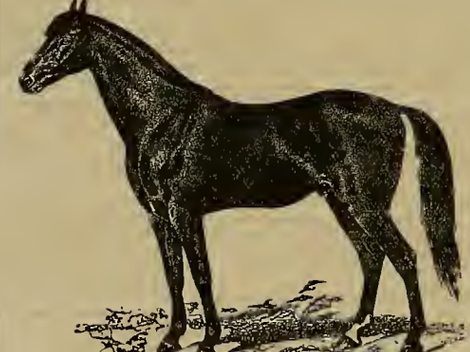
Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rats he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Mouarch, Jr., and Mouarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy," "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON, (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions,

SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Tongallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Manot S., 2:09¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:32½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:24½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris, Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26¾; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Candle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

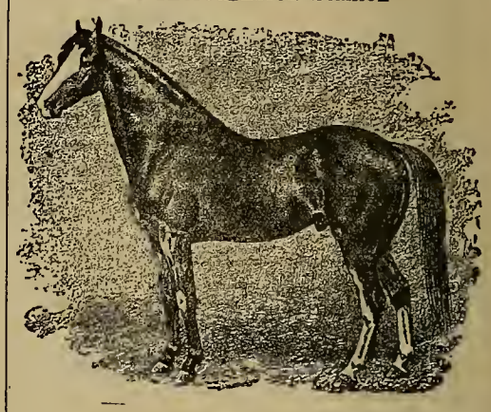
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All marcs at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star.

Services limited to twenty-five mares, (besides owner's), at $150 the season, commencing February 1st, and ending July 1st, 1885. Having proved himself a sure foal-getter, no return privilege will be granted. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must in all cases be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week. Mares will receive the best of care, the same as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet, (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton, by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¾; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¼ and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nuthreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H. Nason,** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,
ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42¾. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

Cook Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:21, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¾; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22¾.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN.

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Ceuter, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¾, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 24 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¾; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21¾.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¾; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¾.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

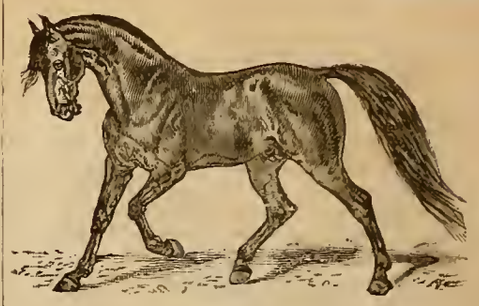
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and mark-t horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

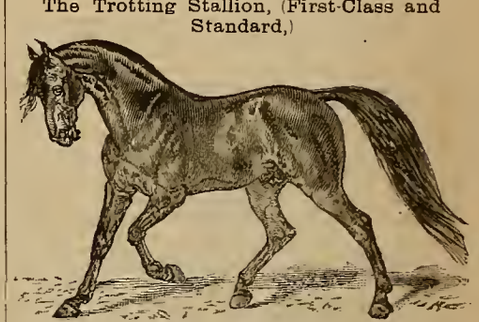
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tip by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21¾.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¾; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22¾; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17¾; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22¾; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¾.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Dionied.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk. **WILLIAM BILLUPS.**

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco

Washington Park Club.

Secretary Brewster has notified us by wire of the following stakes of the Washington Park Club, to be run at the Autumn Meating, commencing August 29th, and ending Sept. 5th. These stakes to close March 25th next.

Palmer House Stakes, a handicap for all ages; $50 each, $25 forfeit; $2,000 added; one mile and a quarter.

Lake View Handicap for two-year-olds; $50 each, $15 forfeit; $800 added; three-quarters of a mile.

Dearborn Handicap for three-year-olds; $50 each, $15 forfeit; $800 added; one mile and a furlong.

Society Stakes for two-year-olds; $50 each, $15 forfeit; $750 added; seven furlongs.

Woodlawn Stakes for three-year-olds, $50 each, $15 forfeit, $800 added; one mile and a half.

In the five regular days of the Autumn meeting $15,000 added money will be given by the Club, with winning penalties and allowances for non-winners and maidens in all the Stake conditions. Extra days will also be given if available.

Adaptation.

Every parson is fitted by nature for some sphere of action, but not everyone can be a successful horse-breeder. To-day something more is needed than simply to own a broodmare or stock horse. The old-time, slipshod, hap-hazard methods of farming and stock-breading have, under the influence brought to bear by a few energetic men, gradually been yielding, and in their places more rational and intelligent methods are coming into practice. Through the influence of the agricultural press and colleges, farmers are growing to realize that success depends upon the intelligent application of scientific principles, and young men are growing to manhood impressed with the thought that they must seek the field for which the are adapted. More and more the idea is forcing itself into the public mind that preparation is necessary everywhere, and that no class needs it more than farmers and stock-breeders. As this truth takes hold of the mind, man begin to gather in their forces and concentrate their energies where formerly they too often scattered. Here is one result following the introduction of choice stock and improved methods of farm work.

Not every man can be a successful horseman or successful in horse breeding. There is in every occupation a happy knack of doing things at the right time and in the right manner. Preparation is necessary for the highest success, and as we realize this, the field of horsemen will be occupied more and more completely by those who will intelligently strive for the best. We are but in the infancy of the knowledge of stock-breading and mating, but we occasionally catch a glimpse of what some, we call antbusiasts, are accomplishing through the application of this knowledge, and while we wonder at their success, we see what is possible for others. The breeding of choice stock of any class, opens a field to any aspiring young man, that not only leads to wealth, but gives ample opportunity for all the energies he possesses. If a young man loves horses, that love should be cultivated and he he encouraged to enter the field and fit himself for the work before him. In the years to come special preparation will be considered as necessary in all classes of farm work, as in the office or store, and when that time comes and systematic breeding becomes the rule, we shall witness great improvement in the quality of our stock.—*Maine Farmer*.

THE KENNEL.

Surf.

The pointer bitch mentioned in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of August 30th last, as being offered for sale by Mr. C. L. Lundy, at Tucson, Arizona, has since been purchased and is now owned by a sportsman of this city. The bitch is well bred as will be seen by her pedigree :

Surf, by Champ. Bow, 7070, ex King's Maid.

Champ. Bow, 7070.

Bang, 739.	Davey's Lena.
Champ. Bang—Price's Vesta.	Cole—Nall.

King's Maid.

King Philip.	Sleaford's Maid.
Old Phil—Waddell's Fan.	Sleaford, 6053—Pride, 1265.

When she came from Arizona her coat was very thin and she did not take readily to plain, substantial food, having been rather pampered by her owner. Since then she has grown a thicker coat, although it is yet perfect in length and fineness, being satin-like when the bitch is clean, and has outgrown her fondness for knick-knacks, and eats her dinner of meat and vegetables with eagerness.

Mr. Lundy did not offer her as a broken bitch, and she has therefore been handled with a good deal of care during the three months in which she has been worked here. She shows great natural aptitude in the field and an unusually keen nose, taking scent at astonishing distances, and being perfectly staunch. She backs handsomely, and at every opportunity, staunchly. Her retrieving is only fair as yet, but she is a willing pupil and in the near future will be hard to beat. Her work now is such as would endanger the chances of any of the field trial dogs yet seen in this State, except, perhaps, Old Dorr.

Surf is a white bitch, with lemon ears and ticks; weighs forty-five pounds; stands twenty-two and a half inches at the shoulder, and is a pointer all over, her head being much superior to that of any dog yet shown here. She is in the hands of an enterprising owner and, with her progeny, will surely do herself and her breeder, Mr. F. Charles Hume, of Galveston, Texas, credit.

She is half-sister of Beaufort, said, by Mr. Charles H. Mason, to be the best looking pointer alive.

At French Camp, San Joaquin county, last Sunday, P. Monahan's Spotter beat P. Garvin's Stockton Belle, two courses out of three. A match between P. Carney's Silver and a dog owned by W. Garvey, of French Camp, single course, was won by Silver.

Brian Boru.

Brian Boru is a recent addition to the list of thoroughbred dogs of the Coast. As his name indicates he is of Celtic ancestry, his progenitors having been kings and queens among the water spaniels of the "auld country." His name is a kingly one, yet his sire was plain "Mike," just plain Champion Mika, bred by J. S. Skidmore, Nantwich, England, and his dam, "Mollie," bred J. D. Olcott at Milwaukee, Wis., by Champion Barney out of Lady. Brian Boru rightfully claims descent from Champion Doctor, Champion Duck, Sinbad, Champion Shamrock, Shannon and Beaver.

He is a healthy eight-months-old pup, of large size, with typical water spaniel tail, head and coat and of the richest chestnut brown. In the marsh, although having had almost no handling he shows no fear of the gun and is anxious to retrieve.

Coursing at Lathrop.

A coursing match was held at Lathrop last Sunday, the 15th, which was attended by a large number of people interested in the sport. The weather was delightful and hares abundant. The following is a summary of the runs:

First ties: McCarthy's Tribute beat Biderman's Snow; Wren's Restless beat Helan's Top Sawyer; Kennedy's K. K. beat Jacoby's Fly; Grace's Thornhill beat McCarthy's Daisy; Burn's Beauty beat Barry's Moll Hackett; Helen's Little Willy beat Hoahman's Jeannette; Cronin's Rose of Tralee beat McDarmott's Maid; Cronin's Lily of Killarney beat Barada's Chief.

Second ties: Tribute beat Restless; Thornhill beat K. K.; Beauty beat Little Willy; Lily of Killarney beat Rose of Tralee.

Third ties: Tribute beat Thornhill; Lily of Killarney beat Beauty, and the Lily and Tributa divided the first honors after an undecided course.

Taggart's Juno.

A few days since Mr. Joe P. Taggart's English setter bitch, Juno (Macgregor-Lulu Lavarack), whelped seven handsome pups to Capt. E. L. Mayberry's Gunner (Rock-Dora). The bitch is of high quality, and very good form, while Gunner is a very good specimen of the pure English setter. Both sire and dam are first rate hunters, and have been worked a great deal in the field, which should, together with their perfect breeding, insure great value to the litter as field dogs. Much credit is due Mr. Taggart and his co-owners, Messrs. White, Font and Viguolo for their energy in exciting an interest in good dogs, and legitimate practice of shooting in the lower part of the State. Their home, Los Angeles, is in the heart of a good quail country, and every member of the Recreation Gun Team should own and know how to handle a good setter or pointer.

California Coursing Club.

This club will hold their Spring meeting at Merced, March 26th and 27th, the club's special train leaving the city, Wednesday, the 25th, at 3:30 P. M. The Stakes are open to the world, and entries will close Friday, March 20th, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the club rooms, 539 California street. The meetings of this club always bring together the pick of the greyhounds of the State, and the sport is of the highest order.

The Napa Coursing Club will hold a meeting to-morrow, the 22d, open only to dogs owned in Napa county.

Do Dogs Reason?

Some weeks ago we mentioned the case of a dog in London going to the hospital to get a crushed foot dressed. The case, in different parts of the world has attracted much attention, and drawn forth the recital of other cases almost as wonderful. The great interest taken now in dogs in this State causes kennel matter to be much read, and by such as "best love man's faithful friend," the following instances will be read with pleasure. We copy them from the *Kennel Review*:

Sir: The above query was suggested to my mind by a perusal of the case of the dog who presented himself some time ago at the Charing Cross Hospital for the purpose of having his foot, which had been injured, attended to.

Those who consider that the highest faculty of the mind—reasoning—is only possessed by man, will doubtless at once answer the above question, entirely to their own satisfaction, in the negative; but a little reflection may, perhaps, lead them to a different conclusion. Personally, I will at once answer the question indirectly in the affirmative, by saying that if dogs do not possess the reasoning faculty, they possess the power of so associating ideas as to enable them to arrive at conclusions of such a nature as in the case of man would be attributed to the exercise of the faculty of reasoning, and not only to arrive at conclusions in connection with particular matters, but to act upon them. Such action will probably, by some people, be attributed to instinct; from this view I must most emphatically dissent, and for reasons which I need not stay here to discuss. The following facts—a few only of many of a similar nature stored in my memory—will prove, I think, the position I have taken up:—

(1.) Some years ago I was standing, one afternoon, on the pavement at the Register House, in company with one of my pupils, waiting for a tramway-car, when a large black retriever came behind me and rubbed his nose against my hand, then looked up to my face in a very intelligent manner, wagged his tail, and placed one of his paws in contact with my hand. Looking at the dog, I said, "Well, old fellow, what do you want?" The student turned round and said, "Don't you know that dog, sir? It is the dog whose foot was so dreadfully crushed some time ago, and from which you removed two of the toes. A very cursory examination of the foot convinced me of the truth of the statement, and after I had patted him on the head, the dog trotted away, manifesting the greatest signs of delight to his master (Mr. S.), who stood some little distance from us, gazing in astonishment at the whole proceeding.

(2.) Two years ago I attended, during the Summer, a large mastiff dog, (the property of Mr. L. Leith), suffering from rheumatism in the left elbow, the joint, I need scarcely say, being very painful, but after my first visit the dog always, when I called to see him, placed the limb upon some fixed object—such as the head of an empty cask, or the rails which bounded the landing of the office steps, upon which his kennel was placed—for me to examine it. During the following Winter the rheumatism returned, and on visiting my patient I took it for granted he would repeat his previous performance, but, owing to my having on a heavy overcoat, he temporarily forgot me, and received my approaches in anything but a friendly way, until he recognized who I was, when he immediately resumed his old position in order that I might the more effectually examine his leg.

POULTRY.

Eggs and Hens.

People who have hens must be distinguished from those who keep fowls. Most of what is written is intended for the latter class, and these are encouraged to become fanciers—a poor plan, as a rule. The beginner should learn to keep fowls with profit; then he may adopt a breed which he likes and become a fancier, but in nine cases out of ten there will be no profit in it.

Our supply of eggs in Winter is very limited, and it may be safely predicted that the demand for fresh eggs will be insatiable for years to come. The people who should raise eggs in Winter are those who do not and will not; for there is no duller class of people in the community, with reference to matters which require thought and change of plan, or any plan at all, than the farmers—that is, those who have hens.

The difference between an egg laid by a plump, healthy hen, fed with good, fresh food daily, and an egg laid by a thin, poorly-fed hen, is as great as the difference between good beef and poor. A fowl fed on garbage and weak slops, with very little grain of any kind, may lay eggs, to be sure, but when those eggs are broken to be used for cakes, pies, etc., they will spread in a weak, watery way over your dish, or look a milky white, instead of having a rich, slightly yellow tinge. A "rich egg" retains its shape as far as possible, and yields to the beating of the knife or spoon with more resistance, and gives you the conviction that you are really beating something thicker than water or diluted milk.—*N. Y. Herald*.

Breading stock, of course requires the best of care, as they are really the most valuable fowls. They should have comfortable quarters, kept scrupulously clean, but their diet should be lighter than for laying hens, corn and water forming the groundwork of the bill of fare. Other whole grain may be used to vary the monotony. The fowl should be made to scratch for every particle of their grain except for their supper, which of course should be whole corn. It is the safest plan to place a feeding box of corn before them, say half an hour before sundown, and let them eat to their heart's content. If there is no litter on the floor of your poultry house, bury the grain in the dirt. Scrape away the dirt in the centre of the floor from a circular spot three feet in diameter, leaving a ridge of dirt at the outer edge resembling a miniature circus ring. Scatter a handful of corn on this bare spot and cover it slightly with dirt from the ridge; the scatter more corn and more dirt until you have not only used up the ridge, but gather all the dirt within easy reach of your hoe. This will give you a mound three or four feet in diameter and perhaps a foot and a half high filled with corn, which the fowls can get by digging for it.—*W. H. Rudd, in Poultry World*.

In growing food for poultry it should be borne in mind that wheat and oats can always be purchased, and it is the best, therefore, to grow sorghum, broom-corn, pop-corn, millet, and sunflowers for seed, which afford a variety, but which cannot no readily be procured in the market.

Any ailing fowl should be at once removed from the flock to comfortable, quiet quarters, and specially treated with medicine and food. A fowl is worth saving, but is often neglected and left to get well or die.

The two principal errors most common in the management of poultry are: First, allowing too many fowls to mass together; second, neglecting to keep the house and yards as clean and disinfected as they should be.

There is no prettier sight about the farm than a nice even lot of like colored and uniformly marked chickens. Like so many soldiers, so they be uniformly dressed it matters not so much what shall be the color of the dress.

A prominent poultry raiser says that three thousand hens cared for in the proper manner, will show an annual profit of two thousand dollars.

Caring for fowls in all its details of mating, housing, feeding, buying and selling, is one of the most pleasant pursuits one can engage in.

Surplus cockerels weighing three pounds or more should be marketed as rapidly as possible.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION,

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 at San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Alidallab, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy-Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Alidallab.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29¼, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¾. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Pendragon, in *The Referee* of Jan. 18th, discourses thus about Eole's chances for the Ascot Gold Cup, about two and a half miles: "Many a horse that could win and have a bit to epare at Epsom would be all to pieces with the extra mile at Ascot. Eole, an American, has been long talked about as able to go any distance; the question is, Can he go it at the pace necessary, and then heve enough left for to finish up that heart-breeking incline? If he can, his people are far from clever; we ought to have seen bim exhibit in Euglend before he became aged. This is not the race for a bottled up foreigner." Eole, hay horse, aged, by Eolus, dam War Song, is nominated for the above race, which will be run at Ascot Heath the second week in June, 1885. Eole will have to carry nine stone four pounds, (130 lbs,) and if he faces the starter in good form, neither weight nor distance will stop him. St. Gatien, Florence, Scott Free, Archid, Louis d'Or, The Lambkin and Sandiway are also among the nominations for tbe same race, and the Duke of Portland, owner of St. Simon, has a sealed nomination for the same event. St. Simon, 3, 107 lbs., won the Ascot Cup, June 12, 1884, defeating Tristau and three others. If St, Simon turns out to be the Duke of Portland's entry, he and St. Gatien will have to carry 126 lbs each. Eole will have to meet tbe best horses in the United Kingdom, and if he starts, weight and distance will not be a bar to his winning as he is especially good over a distance, and he can handle the heaviest impost with ease.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

FISH.

Fish and Game Committees.

In reviewing the preliminary labors of these important bodies we took exception from the start to the policy of Mr. McGlashen, one of the Nevada Assemblymen, who somehow got on the House Committee, because we were satisfied from his own words he was there only to subserve the interests of the Truckee millmen on the sawdust question at the expense of the State. Under those convictions we opposed his policy from the outset. It is always pleasant in the discharge of public duty, when we have to differ on principle to find we are correct in doing so and supported by others. The junketing trip of the committee to Truckee, very ill-spent money, gotten up by Mr. McGlashan, is spoken of as follows by the Reno *Gazette*, and shows what a complete failure the trip was, at leest, in the main objects sought. The *Gazette* says:

"Yesterday morning the members of the Fish Committee of the Californie Assembly, consisting of Hons. C. F. McGlashan of the Truckee *Republican*, D. M. Pyle, Munday of Petaluma and Hazard of Los Angeles, who arrived in Truckee Saturday morning to make an examination of the adaptability of sawdust for front food, came down to Reno in the hope of securing a fine sawdust-gorged fish. After breakfasting at the Depot Hotel, Mr. McGlashen asked Chemberlain where the best fishing ground was, and seemed dazed when informed that no fish had been cenght this season above the heed of the canyon, six or seven miles below Reno, and fnrther, that they would require some sort of tackle, as the nse of the Truckee grabhook was not allowed in this State. McG. replied that they had three "bottles" of bait, but no other tackle, and as the water was too cold to wade after fish they went down to Wadsworth, where they pnrchased a fine string from an Indian, and returned to Truckee on the evening train."

Again, in the Daily San Francisco *Chronicle*, appeared the following letter which fnlly indorses the sentiments we nttered at first. As a vindication of the peoples' right as against the sawdnst men the letter is worthy of attention:

"I eee that the fish question ie greatly agitating onr great men aseembled in Sacramento and that Mr. McGlashan of Tnckee claime that sawdnst is not killing the fish. It utterly destroys their spawn, however, and where are the fieh to come from? I am not well enough versed in pisciculture to know whether water fnll of fine particles of sawdnst and pitch is just the thing to diet fish with, but should think that it was a pecnliar food. Now, when the sawmills are working the river is thick with this refnse of the mills and the water is so much impregnated with an extract of turpentine from the pine wood tbat it can be readily detected by its smell and the oily snbstance floating on top. Chemical analysis has proved this beyond dispute. Don't yon think turpentine is rather a strong modicine for fish? Now Mr. McGlashan wants the Legislature to come here and look at the river, he being well aware that none of the mills are running now, and of course the water is as clear as crystal. It is true the dams in the river do prevent the fish from coming up. Tbe fish ladders thereon are in many casea improperly constructed, or in poor repair, or entirely omitted, but this could be eaily remedied, and this neglect (if you don't name it stronger) does by no means destroy the fish or their spawn."

But even this is not all in the expression of public sentiment on this matter. Another genius descends to lampoon, which we only iusert aa showing the correctnese of the stand we took in behalf of the people. Lampoon is a poor argument, but with the other quotations it may prove to Mr. McGlashan there are other interests in the State than those of the sawdnst men of Truckee. We have no individual animosity to the gentleman, only we prefer the peoples' rights to his crochets.

To a Nevada Assemblyman:

The trout are startled from the stream
When I address the Truckee;
Who listens to me well may dream
That he is most unlucky.
I storm, I rave, I tear my hair—
I seem a type of passion;
And yet I am most debonnaire—
My title is McGlashan.
The Truckee river at its mouth
May be dried up; but never
Shall I have such a case of drouth,
For I go on forever.

A Lakeport paper says: "The increase of catfish since their introduction into our lake is indicated by the vast numbers now being taken with the hook, The boys of the town are daily indulging in the sport of baiting them, and pass our office loaded down with this highly-prized article of 'brain food.'" In common, muddy, insignificant waters, fit for nothing else, catfish are all right. But in the lakes of Lake county the best and pnrest are in the State and suited to the propagation of tbe highest varieties of fish we have, the 'cats' should certainly have been excluded. The question now is, how can they be got rid of?

However usefnl the carp may be as e table fish, they give little or no fun to the angler.

When I fish for carp, writes Oscar Reid, of St. Louis, I have a fifty-foot line done np on a reel with six or seven small hooks on the line, and without any pole. I beit the hooks with stale light bread, which floats on the surface of the water, and tbe carp come to the top to suck it down. As soon as they feel the hook tbey start to run, and I reel up the line and play with them until I worry them out, and land them without fnrther trouble, After catching one in this way they become very wild and timid, and it is a long time before I can get them to show themselves again. I caught only one with an engle worm.

We learn from a paper recently published by the Mr. J. Barker Duncan, Secretary of the Scotch Fisheries Improvement Association, tbet there are seven important hatcheries now in operation in Scotland. These are the Howietonn Fishery, Sir J. R. Gibson, Maitland, Bart.; the Solway Fisbery, Mr. Joseph J. Armistead; the Stormontfield Ponds; the Dupplin Hatchery, Tey District Board; the Loch Leven Hatchery, Loch Leven Angling Association; the Linlithgow Palace Loch Fishery, Mr. A. G. Anderson; and the Marquis of Ailsa's Hatchery at Culzean, in Ayrshire.—*Exchange.*

The experiment of introducing salmon into Australia has been watched with interest by fish culturists in all parts of the world. After weary waiting the Australians have at last snceeded in raising salmon in their rivers, thanks to the persistent energy of Sir Samuel Wilson. A nnmber of fish have lately been canght in the river Yara, near Melbourne, whicb are believed to be some of the California salmon introduced by him several yeare ago.

MONMOUTH Park,

Long Branch, N. J.

The following Stake is now open, to close April 1st.

—THE—

CHAMPION STALLION STAKES,

F 1886, for colts and fillies two-year-olds (now yearlings) to be entered at the Course by 4 o'clock P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of $250 each, with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of $500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber (not to disqualify the get of his stallion, if the subscriptions be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrue; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

FORM OF CONTRACT.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1886, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of ..... [my] ..... Stallion..... by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by..... [my] ..... decease, ... [I] ..... agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, Five Hundred Dollars on the 1st day of July, 1886, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above Stakes will close and name on April 1, 1885. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary. G. L. LORILLARD, President.

The period of gestation in the mare is eleven months. It may run a few daye over or under, but it does not vary much from the time fixed nnless something ont of the ordinary run of events occnrs. The mare, however, will frequently take the horse when she is already in foal. For instence, Josie Eaton, by Ericsson, was bred June 7, 28, and July 26th, 1875, to Messenger Duroc, and May 31st, 1876, she dropped Belle Messenger, a very promiaing mare owned by Geu. Howard, of Buffalo. Even at May 31st Josie Eaton was overdue. Therefore, it logically follows that ane conceived June 7th, and yet we find her returned to the horse six weeks after conception. Lady Wells was dropped June 28th, which would make conception date from April 28tb. Nevertheless the books show thet she was bred to the stallion July 28th, and again on August 8th. More tban three months after being with foal she accepted the horse. But the most striking case is that of a well-known mare, whose name we do not publish for certain reasons, who took the horse March 29th, and two days later, March 31st, slipped a foal. The logic of all this is that when a mare is hred to two different stallions the paternity of the foal should be credited to the horse which served her eleven months previous to date of birth.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Rancho del Paso.

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—OF—

Thoroughbreds, Trotting Colts and Fillies, Harness, Work and Draft Horses,

PROPERTY OF J. B. HAGGIN, Esq.

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Thursday and Friday, April 16th and 17th, at Rancho del Paso, near Sacramento, Cal.

Catalogues will be ready March 1st. Apply at the ranch or to

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FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

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The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

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The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

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THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Grimgah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights." a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $800; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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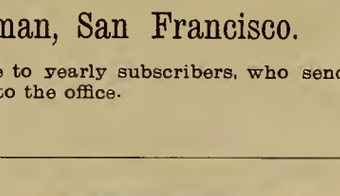
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THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Basora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address
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A Journal of General Literature.

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SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
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A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

CALIFORNIA
COURSING CLUB

——GREAT——

Spring Meeting,

Open to all Greyhounds in the World.

AT MERCED, CAL., on March 26th and 27th, 1885.

The Club and friends will leave San Francisco, Wednesday, March 25th, at 3:30 P. M. Tickets for round trip $5.00; for sale at Ferry Landing.

Entries will close Friday evening, March 20th, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Club Rooms, 539 California St. Entrance fee, $5.00.

J. J. MURPHY, Secretary. JOHN HUGHES, President.



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

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LONG BRANCH, New Jersey.

1885. SEASON OF 1885.

$125,000 Added Money.

TWENTY-THREE DAYS.

The Racing will Begin on Saturday, July 4th, and Continue on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week thereafter until Tuesday, August 25th.

NOT LESS THAN SIX RACES EACH DAY.

The following Stakes are Now Open, to Close and Name on March 2d, Next.

FOR FIRST SUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Long Branch Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on July 3d, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; weights to be published by July 2d; the winner of any handicap after publication of weights, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

The Shrewsbury Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on July 6th, with $4,500 added; the second to receive $350 out of the stakes; weights to be published by July 4th; winner of any handicap after publication of weights, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

The Ocean Stakes.

Of $100 each, $25 f, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes. One mile and an eighth.

The Monmouth Cup.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, p p; with $2,000 added; of which $500 to the second; the winner of the Coney Island Cup for 1885 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Two miles.

FOR MIDSUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Atlantic Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each $15 f, with $1,500 added of which $300 to the second; those not having won a stake of $2,000 allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Seabright Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second; a winner of a stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; thrice, 7 lbs. extra; those not having won more than $500 when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 3 lbs.; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Red Bank Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Camden Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second; those having won a stake of $2,000, (handicaps and selling races when carrying less than weight for age not counting), excluded from starting; those not having run second for such stake allowed 3 lbs; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; winners not qualified to start not to pay forfeit. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Optional Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the winner to be sold at auction for $5,000, or to carry 7 lbs. extra; if entered to be sold by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race for $2,500, allowed 7 lbs.; or if for $1,000, 14 lbs.; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; allowances accumulative. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Eatontown Stakes.

Of $100 each, $25 f, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second; horses three years old, and upward, not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1885, more than $1,401, allowed 3 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 7 lbs.; or if they have not won in 1885, 10 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs.; if four years or more, 25 lbs. One mile.

The Barnegat Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second; the winner of the Belmont, Coney Island Derby, or Lorillard Stakes to carry 5 lbs.; of two of those stakes, 7 lbs. extra; those not having won a three-year-old stake of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a half.

The Raritan Stakes.

For three-year-olds, not having won a two-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second, the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 10 lbs. extra.; those not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1885 more than $1,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

The Elizabeth Stakes.

For fillies three years old, not having won a two-year-old stake of $2,000, (handicaps and selling races not counting), of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second; the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 10 lbs. extra; those not having won in 1885, (handicaps and selling races not counting), more than $1,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and an eighth.

The Palisade Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second; winners in 1885, when carrying weight for age or more, of $2,000, to carry 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; thrice, 7 lbs. extra; of less than $1,500 allowed 3 lbs.; of less than $1,000, 5 lbs.; of less than $500, 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 12 lbs. One mile and an eighth.

The Newark Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; those not having won in 1885 more than $1,000, (handicaps and selling races when carrying less than weight for age not counting), allowed 5 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 7 lbs.; or if they have not won in 1885, 12 lbs.; maidens allowed 15 lbs. One mile.

The Trenton Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the winner to be sold at auction for $5,000, or to carry 7 lbs. extra; if entered to be sold by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race for $4,000, allowed 3 lbs.; if for $3,000, 7 lbs.; if for $2,000, 12 lbs.; if for $1,000, 20 lbs. One mile and an eighth.

The Freehold Stakes.

Of $100 each, $25 f, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second; horse not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1885 more than $2,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or, if not more than $1,000, 5 lbs.; or, if they have not won in 1885, 10 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs.; if four or more, 20 lbs. One mile and a half.

The Passaic Stakes.

For three-year-olds and upward, $15 f, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $25 out of the stakes; winners of 1885, when carrying weight for age or more, of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 10 lbs. extra; horses not having won in 1885 allowed 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 12 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Midsummer Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each h f, or only $20 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; weights to be published two days before the race. One mile.

The Harvest Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,250 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; weights to be published two days before the race. One mile and a quarter.

The Navesink Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $350 out of the stakes, weights to be published two days before the race. One mile and a half.

FOR SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Championship Stakes.

Of $250 each h f, or only $25 if declared by July 1st, or $50 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added; the second to receive $500 out of stakes, and the third to save his stake. One mile and a half.

The Monmouth Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $100 each h f, or only $25 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, or $10 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second; weights to be published after the Champion, Choice, and Omnibus Stakes are run, and two days before the race. One mile and a half.

The Moet & Chandon Champagne Stakes.

For two year-olds, of $25 each p p, with $500 added by Messrs. Moet & Chandon, of which $100 to the second; the winner of a stake of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens not having run second for a stake of $2,000 allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Select Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $100 each h f, or only $15 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added, the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; those not having won a stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 5 lbs.; beaten maidens allowed 10 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Choice Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $100 each h f, or only $15 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; those not having won a three-year old stake of $3,000 when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a half.

N. B.—Winners of a certain sum means winner of a single race of that value.

Weight for age means standard weight, according to the Rules of the Course where the race is run, or its conditions.

Nominations to be addressed to the Secretary, Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, New York.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary. GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.

State Agricultural Society.

Offer the Following Stakes for Two, Three and Four-year-old

TROTTERS.

Entries to close with the Secretary, at Sacramento, March 10th, 1885.

No. 1, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, for two-year-olds.

No. 2, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for three-year-olds.

No. 3, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for four-year-olds.

Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of WHICH MUST ACCOMPANY NOMINATION; remaining five per cent. payable July 15th, 1885. Those not making second payment forfeit first, and cannot start in the race. Five to enter, three to start. If more than ten make second payments, $200 additional will be added. Four Moneys.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. JESSE D. CARR, President.

FOR SALE,



The High Bred Trotting Stallion,

ARTHURTON.

Bay horse with black points, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Abdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder; fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28½. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion his opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of the produce are Arab, 2:20½ and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, either of which could have beaten 2:20; although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to beat 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arab and Joe Arthurton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the broodmares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

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Patents Procured for $65, and P. Negotiated. Send for Particulars.

Important Notice.

I shall go East for two or more car loads of Durham, Holstein and Polled Angus Cattle, about Feb. 20th, and return within six weeks. Parties in want of cattle, sheep or swine can have their orders filled by addressing me, care of Russ House, San Francisco, Cal., or at my residence, No. 48 Edwards street, Oakland. I wish to fill out the third car load, and when full no more orders will be received for this importation.

ROLLIN P. SAXE,
Importer, Exporter and Commission Merchant in Blooded Live Stock.

N. B.—The Central Pacific Railroad informs me no more Burton Live Stock Cars will be hauled over their line. R P. S.

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Will sell at Lexing on, Ky.,

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—OF—

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Track horses, ranging down to 2:20. Roadsters, Coach and Barouche Horses; High-Bred Stallions and Broodmares, the get of George Wilkes, Dictator, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Woodford Mambrino, Harold, Cuyler, Alcantara, Alcyone, Young Jim, Washington Denmark, Cromwell's Denmark, Etc. Also, Jacks and Jennets. Send for Catalogues to the

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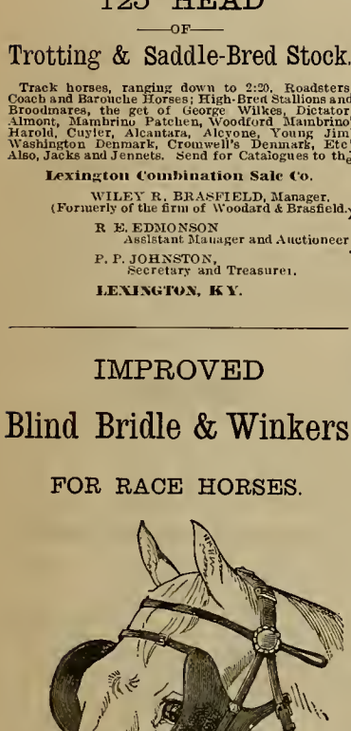
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LEXINGTON, KY.

IMPROVED
Blind Bridle & Winkers
FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Fifth St., San Francisco.

Stockton
COLT PURSES.

Special Trotting Purses Offered by the

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AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

For the Fair of 1885. Open to the World.

$3,000.00.

For two-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For three-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For four-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

If more than 10 paid up entries, $200 added to each purse; $100 of purse goes to winner's sire if standing in the State. Four moneys in each race, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Five or more paid up entries to fill, three or more colts to start. Only two entries allowed from any one breeding farm. Entrance 5 per cent., positively payable with nominations, which close April 1st, 1885, with the Secretary. Five per cent additional of purse payable to Secretary August 1st, 1885, or colt is declared out and first 5 per cent. forfeited.

This Association's rules of 1884 to govern, except as specified above.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President, J. M. LaRue, Sec't'y.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

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Trade Mark

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Perfectly Wonderful how Quickly this Medicine Cures Flesh Wounds!

THE BEST SPAVIN CURE IN THE MARKET.

No Farmer or Stock Raiser should be without it. I will guarantee it to do all I claim for it, and refund the money should it fail.

This Liniment is a positive cure for lock jaw. Certificates of cures will soon appear in this paper.

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For full particulars and special contracts address.

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These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

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A YOUNG STALLION FOUR YEARS OLD BY Nuiwood, dam by John Nelson Without training the colt will go a mile in three minutes.

—ALSO—

A Canadian draft stallion, the best draft and all-purpose horse in the State. Weighs 1,500 pounds, is active and extra good in limbs and feet as well as in every other proportion; will be sold reasonable

Geo. W. Hancock, Sacramento,
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Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, finest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURNAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Monnt'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

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A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. R. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

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C. P. R. R.
TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*3:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*5:40 A M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East.	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East.	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	8:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:40 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—8:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*8:00—*8:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—†11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:67—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—9:15—9:45—10:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 9.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Thoroughbred Horse—His Origin and Breeding.

The importation of thoroughbreds continued principally to Virginia, the best and most creditable of them being those which combined the three great strains of blood to which all the best racehorses, stallions and successful brood mares traced their origin. Alderman, bay horse, foaled 1787, was imported into Virginia, by John Banks. He was by Pot8o's, son of Eclipse, dam Lady Bolingbroke, by Squirrel, son of Traveler, by Partner, by Jigg, by Byerly Turk, granddam Cypron, dam of Herod, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Alderman was a very superior racehorse, and winner of races at all distances from one to four-mile heats, which were the fashionable races in that day. He was a successful stallion, sire of Sertorius, dam Rhea, by Chatham, and the Alderman mare owned by John Wickham, her dam by Clockfast, son of Gimcrack, by Cripple, by the Godolphin Arabian, granddam by Symme's Wildair, son of Fearnaught, by Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian (Wildair's dam by Jolly Roger, son of Roundhead, by Flying Childers; Jolly Roger's dam by Partner), great-granddam Young Kitty Fisher, by Fearnaught, son of Regulus, her great-great-granddam imp. Kitty Fisher, by Cade, son of the Godolphin Arabian. The mare is full of the blood of the three great original strains which founded the Eclipse, Herod and Matchem lines, derived from the Darley Arabian, Godolphin Arabian and Byerly Turk. This Alderman mare bred to Diomed a filly which was the dam of Richmond, by Ball's Florizel, son of Diomed, Lady Richmond and Diomed Eagle, by imp. Eagle, son of Volunteer, by Eclipse, Duchess of Marlborough, dam of the famous Luda, by Medoc, and Ruffin, the winner of the Gold Cup at Lexington, Ky., which was a sweepstake for three-year-olds, two mile heats, at $500 each, $100 forfeit, the Association adding a Gold Cup of the value of $500; there were 72 subscribers, six starters; value of stake, including cup, $10,100. Lucy Webb, by Medoc, won the first heat in 3:49, Ruffin the second and third in 3:45½, 3:42½; the Duchess was by Sir Archy, by Diomed. The Alderman mare also produced the noted racehorse Tuckahoe and his full sister, by Ball's Florizel, son of Diomed; the sister of Tuckaboe was the dam of Robin Brown, by Monsieur Tonson, and the immortal Boston, the best racehorse of his day and the most successful stallion; he was by Timoleon, son of Sir Archy, dam by Saltram, son of Eclipse. Boston heat all the best horses of his day except Fashion, who defeated him in the great national match run over the Union Course, L. I., May 10th, 1842. Boston won thirty four-mile-heat and nine three-mile-heat races during his turf career and was in the stud prior to the match with Fashion. He was the sire of the immortal Lexington, four miles in 7:19¾, dam Alice Carneal, by imp. Sarpedon—Lexington was the emperor of stallions; Lecompte, four miles in 7:26, dam Reel, by imp. Glencoe; Arrow, dam Jeanetteau, by imp. Leviathan; Bostona, dam Andrewetta, by Andrew; Commodore, dam Rosalie Somers, by Sir Charles; Cracker, dam by Lance, son of American Eclipse; Die Clapperton, dam Bellamira, by imp. Monarch; Dick Doty, dam by American Eclipse; Financier, dam Rosalie Somers, by Sir Charles, son of Sir Archy, granddam Mischief, by Virginian, son of Sir Archy; Goldpin, dam imp. Goldwire, by Whalebone; Inspector, dam Sarah Washington, by Garrison's Zinganee, son of Sir Archy; Madeline, granddam of Iroquois, the only American horse which ever won the English Derby and St. Leger, her dam Magnolia, by Gleucoe; Orator, dam imp. Waterwitch, by Whalebone; Nina, a famous racemare, and dam of Planet, Exchequer, etc., out of imp. Frolicsome Fanny, by Lottery, son of Tramp, by Dick Andrews, by Joe Andrews, by Eclipse; Red-Eye, dam Lucy Long, by imp. Priam; Ringgold, dam Flirtilla, Jr., by Sir Archy; Rosalie, dam imp. Emily, by Emilus; Tally-ho, dam Nancy Norman, by Tom Tough, son of imp. Escape or Dragon, and Fairy, by imp. Bedford; Wade Hampton, dam Margaret Wood, by imp. Priam; White-Eye, dam Barbara Allen, by Collier; all these were good racehorses. Baronet, bay horse, foaled 1785, bred by Sir W. Vavasour, and raced by the Prince of Wales (George the IV.), by Vertumnus (son of Eclipse, dam by Sweeper, by Sloe, out of Mercury's dam, by Tartar), his dam Penultima, by Snap, by Snip, by Flying Childers, granddam sister to Nahoh, by Cade, etc., was imported into New York along with the Pot8o's mare, the dam of Miller's Damsel. He was a fine racehorse; won the Oatland Stakes in 1791, a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, 41 subscribers, 19 starters. He also won several plates. He was the sire of Empress, her dam by imported Messenger. Empress produced Princess, by Defiance, the dam of Sidi Hamet and Vertumnus, both by American Eclipse, and Truxton, by imp. Barefoot; Empress was also the dam of Young Empress, by Financier, son of Tippoo Saib, and Young Empress was the dam of Lance, Ariel, O'Kelly, St. Leger and Angeline, all by American Eclipse; Splendid by Duroc, son of Diomed and Roman, by imp. Roman. Ariel was one of the grandest race mares in America. She traveled thousands of miles on land, ran in fifty-seven races; won forty-two, seventeen of which were four-mile heats; her full brothers were all good racehorses and Lance a successful stallion. There never was in the history of the turf a more striking instance of inbreeding than is illustrated in this famous mare Ariel. Her sire was by Duroc, son of Diomed, dam Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger, son of Mambrino, by Engineer, by Blaze, by Flying Childers; Messenger's dam by Turf, by Matchem, by Cade, by the Godolphin Arabian; his granddam, by Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian. Ariel's dam by Financier, by Tippoo Saib, by imp. Messenger, dam by imp. Messenger, granddam by Basbaw, son of imp. Wildair, with numberless crosses to the blood of Eclipse, Matchem and Herod, and to the original blood from which they descended. Bluster, brown horse, foaled 1808, imported by Mr. Dunlap, 1816, was by Orlando (son of Whiskey and Amelia, by Highflyer); Whiskey, by Saltram, by Eclipse, dam Calash, by Herod; Bluster's dam, by Pegasus, son of Eclipse, granddam Diddler's dam, by Highflyer. Bluster died at Giles Harding's, in Tennessee, in 1825; he sired very little stock. Bet Bosly, Jr., by him, out of Bet Bosley, by Wonder, son of imp. Diomed, was his best. She was the dam of Jane Watson, Endora and Little Trick, all by imp. Priam. Endora was the dam of Cordelia Reed, by Wagner; Kate Hayes, Martha Worsham, Sally Woodward, all by imp. Albion, and Emma Johnson, by Union. The last named is the dam of the speedy Knight Templar, by Fellowcraft. Sally Woodward is the dam of Belle Meade, by Jack Malone, and she the dam of Gov. Bowie's fine racehorse Crickmore, by Catesby, son of imp. Eclipse, by Orlando. Clockfast, also imported into Virginia, was by Gimcrack, by Cripple, by the Godolphin Arabian, dam Miss Ingram, by Regulus, son of the Godolphin Arabian, granddam Miss Doe, by Sedbury, son of Partner, by Jigg, great granddam Miss Mayes, by Bartlet's Childers, own brother to Flying Childers, by the Darley Arabian. Clockfast was the sire of the dam of the Alderman mare, the granddam of Boston. He was also the sire of President, a fine racehorse, and Maria, her dam Maria, by imp. Regulus, out of Camilla, by Fearnaught. Maria, by Clockfast, was the dam of Gen. Hampton's famous Black Maria and Doracles, by imp. Shark, and Vingt'un, by imp. Diomed. Clockfast was the sire of Bandy, the granddam of Sir Solomon, and the cross appears in the pedigrees of many of our best racehorses. Chance, bay horse, foaled 1797, imported by Col. Tayloe, of Virginia, about 1810, by Lurcher, son of Dungannon, by Eclipse, out of Aspasia, by Herod. Lurcher's dam by Vertumnus, son of Eclipse, or Eclipse; Chance's dam Recovery, by Hyder Ali, son of Blank, by the Godolphin Arabian, his granddam Perdita, by Herod. Chance beat Sir Solomon, Trumpator and Hapbazard in England; he was the sire of Grimalkin in England and the imported Chance mare, out of Jemima, by Phenomenon, son of Herod and Frenzy, by Eclipse; this Chance mare was the dam of the famous Sally Hope, by Sir Archy, dam of Alice Riggs, by imp. Leviathan; Chance was also the sire of the famous Conter Snapper, dam Lady Burton, by Sir Archy; Multum in Parvo, dam Aurora, by imp. Diomed; Vanguard, dam Ariadne, by First Consul; Miss Chance, dam Roxalana, by imp. Arabian Selim—she was the dam of Zuleika, by Gracchus, by Diomed; Tychicus, by Clifton, etc.; also another Miss Chance, dam by imp. Eagle, son of Volunteer, by Eclipse. She was the dam of the famous Garrison's Zinganee, by Sir Archy, and he the sire of the noted Geo. Martin, out of Gabriella, by Sir Archy, which defeated the great Reel and Hannah Harris four-mile heats in 7:33, 7:43, the best average two heats run to that date, 1843. Whenever he came in contact with the Diomed blood he almost invariably produced a racehorse. Citizen, bay horse, foaled in 1785, was imported into North Carolina by Gen. Stephen Wright Carney, in September, 1803, being then 18 years old; he was by Pacolet, son of Blank, and Whiteneck, by Crab, dam Princess, by Turk, son of Regulus and Crab mare, granddam Fairy Queen, by Young Cade, son of Cade, and Miss Partner, by Partner, out of Ruth's Black Eyes, by Crab. Citizen was one of the most famous racehorses of his day, was winner of nineteen races, fourteen of them four-mile heats, six of them won in three heats, and it is said he never lost a race in which the heats were broken; he died in Tennessee in 1809, and was an exceedingly valuable stallion; Citizen was sire of the noted Pacolet, dam Mary Grey, the dam of Wonder and Palafox, by Tippoo Saib. Pacolet was a good racehorse and highly prized as a stallion, was sire of Monsieur Tonson, Sir Richard, Sir Henry and Champion, out of Madame Tonson, by Top Gallant, son of Gallatin, by Bedford; Ariadne, the dam of John Stanley and Washington, her dam by Symme's Wildair; Blank, dam by Collector; Massena, dam Lady Jane, by imp. Obscurity; he also sired the Citizen mare, dam by Commutation, son of Symme's Wildair, which was the dam of the noted Sir Charles, by Sir Archy, Steven's Janette, his own sister, and of Mercury, by Virginian, and of the Citizen mare, dam by Alderman, which was the dam of Marion and Pandora, by Sir Archy. Marion was the sire of Msria West, the dam of Wagner and Fanny, her dam Ella Crump, by imp. Citizen. Marion was also the sire of John Blount, that distanced Boston. The blood is valuable to this day, and many of the best racehorses which have flourished in Tennessee possessed the Citizen blood through his famous daughters and sons, particularly through Pacolet, and the nearer they approached to the triple blood of Eclipse, Herod and Matchem, the better the horse.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Turner on the "Stake" Proposition.

A correspondent of the New York *Sportsman* reports the following desultory talk with "Gen." John Turner:

"I called to see what you will have to start the coming season, and also to get your views on the best arrangement of classes, etc., for the coming Grand Circuit."

"I shall probably start Trinket, 2:14; Edwin Thorne, 2:16½; Santa Claus, 2:17½; Lady Alert, 2:24½; Dick Organ, 2:25½; Lillie Dale, 2:25½; and Nettie Thorne, no record," replied Mr. Turner. "As to what would, in my judgment, be the best arrangement of classes I am scarcely prepared to say. I notice *The Sportsman* has been giving the subject considerable space, and you can put me on record as saying that if the stake free-for-all race, as you proposed first, with Maxy Cobb, Phallas and Harry Wilkes, is on the programme, I will have an entry, and be willing to make it for an inside stake, though possibly not for $1,000, each time; but as to that, it will be a subject for after consideration with all of us. What I mean is that I have an entry for a free-for-all on the same conditions as the others start, but you can also say for me that *I do not want Jay-Eye-See to start*, for I believe he can beat any of us, and I am not trotting horses for fun or glory. If the three horses I mentioned start with Trinket and Clingstone it would make a race that could not be decided until it was trotted out, and no horse would have license to win it in straight heats."

Continuing, Mr. Turner said: "I do not think the Circuit managers can get up a free-for-all stallion purse, because there are but two horses in the country that would start, but they can start with us and both have all the race they want, and make a strong free-for-all."

"Supposing it should be thought advisable to put everything below the '18 class in a free-for-all," I said, "would you enter Thorne?"

"No," replied Mr. Turner; "I think it would be asking too much of any man to start a horse with a record of 2:16¼ in a free-for-all, but I will start him in a '16 class, and Santa Claus in the '18 class, if such classes are given."

Regarding Santa Claus, Mr. Turner says he is undecided whether to sell him or campaign him. What a grand stock-horse he would be, and while I would like to see him in the Circuit, I must admit his breeding should make him so desirable as a sire that no owner could afford to trot him.

Foals.

At Cienega Ranch, Los Angeles county. Property of Capt. A. J. Hutchinson.

Feb. 20th, bay colt, by Hock-Hocking, dam Vixen, by imp. Saxon, from Coquette, by Lexington. Capt. Hutchinson has named this colt Gen. Gordon.

At Santa Anita. Property of E. J. Baldwin, Esq.

Feb. 19th, bay filly, strip in face, both hindfeet white to pasterns (sire not reported); dam Experiment by Monarchist, from Cornflower, by Virgil.

At Ventura, Cal. Property of Hill & Gries.

Feb. 5th. —— filly, (color not reported), by A. W. Richmond, dam Phœbe Hall, by Joe Daniels, from Mary Wade, by Woodburn.

At Rancho del Rio. Property of Theo. Winters.

Feb. 13th, bay filly, four white feet; star in forehead; by Norfolk; dam Sister to Lottery, by Monday, from Virginia, by Revenue. Mare will be bred back to Norfolk.

Feb 22d, chestnut filly, two white feet, white in face, by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn, by imp. Glen Athol, from Mattie Gross, by Lexington. Mare will be bred to Joe Hooker.

Feb. 23d, chestnut colt, four white feet, white in face, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zetka, by Norfolk, from Ball[illegible] by imp. Baltownie. Mare will be bred back to Joe H[illegible]

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Broodmares.

There can be little doubt that the object of all classes following the pursuit of horseracing or breeding is to bring to perfection, as nearly as possible, their efforts to produce the best animals. The question, therefore, for consideration is simply how they are to accomplish it? The broodmare is the foundation upon which success principally depends—the fountain from which it must flow; it therefore becomes necessary to observe every caution in order to carry out the wishes of the breeder, and bearing in mind the very great competition in the present day, as also the very remunerative prices paid for first-class yearlings, etc., the breeder with capital should not hesitate to invest in the best animals possible (and, if he have not capital, leave it alone), for the expenses of keep are quite as heavy, no matter what their quality or value may be; and as the country is overrun with moderately classed ones, they hardly can be expected to pay, for, taking into consideration the chances of missing and other losses, exclusive of the regular expenses attending them, it really requires a yearling to realize a pretty round price to the owner to make amends for the disappointments and expenses attending breeding. At the same time the prices sometimes paid for untried broodmares (because they are fashionably bred, and have proved winners) are quite absurd; the long purse frequently taking the place of practical knowledge or real judgment; for there are some who follow this pursuit who will not be instructed, through prejudice or obstinacy, more sometimes through the absence of natural taste or judgment, verifying the fact that—

> "Some men in life assume a part
> For which no talent they possess,
> Yet wonder that, with all their art,
> They meet no better with success."

Then my advice to a beginner is to select the broodmare from the most fashionable, and, of all things, the most running families, with constitution, shape, youth, temper, and speed. The question then is, How is a purchaser to select a broodmare? That query is answered thus: Deal or try where you will, at best it is a lottery; but in order to reduce the risk as far as possible the reader should adopt the following course:

The *running blood* on both sides; and there we find them in all shapes. Some are prejudiced in favor of large mares (generally termed "roomy" mares), and the idea is right to a certain extent; but, assuming that the owner is desirous to breed a "racehorse," my opinions are hereafter conveyed as to the sort of mare from which he should elect to breed. Tall mares are not the more desirable *because they are tall*. As a general rule, the deep girdled, large-bodied, short-legged mare, with wide hips and length, of moderate height—say 15½ hands (many first-class and tried mares have not exceeded 15 hands), if euything resembling, when in stud form, more the draught mare than the light thoroughbred—is the sort to breed from; for instance, a better illustration could hardly be afforded than old Echidna, dam of The Baron (sire of Stockwell and Rataplan), who was more like an animal that had been drawing a float or an omnibus all her life than breeding St. Leger winners, as she walked about the paddocks at Jockey Hall, with a head like a fiddle-case, with room for the bow on each side in the shape of a pair of ears, which her owner was so wont to explain as extraordinary and peculiar to her family, as to the manner in which they were set on, a peculiarity best seen when standing exactly in front of her descendants, together with the prominent forehead so apparent in Stockwell, etc., as in his sire. There was Echidna, the daughter of Economist, the dam of The Baron, and his own brother, Bandy, who afforded so curious a proof of the freaks of nature—foaled a cripple, without the use of his hocks, literally resting on the ground, like a hare in her form, and about to be destroyed, yet grew up, with time and strength, until the malformation almost entirely disappeared, and he subsequently proved the sire of racehorses. And why not? It was not hereditary, it was simply "a freak of nature!" One might as well argue that, because the mare exhibited some thirty years ago at Donnybrook fair and elsewhere, had *eight legs*, all her produce should, as a natural consequence, have the same number. There was never a greater mistake than to suppose that breeding, no matter how scientifically carried out, is not a lottery; still, much depends upon many incidental circumstances, which are frequently taken no notice of.

Before digressing from the subject of shape, I wish to refer to a stamp of mare, (before partly referred to), of which I am particularly fond, and recommend the reeder not to disregard, viz., the short-legged, moderately-sized animal, as to height, etc.; with good shoulders and plenty of length, and otherwise possessing the necessary shapes of the racehorse, (elsewhere described), especially avoiding a short neck, which I detest in any horse or mare. From the form described many first-class animals have been bred, and it has only to be tried to be proved to the satisfaction of any dubious breeder; for, to my mind, want of average size is frequent on the part of the sire. In proof of which I could mention many cases, having seen more of the finest horses, (certainly the most level and racing-like), not only in class as racehorses, but with good size, the sons of such mares. Most assuredly the great, tall, weak-leggy animal seldom if ever comes from the mare described. Whereas a mere of moderate size, of say fifteen and an inch, with substance, will produce by a stallion, of say sixteen hands, an animal as to size a medium between the two without the top-heavy appearance, etc. In my opinion, many mistakes are made in breeding from those over-fine or over-large mares, with very large sires. The produce may be extremely large in proportion, still we seldom see those horses over-good, finish, stay, or wear, as long as the other stamp. They are generally top-heavy and finish "like a ship in a storm." It is said "a good big one will beat a good little one." True, but how many are there in proportion?

The next necessary qualification calling for the attention of the breeder is "temper," a recommendation essentially requisite, for there is hardly one failing more hereditary. We seldom find mares that have been naturally bad-tempered or fretful that were not, to use a racing term, "soft-hearted jades" during their career on the turf—a drawback which their produce too frequently inherit. No matter how game the sire may be, his reputation frequently becomes injured through the produce showing the softness of the dam. With regard to temper, I have observed that bad-tempered mares are more frequently chestnut than of any other color.

A difference of opinion exists as to whether the produce takes, as a general rule, more after the sire or the dam; many persons believe the latter to be the case; in which opinion I concur, especially where the constitution of the mare is strong and unimpaired, and has not been affected by disease, heavy distemper, or over-training; that is to say, the produce, as to perfections or imperfections in shape, color, and temper, as well as the other qualities, will, in the majority of instances, more resemble the dam than the sire; yet not unfrequently, though freaks of nature will bear a much greater resemblance to some of their ancestors, as far removed perhaps as two or three generations; for instance, as to color, we frequently find a black colt or filly by a chestnut or bay sire and dam; in which case the anxious owner diligently seeks and traces back the pedigree, being naturally desirous to ascertain "where the color" comes from; and he, no doubt, believes the produce "takes after" the most "distinguished" of his ancestors. For instance, one would naturally assume that Sanuterer, a black horse, inherited his color from Sir Hercules (his grandsire). Another instance is Thormanby (whose sires, Melbourne or Windhound: the former was bay, the latter brown; his dam, Alice Hawthorne, bay); one would fancy he took his color from Pantaloon, sire of Windhound, a horse of the very same color.

The most important question to be considered, and, as far as possible, to be solved, is, how far that admitted fact, that "like begets like," holds good in breeding racehorses, and what perfections and imperfections are most hereditary? Let us take for example, the cases of the mule and the jennet. The former, as everybody knows, is the produce of a mare by an ass; the latter that of a mare ass by a horse or pony. Then, do they not bear testimony, to a great extent, in favor of the argument, that the produce, in the usual course of horse breeding, must follow more the qualities of the dam? for it can hardly be argued that the color of the mule, which, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, is brown or the darkest bay, is not that of the dam; the dark brown ass being seldom seen, in proportion to the other. Then as to the jennet, it has always more of the black streaks or stripes on the arms and legs, and along the back than the mule—a further illustration and proof in favor of the dam, the color invariably being of a lighter hue, more approaching that of the ass.

Then, again, as to size; who ever saw a jennet as large as a mule, the latter being occasionally as large as a horse? It is equally true that the jennet is invariably got by a small pony. Moreover, we have seen even racehorses with the dark streak along the back, when the color is bay, either light or dark, approaching that of the jennet. And where we find a sort of cream, mealy, bay color, those streaks become more numerous and marked, upon the arm especially, resembling the zebra. I had one many years ago, and curiously enough, he was not only thus marked, but appeared to have a most peculiar temper, resembling in his ways and acts the mule in many respects, with wonderful endurance; and although he was marked exactly like, and of the precise color of the jennet, still he was an average-sized horse, of about 15½ hands high. It has been stated that the produce of a mare, having previously had produce by an ass, has been known to have borne the marks and streaks referred to for several seasons subsequently, which have gradually died out. There is one thing quite certain, we frequently find even racehorses with the black streak along their back, even to the very root of the tail; Wild Huntsman, by Harkaway, for instance—(not that I mean to insinuate anything derogatory the The Huntsman, who was a very good horse, indeed)—and there are many others besides with this peculiarity.

It is a well-known and proved fact that there is nothing like the *tried* broodmare of fashionable running family; still, admitting the fact, it is not so easy to become possessed of them without paying, in many instances, exorbitant prices; therefore, a beginner would do well to secure some of the descendants, say daughters, of such mares, provided they have no drawback and are sound, and got by horses of running and fashionable blood. For it is truly astonishing how frequently owners put such valueble mares to hrntes of no pretensions either to first-class strains or running family. The "poison" thus sown does more mischief than at first imagined, and it requires generations of superior crossing to eradicate it. As to shape and size, as before remarked, plenty of length, with strength combined, about 15½ hands high, neither too short nor too long in the leg, with good length of *arm*, and *muscular*, although appearing to the eye at first sight, and when in stud form, rather shorter in the leg than otherwise, with good, clean sinews, and sound, well-formed feet, for there is nothing more fatal nor hereditary than small, contracted feet, which render the finest animal in other respects, worthless.

A friend of mine had bred for seven years from a very fine and well-bred mare, and had put her to several different sires, and yet the produce were all literally useless for any purpose. In speaking with him on the subject, and offering to purchase her, he accepted of fifty pounds as her price. I had not seen her during her career at stud, but when delivered she was in a wretched conditiou—a perfect skeleton. Having given her every care during the Winter, and put her to Mountain Deer, she produced the following years two colts, both of which turned out very good racehorses, the dam herself growing into a splendid mare, her former owner absolutely not knowing her the following year.

Although the plain-looking mare of plenty of substance is the one to choose, still, with the "plain" appearance through the frame, the quality will be found in the head, neck and shoulders of the well-bred mare; although some of the best blood, when at stud, present the appearance of common draught mares, being a peculiarity to their respectives breeds. And I confess that I, for one, am not an admirer of those over-pretty-headed animals for pecuniary purposes, however useful and desirable they may be for Rotten Row. Teddington was the prettiest headed horse I ever saw for a good one. I have seen few "pony-headed horses" of the first class. Give me a clean, good, bony head, of fair size and average beauty; with a sensible, steady eye, clear and bright, and not flighty; for nothing shows signs of the temper more than the eye, especially in mares. Although we sometimes find those wiry, light mares, successful at stud, still as a general rule, the others are the sort, especially to breed stout stock.

To Remedy Pulling.

The best contrivance the writer has ever seen for a trotter that pulls is the side-hearing rein and over-check, gotten up for the bay mare Lady Wilkes. A four-ring bit is used; the over-check attached to the sliding rings, then after the two straue of the over-check have passed through the two openings in the cross-piece of the bridle, buckle to each of them a loop, the same kind of a loop that is on a throat-latch. Then pass the side-hearing rein through each of the loops, and fasten it to the large ring of the bit. It can be regulated by taking up or letting out the side-bearing rein as the case may require. The rig is nearly self-steadying to the horse, and a driver can let go of his horse's head while scoring. The horse will balance with it, and go with a lighter shoe and requires less toe-weight.

There are several ways to prevent horses from pulling hard. Use a four-ring bit; have the over-check fastened to the sliding rings, then have a leather keeper attached to both straps of the over-check below where they fasten together in the centre of the face. While rigged this way it is easy on the driver. Few horses will speed fast with the keeper pulled down. Another way is to buckle a strap so that it will pass over the nose and under the jaw. The strap should pass through the openings of the headstall above the bit, and have holes made in the over-check that the nose-check may pass through. By this means the jaws are kept closed, although some horses will get used to it and pull just as hard. Another contrivance is to have a strap made, covered with soft material, so that it will not chafe the nose. Have a buckle and billet at each end, so that it can be buckled to the rings of the upper jaw bit. The nose strap should be about eight inches long from buckle to buckle. Then have a single strap to fasten to the buckle on the crown-piece of the bridle, and pass down the face within five inches of the nose band. From that point a strap should continue down on the right and left and be sewed to the nose band, thus making the face strap in the shape of a fork. Then put the side-bearing rein on in the usual way, through the loops of the throat latch, and fasten to the bit.—*Exchange.*

HERD AND SWINE.

Points of Importance in a Bull.

In choosing a bull, the great question to be borne in mind is that of fitness for the special purpose you have in view. You may have a herd of some one pure breed which you wish to keep up to a certain standard of merit, and for that purpose it would be obviously folly to go and choose the best bull you could find of a totally different breed. Folly less obvious, similar in kind although different in degree, is frequently committed by breeders who invest in their herds sufficient capital to secure the perpetuation of the high merit belonging to their early selections, if only the sires used successively were as *suitable* as they are *costly*, and, it may be, *really good*, but not good for the breeders' special purpose. In a work recently published, in Ireland, by Mr. Pratt, a successful breeder of hunters, certain hints on the breeding of horses, particularly of hunters, are applied incidentally to the breeding of live stock in general. One of Mr. Pratt's rules, the word "horse" being exchanged for the word "animal," exactly suits our present argument. "Determine exactly in your own mind," Mr. Pratt writes, "the character of the horse you wish to produce, and never lose sight of it." It is by this habit of keeping the mind's eye fixed upon a certain form or type that the great breeders have succeeded in producing living copies of that form or type. The painter must have his subject before him, the sculptor his model, and the stock-breeder, no less, requires some distinctly defined shape and character to look upon as his chosen and unchanging type, by which he can test the fitness of each bull that he thinks of bringing into his herd. The elder Mr. Weller, when asked by Mr. Pickwick, his opinion of Sam Weller's fiancee, said "she was a plump gal, well made, and very pleasant and conformable;" and although Dickens observes that the precise meaning of the last-mentioned adjective did not appear, we think that stock-breeders might find a meaning for it when they arrange the marriages of the herd, and that they would find their profit in seeing that their animals are not only plump and well made, but "conformable."

Having fixed upon your type, you next look to details and minutiæ. First, a sound, robust constitution, free alike from taint of disease and from delicacy, is of incalculable importance; and, as carriage, temper, a sluggish or an active disposition, and habits of placid contentment or of restlessness are all heritable properties (subject to the influences of the females, which may modify or intensify), it is well to take care that the bull is just what you would desire in these particulars. We have known a herd, in which a sluggish bull was used, turn out a lot of young bulls mostly as immovable as their sire, and the same lack of energy and apparently of desire characterized a great majority of the grandsons; while from the same herd, after the introduction of a vigorously active bull, all the young bulls were as active as their purchasers could desire. Look at the difference between a bull of the slow, stolid, passionless kind, and a lively smart bull for ranch work. It is had enough in the course of ordinary farm events, to have a bull whose indolence wastes a great part of the herdsman's time. The question of transmission, in such matters, is often too little regarded, even by old breeders, who having known some bulls the reverse of their fathers, lose sight of the rule of heritage, and trust to chance. It is scarcely necessary, but for the sake of young breeders, mere beginners, to say that the sexual characteristics must be as carefully examined as the points of structure, the flesh, hide, hair and other properties which combine to make a good, bad or middling animal. The sheath must be ample and elastic, the purse fully furnished (we have known it otherwise in the case of very useful bulls, but prefer to use bulls free from irregularity), and with reference to the placing of the purse itself, in a beef-making breed it can scarcely be placed too far backward, as the farther back it is, the better the filling between the thighs and up to the twist. A forward purse usually means a split-up more or less nearly to the tail. The breeders of some milking varieties of cattle desire to see well-developed teats, widely and regularly placed on the bull, and will on no account rear a bull calf for stock purposes if he does not satisfy them in this respect. As the quality of the hair depends very much upon the sire's influence, no bull of harsh or scanty hair should be used in a herd of cows whose hair is abundant and of fine quality, under the impression that the cows will put the hair right. The probability is that the bull of coerse or poor hair will do more mischief in one generation than two generations of well-haired sires following him can undo. Each of the two latter may make a great improvement; but to restore to perfection the hair of a whole herd, altered by one unfortunate alliance, is more than can be expected of any two bulls whose powers in that direction are not uncommonly great. We may sometimes, not often, find a single bull able to do it.

But while upon the subject of hair, we must guard our remarks upon scanty hair by observing that bulls kept in warm and possibly ill-ventilated stables, without sufficient open-air exercise, often lose their coats, might be somewhat unjustly condemned as wanting hair; whereas the deprivation is accidental. On the bodies, especially the sides, of such bulls, you find a short, thin growth, but the true quality will often be indicated by hair remaining upon the neck and head. This, to a practiced observer, may redeem the character of a bull about to be rejected as poor in hair, or it is possible the bull may have been known by the person who selects and seen by him before the hair was lost. There are, however, some families that seem as if they never can retain their hair beyond calfhood. They have splendid coats up to a certain age, and then cast them, without any provocation in the shape of hot or badly-ventilated buildings.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Hints on Cheese Making.

[A paper read before the New York State Agricultural Society, Jan 21st, 1885, by George A. Bonfoy, of Herkimer County.]

To establish one set of rules for making cheese from all conditions of milk, would be like recommending one remedy for all diseases of the human system. The quality of milk is very easily influenced by surrounding circumstances, both natural and unnatural; therefore the rule that would be beneficial to one kind of milk, would be detrimental to another.

I have adopted a few rules that I use in nearly all cases for making full cream cheese.

First, warm the milk gradually to 83 degrees in warm weather, and 85 or 86 degrees in cold, using enough of sweet, water-soaked rennet to coagulate in 35 or 40 minutes, then cutting lengthwise and crosswise, letting it settle until the curd has entirely disappeared, after which stir and cut carefully to the desired fineness, stirring and warming to 98 or 100 degrees, being governed by the keeping quality of the milk as to the length of time for heating. If the milk is sweet and the curd cooks slowly, then heat slowly, but if it cooks fast, then heat fast.

The one year old cheese that took the prize at the New York State fair last Fall was made from full cream milk, and in the usual way, with the exception that it was salted 3¾ lbs. of salt to 1,000 lbs. of milk, instead of 2½; the curd was very fine flavored, well cooked and about half inch acid, and was not cheddared.

Where the curds are well cooked, are free and not inclined to settle together, and sweet flavored, I do not always consider it necessary to cheddar.

It is sometimes difficult to know just when to salt and press the curd. We have to be governed by the condition of the curd, and whether it is intended for home trade or for shipping.

A great deal depends on having good milk to make good cheese. Too much pains cannot be taken by patrons in the care of milk.

I find from personal experience and observation that there is a great difference in localities as to the quantity of milk.

Where cows feed on wet, swampy lands, producing wild grasses, and have poor water to drink, the milk when made into cheese will be spongy and difficult to cook, of an offensive flavor, and when aggravated by tainted milk the curd will float on the surface of the whey.

I know of no better way to manage such curds than to heat them in the usual way, and as soon as the acid begins to develop, draw the whey, pack the curd, keep it warm, and if it turns spongy and full of pin holes, then let it lie until a sufficient amount of acid has developed, so that when ground and pressed the pin holes will have entirely disappeared.

I have let such curds string from the hot iron five inches without any injury to the cheese.

Such cheese when cured will be firm, meaty, of good texture and fine flavored.

Where cows fed on uplands have tame grasses to eat, and running water to drink, the milk be will be of better quality, and when heated will cook easier and be better flavored. Such curds do not require as much acid as the lowland milk.

I am very much in favor of cheddaring cheese, especially in warm weather, for in our factory system, where we get a mixture of all kinds of milk, I consider it safer to draw the whey and let the acid develop on the dry curd. It takes the cheese a little longer to cure, but when cured the flavor is more durable.

One mistake some of our factorymen are making, is to make their cheese to cure too quickly. The object is to get the cheese on the market as soon as possible, so as to save area and shrinkage, and that the patrons may get the proceeds sooner. These are good arguments in favor of quick curing. Such cheese soon get sharp and off flavor, and depreciate in value, bring a loss to the dealers, dissatisfaction to the customer, and a loss of our reputation abroad for the production of good cheese. Cheese buyers are discriminating more closely now than in times past between good and poor cheese. This, we hope, may be an inducement to produce a better article, for good cheese always finds ready sales at good prices.

Edward Burnett, of Deerfoot Farm, Southboro, thinks the Poland Chinas are the best breed of hogs for general purposes. They are hardy, grow rapidly and are good breeders. He does not recommend thoroughbred hogs for the ordinary farmer, since they are too fine and will not bear the neglect to which they are likely to be subjected. It is profitable to breed them for the market. Success depends, however, on raising a thoroughbred boar. It does not pay to raise porkers weighing 400 or 500 pounds, as the market calls for those that dress about 200, the latter bringing the best price. As for feeding, Mr. Burnett is a strong advocate of pasturing hogs in clover during the warmer part of the season. Mr. Burnett keeps in Western Massachusetts many hogs, dressing them for his customers in Boston and New York. He also obtains many hogs in Vermont for the same purpose.

The Trabucco and Mission Viejo ranches, near San Juan Capistrano, are now being fenced by the Santa Margarita Ranch land and cattle syndicate, who recently purchased the same. Their possessions now lay continuously from the north side of this valley to about ten miles north of San Juan Capistrano, in Los Angeles county, a total distance in all of about 40 miles, and comprising in the neighborhood of 250,000 acres of the finest stock, fruit and agricultural lands. At present these lands are run with cattle, which are daily being increased in numbers; but we hope to live to see the day when these ranches will be cut up into farms, for here there is territory enough to support an immense population.—*San Luis Rey Star.*

William A. Russell, of Lawrence, who received the first premium on Holstein cows, of the Essex Agricultural Society, reports his Winter feeding as follows: Each cow has four quarts of shorts and two quarts of corn meal, with what ensilage they can eat up clean. The cows are fed at 7 A. M. At 2:30 A. M. they have the same quantity of grain as before, fed dry after watering, also a dry fodder of good hay, corn or oat fodder thoroughly mixed. Watered twice a day. Summer feed is pasture with four quarts of shorts and four quarts corn meal. Corn fodder night and morning.

Some of the Southern people trace an improvement in the native cattle of Georgia to stray Devon cattle left by Gen. Sherman in his march through that State the last year of the war. That must have been poor native stock to be improved by crossing with cattle sent as food for the army, for it was very rare that contractors paid enough for their beeves to get any that could be of much value for breeding.

Making Muleys.

Mr. Haaf, an eminent farmer and wealthy stock grower in Henry county, in Illinois, has for many years been practicing the method of dehorning cattle. He now comes to the front and defends his mode and manner as follows:

"I own and have owned for years, cows, steers and bulls, that if not positively vicious, were at least only lacking in opportunity. In one case I had an imported bull valued at $1,000, which I deliberately shot in the face and eyes with full intent to kill. Having had members of my own family injured and myself sued, I thought best so to do, and I did so. I never knew an animal to lose either appetite or a pint of blood from the operation, if properly performed. No one will pretend that castration is cruel, and yet it is the essence of cruelty, compared to dehorning either young or old cattle. Spaying cows and heifers is largely practiced in many places, and yet there is tenfold more pain and tenfold more danger than in dehorning. The simple truth is, we have been in the dark about this, and from sheer necessity I have been driven to its practice. I have ten large bulls here now at my place, running in a pasture of twenty acres, held by a common board fence. Will some one kindly tell me what I would need to do to hold them if they had horns? I kept all last Winter 100 cows, in a close shed 80x25 feet, with two small openings on the South, and never Wintered a lot so satisfactorily. We did not lose a calf from abortion, and they had free ingress and egress at all times, were fed in the cold, and repaired after feeding to that shed for water and warmth and shelter, and if ever I blessed my stars it was at the result of my experiment.

"I don't want any man who performes castration, or brands his cattle, or cuts their ears or dew-laps, or bores their horns for 'horn oil,' or slits their tails, or in fine, rings his hogs' noses, or cut his pigs' or lambs' tails, to say one word about cruelty—not a word. Lay aside all prejudices now, please, and learn how to save your calves, and your colts and your mares, and yourselves, too, from these dreadful horns. 'But,' says one, 'God put them there for a wise purpose.'

"I have the assurance of a distinguished Englishman, that in many parts of the British Isles this practice obtained for many years while he was there. Said a prominent farmer of our country the other day: 'Mr. Haaf, I want to tell you I've been trying this thing, and I'm down on you no longer. I've changed my views.' And then he told of saving his life from an enraged cow recently, and I mentioned having my coat, vest and shirt ripped off by an ugly horn; and another said, 'I lost a mare and colt'; and so it goes.

"Now a word as to the make-up of horns, and I am done: All cattle's horns are hollow at the base, every one. They are composed of two parts, shell and bone. There is no feeling in the bone. At the back of the horn the shell grows, and if you take a head and allow it to stand out in the weather and decay, you will find at the base the shell has all gone, decayed and left only the bone. Examine the bone and you will see that it is part of the skull-bone, nothing more—just a protuberance, a joint, a weapon. Properly removed, there is no more pain than a ten-year-old boy feels at having a tooth extracted. I offer to demonstrate what I say to any committee of farmers desiring to know and not to find fault. As I write this, an account of the terrible goring of one Mr. Lehman, by an infuriated cow, is handed me. All the horns in Illinois might as well come off to save such an accident."

Churning Cream of Farrow Cows.

This is the season that brings numerous questions concerning the vexation of trying to change the cream of farrow cows to butter. Some have the single farrow cow, taking a week to get cream enough to churn, and, as one says, taking another week to churn it; others have to make this attempt to find butter every two or three days, and their afflictions are beyond endurance.

Now, there is an easy escape from all these trials with farrow cows. Heat the milk, before setting, to 130 or 140 degrees (Fahrenheit). This will cause the cream to rise more completely, and, when properly ripened, it will churn in from 15 to 30 minutes.

It often happens that those who are making Winter butter have a part of their cows fresh and the others long in milk. In such a case, the milk from cows long in, will not churn as soon as those nearly fresh in milk, and it will not be proper either to mix the milk or cream, for the cream from the fresh cows will churn in less than half of the time of the other.

But heating the milk of those cows long in, before setting, will cause the cream to churn with that from the fresh cows. This is a matter of much importance, as, in many cases, the milk of the different cows is mixed, and, in that case, the cream does not much more than half rise in the old milk, and what does rise will not churn in the same time, which causes nearly a complete loss of the butter from the cows long in milk.

The best way to heat milk is to have two pans, one larger than the other. Set the largest on the stove, with two inches of water in it, and lay two pieces of iron a half inch thick across the bottom. Put the milk to be heated in the other pan, and drop that inside of the larger one. The milk will then be heated with hot water in the larger pan, and cannot be injured by burning. The degree of heat should be tested with a thermometer, because it will then be heated uniformly.—*Live Stock Journal.*

POULTRY.

Feeding and Care of Chicks.

There is probably no more common complaint than that chicken-raisers have difficulty in rearing early chicks. Few have difficulty in hatching, even with incubators. There are, of course, natural blunderers—heedless persons—who cannot, with the best intentions, give an incubator proper care. These will have difficulty in hatching, but ordinary common-sense people will succeed in hatching as many eggs in an incubator as would be hatched under hens at the same time of year, and with a great deal less trouble.

If a hen is hatching, my rule is to let her alone until the next morning, even if that be twenty-four hours. There is no probability that she will leave her nest. The chicks will not need either meat or drink, and it is usually folly to disturb them. If, however, the hen is restless, and is stepping on her chicks, or is disturbed by other hens, or the chicks are very active and likely to fall out of the nest (and under any circumstances the next morning), I take all the active ones away and put them into the well-warmed "mother," or "brooder," leaving the weak ones, and freshly-hatched ones for longer brooding. Before putting chicks from the nest into the brooder, grease their heads and under the wings with lard for fear that lice or nits from the hen may already have become attached to the little ones, for, like people, hen lice prefer "Spring chicken" to "old hen."

Machine-hatched chicks are treated in precisely the same way—that is, left in the nursery—excepting that it is not necessary to apply the lard, for no kind of vermin infest the incubator.

An egg that is seen to be very slow in hatching will often be found to be dry. The chick cannot turn itself, being glued to the shell. It will struggle until it is weak and exhausted, and then probably die. It may sometimes be saved after it is chipped, by opening a small hole near the bill, unless one has already been broken through, and then placing the egg in water of the temperature of about 105 degrees, the hole being kept above water, of course. The egg may remain half an hour in the water if it be kept warm, and it will absorb water through the shell and become quite active. After this, if placed under a good, steady hen, the hatching will go on. Attempts to liberate a chick by force, result almost always in failure, as does also any attempt to increase the moisture by actually letting a few drops of water run into the shell. Water within the shell causes struggles, and produces serious hemorrhages, which are almost always fatal. Usually such eggs under the quiet hen and let them take their chances. Ill-formed chicks rarely amount to anything, yet weaklings often look like cripples, and will warm up, begin to eat, and, after a while, their legs will gain strength, and they become "smart" enough.

I would never allow hens to brood their chicks. A good brooder gives the chicks freedom to run away from or under the heat, just as they will run out from and under a hen. They will very soon learn where it is most comfortable. The temperature should vary from say 110 degrees close to the source of heat, to 80 degrees on the floor in one compartment, and there should be an outer compartment where, by day, the chicks can take sun-baths without being much subject to drafts of air, and where the temperature in the shade will not be far from that of the outer air, but above freezing. This outer compartment is the feeding-room. Chicks begin to pick at food at a few hours old, but they do not eat. Some will eat a little a twenty-four, but they need nothing whatever until forty-eight hours old. Then they should have both food and water, or milk.

There are almost always an abundance of infertile eggs removed from the incubator, after the first batch of unfertilized ones has been taken out. The only use for these is as chicken feed. If hard boiled, they form an excellent article of diet for young chicks. They may be broken up, shells and all, quite fine, and with oatmeal, not mixed, but kept in separate dishes, are the best first feed which chicks can have. The little things manifest thirst as early as they do hunger, and should be systematically furnished with drink. Where the idea originated that they ought not to have anything to drink until five or six weeks old, I cannot imagine, but have repeatedly received letters asking why the chicks which appeared healthy died when a week or two old, though having plenty of good food "and no drink whatever." I can think of nothing that would insure premature death with greater certainty.

After the first day or two, coarse oatmeal, the screenings from Winter wheat, which contain a considerable portion of broken grains, and a small quantity of bone meal, may form the regular feed, either mixed or separate, but preferably separate, in different feeding vessels. The vessels should be protected by wires so that the chicks cannot run over the feed. When the choicer portions are picked out, which may be every morning, the rest should be thrown out for older fowls, and the vessels cleaned and refilled.

There must be also a dish of fine gravel, and one of ground oyster shells, supplied from the first, especially if the chicks cannot run out upon the ground. Drinking vessels must be cleaned daily. Milk, skim milk, buttermilk, and sour milk are all excellent for chickens, young or old, but for a steady drink nothing is better than pure water. It is an excellent plan to have a few lumps of fresh charcoal in the water vessel. It has the property of promoting the decomposition and destruction of soluble impurities which may be in the water. Charcoal is, beside, an excellent article of diet for chicks. It may be given in fine powder mixed with any kind of feed.

When the chicks can run about in grassy yards, they will need no green feed beside; but in confined pens, or yards where little or no grass grows, they should have some green food all the time. Leaves of cabbage or of lettuce, chopped onions, or something of the kind, are the best Winter substitutes for grass. In the Summer, grass may be chopped fine for them. They are very fond of fruits, especially of apples, and these make a good variety.

When three weeks old, it is well to feed a little meat, unless there are eggs to spare. Sheep's pluck—that is, the heart, lights and liver of a sheep—well boiled, is the best to begin with. It should be fed in small quantities, once in two or three days, and so that each chick gets its share and no more. Chicks need to be fed oftener than old fowls. They get on very well on the three meals-a-day system, but it is better to feed little and often, and to leave some food before them all the time. Condimental food should never be used for chicks unless, indeed, weakly ones be separated for special treatment, when stimulation may be indicated.

No error is more frequent, or more fatal, than that of confining chicks in heated chambers or brooders, out of which they cannot run in moderately cold weather. A brooder may be set out-of-doors, where it will get the sunshine during most of the day, and if the inner chamber be kept at the right temperature, the chicks will run out and in, even among snow-drifts, and enjoy the cold as much as the heat.

Rains are very injurious, and often fatal. Hence on the approach of rain, after the chicks have been allowed to run—they being, of course, shut in at night—they must be called or driven in and shut up, so that they are in no danger of getting very wet. In rainy weather, with lucid intervals, I have found little wire corrals, placed around the door of the brooder, so that the chicks can run about in the cold and wet a little, to answer a good purpose. As soon as they begin to feel chilly, they are so near the source of heat and comfort that they will at once run in and warm their backs. Then the sprinkling will do them no harm.

Chicks are often neglected, and so left out in the rain, or become chilled to death. They may be found dead, yet limp—not yet stiffened; and it is often the strongest and most active ones of the flock that, being at a distance from the brooder, run for shelter under some bush, where they finally become wet, numb and dead. Life may be restored by warmth in most cases. Take the chilled chick in the hand, and hold it submerged, except the head, in very warm water. As soon as it is heated through the heart will begin to beat, and the chick will gape, stretch its neck, and may then be dried off and placed in warm cotton in a very warm place. It will soon be well. I have often placed them in a cigar box, with cotton around and over them, and set a tin-pan of hot water upon the open box, leaving free breathing space.—*M. C. Weld in Country Gentleman.*

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Winter's Climatic Changes—Winter Walks Among the Horses—Trainers' Goesip—Buchanan and Renwick—The Suburban Handicap—Closing Day for Monmouth Park'e Stakes, March 2d—General Newe, Etc.

Such a late spell of severe weather, severe in its greet climatic changes, has not been kuown in Gotham for many Winters, especially coming on top of the comparatively mild spell of the first half of the "close season." A few days ago at Hudnut's the mercury stood at 49 deg. at 3 P. M., and only *fifteen hours later* the same thermometer registered *one degree below zero*, while at the Brooklyn bridge pier the temperatnre was *ten below!* Changes in climate like these try the souls and bodies of the strougest of our citizeus, and it is little cause for wonder that so many are heing carried off hy pneumonia and kiudred complaints. Your correspondent has found the present Winter the hardest in his experience since the two thet he spent on your sunny slopes, far from bitter blizzards, and the vindicative frost king.

Still the trainers are keeping their charges moving, some taking their exercise snow or no snow, provided, of conrse, tbere is no lacerating crust to he feared. G. R. Buchanan is expecting to receive a horse or two more from Wm. Ayres, of Sacramento. He is also to have a Pacific Slope jockey for Renwick this season, as the ridiug of the big gelding on severel occasions last yeer was decidedly "queer." The son of Joe Hooker ia doing well, if we except a puncture for splints with a red-hot pointed iron from which good effects are expected to follow. Buchanan has accepted the gelding's weight in the Snburban Handicap and from present appearances there is likely to he few declaratious. These are due to-mor row, the 20th, and up to noon to-day, the 19th, only *five* of the 107 had cried "hold, enough." Not more than a dozen more are likely to he eliminated, which will leave no less than ninety acceptors, a great tribute to the skill of the handicapper, Mr. Laurence.

Nomeaclature of racehorses, as discussed scores and scores of times in sporting papers, is generally pretty aptly applied at Brookdale, New Jersey, near Monmouth Park, where Mr. Withers' large string take their preliminary lessons, under the tuition of cepahle Barney Riley. The christening of the young aspirants for feme comes, however, rether late at Brookdale sometimes, and yet not as late, perhaps, as happens elsewhere. The noted English sprinter, hy Hermit, ont of Sweetbriar, though racing in 1884 as a seven-year-old, and though heating many very fast horses over the T. Y. C., never earned a title by his brackets, the Sweetbriar horse being the name he always ran nnder. Now, the case of Mimi's four-year-old aon recently given the name of Mikado hy Mr. Withers, would have been rather a peculiar one thie coming racing season had not his populer owner at last given him the long deferred title, just uoted. The name he would have gone by would have been the Mimi horse, we presume, not the Mimi colt, for his colthood terminated with the August meeting at Monmouth Park last year. Such a fast and game performer as he was last Summer proved himself worthy of being well named, and Mikado will be likely to land the "all black" first pest the post more than once before 1885 is gathered to its fathers. If he is, as some say, better than his full brother, K nglil e, those wl o decry his chances in the Snburban, with even the steadier of 116 lbs., had better not hack up their opinions by hard cesh or they may run afonl of a snag. Certainly Mikado, as a three-year-old, was always a more racing looking colt than his older brother, Kinglike, whose "gangling" appearance in hia earlier years has clnng to him ever eince. But how he can race when in the humor!

Derby bettors do not seem to he affected mnch by the official statement from Louisville thet the great race of May 16th and the other stakes for the same age, that closed as yearlings in 1883, will be run under the old scale of weights, 110 and 107 lbs. The market in this city on future events is yet in a state of utter stagnetion, though a slight ripple of interest seemed to be felt last week in the possible disqualification of several candidates from the deaths of Col. C. L. Hnut, of St. Louis, and Mr. Powers, of Illinois. But *The Sportsman's* last isaue set all minds easy on that point, and if Volo, Keoknk, etc., are fit to run on Derby day, they will be found at the post, beyond much donht. The hook opened on the race in Louisville excites but langnid interest here. Not one speculator in a hundred here would back the colts at the odds offered. Teke for instance Young's Bootblack, quoted at the ridicnonsly short price of 8 to 1. The writer heard an offer by a New York bookmaker to bet 30 to 1 against any three-year-old that Yonng has engaged in the race, and certainly the one named above did not show any form better than second class, if we accept his seconds to Lizzie Dwyer, at Saratoga, and to Tronbadonr, at Latonia. Then Skookum, now on Long Ieland, rnles at a price only a couple of points higher, when it is fully 10 to 1 as to whether he will fill his Louisville engagement or not. Against Favor a fair price is offered, bnt the odds against the balance of them should be much larger to induce business. The latest intelligence from Kentncky seems to incline toward an early Spring, and if the presentiment is trne, the trainers will soon get to work with their charges, and give us eome reliable information.

Canadian turf news is to the effect that more thoroughbreds are being sold from there to a Mr. Fletcher, who comes from Mexico, which is their final destination. They consist altogether of broodmares, intended to be mated with the young stallion Princeton, and number some nine or ten in all, the best known being Lady D'Arcy, hy Thunder; and Modjeska, by Judge Curtis. Truly, hreeding with our Canadian cousins will shortly become a lost art if they don't soon replenish thier stnd matrons.

The Mexican Jockey Club's success last year with their meeting at Mexico City has apparently stimulated their cousins of Havana, the residents of the "ever faithful isle," to support a short season of racfug next month, judged by the accounts that come from New Orleans. Should a small contingent of horsea go from there to Havana, the short sea voyage would not be likely to shake them up any, as the Spanish Main at this season ia generally like a mill pond, unlike our stormy Atlantic.

As to the Winter race meetiug, however, now going on at the Crescent City, not much tbat is pleasant can he said, when almost daily reports of "crooked work" by some parties, at present unknown, are received. Up to now one jockey has heen rnled off, but we hope the investigators made every effort, as was their duty, to go further, and endeavor to find out who aided and abetted the boy in the pulliug of Bachelor's mare Princess Ban. Princess of the same stable was ridden the week previonsly in a very snspicious manner, if meant to win, the veriest tyro in racing being aware that pumping an animal out in the first half of a race, is one way of getting them heaten. Where there is "so much smoke there is apt to be fire," and somehody else is liahle to get in trouble.

St. Louis pool huyers are just now rather agitated over a hill recently introduced at Jefferson City to suppress all pool selling in the State of Missouri, except on racetracks, and the well-known Richard Roche comes to the front with a vigorous defense of pool rooms in cities. His closing words to a *Globe-Democrat* reporter we quote: "It is my opinion that racing or organizations ought to encourage pool rooms instead of working against them. If it is wrong to sell pools in a pool room, it is wrong to sell them on a racetrack. and I don't think the Legislature can take any other view of it. I have good legal advice that a law discriminating in favor of the St. Louis Fair Association would he unconstitutional; that the Legislature has no more right to say that the Fair Association can sell pools and that I cannot than it has to say to one firm. 'You may sell dry goods,' and to another, 'You must not sell dry goods.' But I don't think any test will have to be made. Such a bill is not popnlar here, nor would it be in New York. You ought to hear the way they talk about it here. They have had some experience with pool legislation in that State." Mr. Charles Green, of the Fair Association was also interviewed, and in answer to the statement of Roche, that while he did not want to antagonize the Fair Association, he might have to oppose the pool bill in self-defense, he replied: "Well, why didn't Mr. Roche write me someting definite? I sent word to him by Mr. Pate that if he would agree not to sell pools during our meeting that was all we wanted. I waited ten days for him, and then received an evasive answer. He didn't say he would or he wouldn't, so I picked up my bill and had it introduced. The fact of the matter is, we are spending too much money out there on our race-track to let anybody else take the benefit of it away from us, and we don't propose to let it be taken away from us. The bill has been drawn up by one of the best lawyers in the West, a man who makes few mistakes, and I am willing to risk it in any test that can he made."

Late English mails show that Eole's weight in the Newmarket Handicap, one mile and a half, is 116 lbs., just the impost Parole won under in 1869, when he showed his heels to the great Isonomy. In the Great Metropolitan, six furlongs further, the big son of Eolus has been well looked after with 124 lhs., his countryman, Blue Grass, getting well in with 110 lbs. Indeed, the latter, considering his good showing late last Fall, has been also remarkably well treated in the Lincolnshire City, and Suburban, and Leicestershire Handicaps with medium weights in each but the Leicestershire, where he has 117 lhs., for which, however, the top weights are fairly up in the welter scale. Eole and Blue Grass will heve this season the best wishes of those on this side of the water.

Monmouth Park's rich stekes, the conditions of which are advertised in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, close on March 2d, only a day or two after these lines reach your readere. Therefore if any of you racing men at Santa Anita, Palo Alto, Rancho del Paso, Rancho del Rio, Secramento, etc., have not yet sent on their entries they will be making a big mistake if they do not do so in time. The sum of $125,000, which Monmouth Park offers to turfmen in stakes and added monies, outranks Saratoga, Sheepshead Bay, Jerome Park or any other of our great racing associetions. If Messrs. Porter Ashe, Ayers, Stemler, Allen, Todhunter and others will extend their trip from Chicago, after the close of Washington Park the middle of July, they can win more money in one race at Monmouth, *if they have the material*, than in a dozen at other points. Indeed, I think Mr. Ashe's two-year-olds were entered as yearlings by Mr. Winters at Monmouth, in the stallion stakes, etc. PACIFIC.

NEW YORK. Feb. 19th, 1885.

Analysis of the 2:30 List.

There are 1,915 trotters with records of 2:30 or better; 592 of which have records of 2:25 or better; 129 with records of 2:20 or better; 12 with records of 2:15 or better, and 2 with records of 2:10 or better.

Of the horses in the 2:30 list 874 are geldings, 667 maree, and 371 stallions. Of these 989 are bays, 316 chestnuts, 187 browns, 184 blacks, 165 grays, 45 roans, 10 whites, 10 duns, 4 spotted, 1 blue, and 4 unknown color.

There are 380 pacing horses with records of 2:30 or better; 176 in 2:25 or better; 55 in 2:20 or hetter; 16 in 2:15 or better, and 1 in 2:10 or better.

The sex is 251 geldings, 102 mares and 27 stallions. In color they are bays 162, chestnuts 71, grays 50, black 32, browns 29, roans 26, dnns 8, spotted 1, and 1 of nnknown color.

There were 234 trotters to enter the 2:30 hst in 1884; 56 making records of 2:25 or better; 2 in 2:20 or better.

One hundred and eleven horses lowered their records in 1884; 78 trotting in 2:25 or better; 19 in 2:20 or better; 5 in 2:15 or better, and 2 in 2:10 or better.

Fifty-eight pacers dropped into the thirty list in 1884; 28 went in 2:25 or hetter; 8 in 2:20 or better, and 1 in 2:15 or better.

Eighteen pacers lowered former records is 1884; 14 going in 2:25 or better; 10 in 2:20 or better; 3 in 2:15 or better, and 1 (Johnston 2:06¾) in 2:10 or better.

Thirteen four-year-old trotters went in 2:30 or better, before the public, while 5 of them made records of 2:25 or better, and 2 better than 2:20.

Three three-year-olds made records of 2:30 or better, hut none lower than 2:25.

After reviewing the above I find that out of a complement of 380 pacers we have records of 2:15 aud better, and only 12 trotters ont of 1,915. From this it is evident that the pace is the fasteet gait.

In color we find that the bays predominate in both pacor and trotter, cheatnuts taking second place; while with the pacers the grays and off colors are more nnmerous in proportion to the nnmber of horses.

In aex the geldings are largely in the lead, with the stallions in the minority.

1884 will long be remembered as a year of record smashing, and it will also go down in history as the first year in which two four-year-olds made records hetter than 2:20, namely: Sallie Benton, 2:17¾ (the best for the age), and Elvira 2:18¼.—*Chicago Horseman.*

The racehorsos, the trap-shooters, the wrestlors, the boxers, the rowers, the wheelmen, the pedestrians and the roller-skaters are either in New Orleans or on their way there, and the good people are likely to get all the sport that they can stomach.

Nominations close Monday next, March 2d, for the Pacific Cup, P. C. B. H. A., and the Stakes of the Monmouth Park Association, New York.

Handicape, Penalties and Allowancee.

I have been much interested in the controversy which has of late been going on hetween the advocates and opponents of the modern system of handicapping. Desiring to say a few words on this subject, let us hegin at the bottom of things.

I assume, without fear of contradiction, that the chief purpose of racing is not public diversion, nor the furnishing of a channel for a monetary speculation, hut the improvement and development of the horse.

That racing has successfully accomplished this mission, the progress made in modern times from the Arab Barh to the grand English thoroughbred racehorse of to-day gives ample testimouy.

Again, I take it to he an axiom that the chief elements in the make-up of a first-class racehorse are, first, speed; second, ahility to successfully carry weight; third, the capacity to stey over a distance of grouud.

In just so far as the modern system of handicapping has succeeded in teaching us how much one horse may excel another in the possessiou of the above-named characteristics, must that system staud or fall.

That it has been a success, the steadily increasing value of the thoroughbred, both in this conutry and in Europe, since its introduction, is abundant evidence, while anyone who was at the Sheepshead Bey track on the days upon which the Suburban and Twin City were run, does not need to be told that the people thoroughly enjoy that style ot race.

It is sometimes urged that the best horses are given no chance to win at the weights imposed by the handicapper, but that this objection is puerile is shown by the performances of such horses as Isonomy, Foxhall, St. Gatien, Eole, Hindoo, and George Kinney. I am, therefore, a devoted friend of the handicap, and hope to see an increase in the nnmber of that kind of races.

But while a champion of the handicap system, I am opposed, strenuously, to one of its outgrowths; one which is increasiug so rapidly that, to my mind, it threatens the best interests of the running turf.

I refer to the system of penalties and allowances, now in almost universal use in stake races for two and three-year-olds. I object to the further growth of this system, because it seems to me to be both unscientific and unjust. Unscientific, because under its conditions a virtual handicap is made, and arbitrary weights named oue year or two years before the races for these stakes are actually decided. Unjust, in that its operations more often than not inflict hardship on one or more owners who have made nominations for these stakes. For example: Was it not a hardship for the owners of Loftin that he should have been asked in last year's Breckenridge to concede 5 lbs. to Louisette?

I know that the system had its origin in the desire to bring together animals of vastly different capacity on something like a fair basis, but close observation of two and three-year-old stake races for a number of years has thoroughly convinced the writer that the system of penalties and allowancee does not fulfill the object of its existence. Nine times ont of ten the penalty proves too much or too little, and no closer finishes than we often see in similar events without these conditions is the usual result. The reason for this is easy to find. No man can name a year or two before horses meet how much or little the better should concede to his inferior.

I would therefore suggest the abolition of the system now in vogue of penalties and allowanccs in two and three-year-old stake races. In place thereof I would substitute a series of handicap stake races, at all distances, from one to two miles, for three-year-olds. Snch stakes to be opened at same time as they are at present, when the horses are yearlings, but allowed to remain open until two months before the stekes are run for; nominations to he eligible at any time, but the amount of the entrance to be increased at stated intervals. I would not propose to have these stekes act as rivals of the regular two and three-year-old stakes which we now possess. Let the latter remain as they are now, except stripping them of their penalty and allowance clauses. It may be urged that such a change as I propose would result in a redaction in the entries to the regular two or three-year-old events; bnt this could not be the case, as nominations to these stakes have to be made when animals are yearlings, and at a time when owners can have very little idea of the capacity of their entries. If all owners thought alike as to the merits of yearlings we should not find our cheapest yearlings entered in the same stake events as are their most expensive brethren.

So far as two-year-old handicaps are concerned, I oppose them because I think they teach nothiug, and I hold that the handicap's first office is to instruct.

At its best two-year-old racing is sufficiently "in and out" to encourage the owners of improving colts to believe that to-morrow they can "turn the tables" on their conquerers of to-day, and it needs no encouragement from the handicap. Then so vast a difference exists in the precocity of two-year-olds, and in the views of their owners and trainers as to the best methods of handling, that a correct liue can seldom be obtained upon which to base a correct judgment of their actnal merits. Two-year-old handicaps do not help us much in drawing correct conclusions. For example, how much weight could Grenada have given Blackburn in their two-year-old form? or where would Dutch Roller, who won the Great Eastern Handicap at Sheepshead, in 1883, have finished in the same field had the race heeu run over again a year later?

I have meant this article to he simply suggeetive, not dogmatic. If there exists vital objections to the suggestions I have made, I should be obliged to anyoue who would point them out; and should this article olicit the opinions and friendly criticisms of horse-owuers and turf experts, the objects of its writers will have beeu accomplished.—*Meditator, in New York Spirit.*

Hartwell's Benefit.

George Hartwell's benefit day drew a fair attendance to the Bay District Track last Monday. The principal event of the afternoon was a match between Altamont and Moscow, in which the stallion was handicapped with a road cart, but did not appear to he nnfavorably affected by the vehicle. He was in better trim than usual and won heudily in straight heats:

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, Feb. 19th.—Match, $— a side.

Altamont, b s, by Almont—Jay Beach, road-cart	1	1	1
Moscow, ch g, Moscow—Geo. Baylis	2	2	2

Time, 2:29½, 2:29, 2:38½.

Another event was a match between roadsters, mile and repeat. The entries were W. M. Fletcher's roan and Wm. Lambert's gray mare. The latter won in straight heats, each in 2:54. The Morrow horse and Captain Griffith's gray gave an exhibition trot, two-in-three, the former getting the best of it. No time was taken.

Sleighing in New York.

[N. Y. Herald.]

It may not have been generally noticed, but the fact remains, that a sleigh ride—in its ordinary sense a luxury—is made by the infrequency with which New Yorkers can indulge in it an undertaking requiring boldness and sagacity. There was a time when sleigh rides were very commonplace occurrences. Every one took them. Everyone took his own or somebody else's sister on them. And the neighbors were not much concerned—for they took them themselves. But that is all changed now. Jack Frost favors Gotham with a snow fall only by fits and starts; sleighs have become rare and expensive. So it happens that he who would a sleighing go is constrained to squander his substance with some liberality, and the young woman treated to so princely a luxury becomes for the nonce the wonder and admiration of her block. That is the reason that off Fifth avenue and below Forty-second street a sleigh is a sensation, and anyone who buys, hires, begs or borrows one must prepare to encounter local criticism in its concentrated strength.

The husband who takes his family out for an airing, and the lover who takes the loved out for objects as praiseworthy, if less unselfish, dare not invest the occasion with any undue sentimentality as of yore. He knows full well that every pair of shutters around hides as many eyes. He is conscious that the adolescent dwellers in the neighborhood have gathered in force about the turnout. And however disposed he might be to indulge the quiet humors and caprices for which a field is afforded, he feels that he must forego them or make a circus of himself for a large and non-paying set of spectators. Besides, if he is in doubt about his familiarity with the reins, the occasion becomes one of extreme solemnity, and it now happens that people going off for a sleigh ride, steal away with as little jangling of bells as possible, and no parting demonstration whatever.

For the same and for other and more obvious reasons, down town did not supply a very large contingent of the sleighing parties who took to the road yesterday. There were few of the old time cutters hired from a livery stable and drawn by a steed of good points but uncertain paces. There were hardly any of the homely old timber affairs that supplied lots of comfort and room and amusement. The sleigh that jingled out upon the boulevards yesterday was generally "a swell rig." Most of them reached the importance of equipages. There were liveried servants, glistening harness, shellacked bodies, and the latest thing in robes. Fashion held sway—fashion, decked in furs and costly in raiment, fashion, formal in attitude and grudging of demonstration. Everything was prim and genteel and costly. There was none of the hurrahdom of the sleigh rides of the past, and the average youth who handled the ribbons would be guilty of none of the informalities of the youth of old who really went out for fun. It was clear that every one owned his equipage and was used to it, or else the terrors of that dreadful scrutiny before leaving home, had weighed upon his spirits and crushed all the vivacity out of them.

But if the train of sleighers who trooped out of town were lacking in the playful qualities of those of old they made up for it in numbers as well as pomp and circumstance. It was a great day on the road. The snow lay upon it, packed hard and in the best condition for horses and runners. The air was attuned to a charm to the comfort of the sport-seeking. The sun was bright and the landscape had never a cloud overhead to mar its beauty.

No wonder the bells rang out merrily. No wonder the hoofs fluttered bravely. No wonder the long glittering line went tearing up and down the avenues with all the jingle and clatter their respectability allowed them to indulge in.

Of course the knights of the rein themselves could not lose such an opportunity. Murphy had some stock out early, and Mace was seen to be speeding some fast ones on some stretch of the drives. Drivers for some of the big stables had early appeared, and were flitting up and down when the old timers who infest the road houses had a quorum in the afternoon.

Well-known owners of blooded stock found the day an enjoyable one. At Macomb's Dam Bridge they spoke of Knapp and Work and Bangs and Witthaus having gone by, not to speak of the roadsters of Spring renown, who were as thick as bees in Midsummer.

So it went through the day, and when night came on and business New York was able to lay aside its concerns there was another scramble for the boulevards, and this time the ringing of the bells was not more silvery than the laughter of the riders or the clatter of the harness as loud as their chatter. Then the road sounded as it used to do, and it was clear that the shyest couples had stolen away in the dark without encountering the gorgon eyes of local curiosity.

Fast Skating.

When the telegraph flashed the news that Hugh McCormick had skated two miles in 6m. 10⅘s, at St. John, N. B., very few people placed any credence in the record, but those who saw this phenomenal skater's effort to cover a mile in 3m. 10⅘s. at the Hoboken rink last night think he is without doubt the fastest short distance skater in the world, and that with favorable surroundings he could skate two miles close to the figures given above. This seems all the more wonderful when it is considered that Axel Paulsen's time for this distance is 6m. 56 2-5s.

Up to last night Paulsen had the best record for one mile in this country, which was 3m. 26 2-5s., and, as the sequel will show, McCormick put this away in the shade. Paulsen was on a twenty-five mile journey, while McCormick was to stop at the end of the mile, so that the Norwegian was practically engaged on a long distance, while the New Brunswicker was indulging in a spurt. Paulsen's performance was made on a quarter-mile track with good ice and light wind, while McCormick had to make a little over six circuits before his mile was finished.

The circuit was marked off by soap boxes, on which were placed Chinese lanterns, and at each of the corners were placed judges to see that no "inching in" was indulged in. This patrol was composed of Henry E. Buermeyer, William Young, L. E. Meyers and George Avery. The timekeepers were L. E. Meyers, George Avery, W. B. Curtis and Edward Plummer.

It was nearly half-past nine when McCormick was notified that the track was ready for him, but he took a long time to fix up his skates, which had to be adjusted to a nicety. The runners used by the champion were what are known as the long reach skates, and the blades were fully fifteen inches in length.

At a quarter to ten he came on the track and indulged in a few preliminary spins to test his skates and learn the turns. In two minutes he had mastered these, and then he came to the starting point. Taking off his overcoat and light under coat, he stood forth a well-developed athelete clad in an indigo blue jersey, blue flannel knee breeches and thick woolen stockings. Setting himself firmly, he signified his readiness to be sent on his mission, and Meyers fired the pistol. McCormick moved forward, stopped, then hesitated and came back, stating that the send off was not satisfactory.

When the pistol was fired the next time he got well away. He came to the end of the first lap in 1m. 6 2-5s. The second lap was finished in 1m. 39 2-5s. The third lap in 2m. 12s. The fourth lap in 2m. 44 1-5s. The full distance was traversed in 3m. 16⅘s. which failed to gain the $250 offered by the *Spirit of the Times* for beating 3m. 10⅘s., but gives him the best on record at a mile in this country, he beating Paulsen's figures by 9⅗ seconds.

McCormick traveled alone all the way until entering the homestretch of the last lap, then his brother Charles joined him, but was soon left behind. Throughout the whole of the journey McCormick skated very close to the corners, and once struck a soap box with his knee, but received no hurt worth speaking of. As soon as his mile trial was over McCormick expressed his willingness to skate against the five mile record, and the boxes were moved out so as to give a perfect six lap track, but the hot dressing room proved too much for him, so he gave up the attempt.

It is very probable that he will endeavor to cut the 6m. 10⅘s. at an early date.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

D. M. M., Santa Ynez, Cal.,

Will you please publish in your next issue the pedigree of stallion Glenwood, raised by a gentleman in Los Angeles whose name I cannot now recall, and now owned by A. F. McPhail, Santa Barbara. Also, record, if he has any. It is claimed Glenwood is by Nutwood.

Answer.—We know nothing of Glenwood's pedigree except as it is furnished to the owner by Mr. L. H. Maybury, of Los Angeles. It is: Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Chieftain, second dam of Messenger stock. Glenwood has no public record.

G. W. R., Gordon Valley, Cal.

Please decide a bet by giving the lowest time on record of 100-yard foot-race, and oblige.

Answer—Ten seconds.

W. N., Pleasanton, Cal.

Will you please answer in your valuable paper the following questions: 1. What foals of 1880 won the two and three-year-old Embryo Trotting Stakes? 2. Please publish the conditions of the entries of the Embryo Stakes of 1880.

Answer—The two-year-old stakes trotted Nov. 13th, 1882, were won by Dr. M. W. Hicks' b f Pride, by Buccaneer; second money by L. J. Rose's br f Neluska, by Sultan; third, by C. Arnold's bl f Lillie Nutwood, by Nutwood. The three-year-old stakes, trotted Nov. 3d, 1883, were won by Palo Alto's gr f Sallie Benton, J. B. Tennent's b f Twinkle, second. These two were the only starters. 2. The conditions were as follows:

1st. A nomination fee of $5 for foals of 1880 must accompany each nomination whether in one or all the races, with a full description of the dam and pedigree of parents, and within one month after the foal is dropped an accurate description in writing giving name and marks of colt must be sent to the secretary.

2d. Stake to close with B. E. Harris, 1609 Washington street, or J. C. Simpson, *Spirit of the Times*, San Francisco, on the 1st of March, 1880. It must at the time of entry he distinctly stated in writing whether the nomination is intended for one or all the stakes and which ones. The secretary will publish a full list of subscribers and furnish each one with a copy of the same.

3d. Each race to take place on the first Saturday of November or the first day thereafter when the track is in good condition, in the respective years 1881, 1882 and 1883. The contest in each stake to come off over such track and under such regulations as the managers may elect.

4th. The races as in the order named to be a dash of a mile for yearlings; heats of a mile, two in three, for two-year-olds and heats of a mile, three in five, for three-year-olds, all to harness and to rule except otherwise provided.

5th. The amount of stakes and all other sources of revenue for each race shall be divided into three parts consisting of 6-9 for the first horse 2-9 for the second and 1-9 for the third.

6th. The stakes in each race to be $100 for each nomination, $25 forfeit, $10 declaration; the declaration and payment thereof to be made to the treasurer on the first day of September of each year preceeding the race, the forfeit due and payable to him a week before the day of the race. If the animal is not declared out at the time above specified the subscriber will be held for the forfeit and if the forfeit is not declared and paid at the specified time the subscriber will be held for the whole amount of the stake.

John Z., Downey, Cal.

I see in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Jan. 31st that you state that A. W. Richmond is standard by the performance of his son Romero, 2:19¾. Rule 4th says he must possess one of the additional qualifications: 1. Record himself of 2:40 or better. 2. Is the sire of two other animals with a record of 2:40 or better. 3. Has a sire or dam, grandsire or dam that is standard. Please state which of these additional qualifications he possesses.

Answer—Richmond's sire Simpson's Blackbird is standard by the performance of California Blackbird 2:22, Albatross 2:32¾ and Nourmahal 2:39½.

Cavalry, Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

1. Rifleman, br h, foaled 1855, by imported Glencoe. First dam by Rodolph; second dam, Butterfly, by Sumpter; third dam by imp. Buzzard, fourth dam by Dandridge's Fearnaught; fifth dam by imp. Jauna. 2. Lummix has no known pedigree.

D. M. E., Watsonville, Cal.

1. I have in my charge a stallion by name Little Dan, owned by O. H. Willoughby, of this place; he was sired by Dan Voorhies. I want to know Dan Voorhies' pedigree, and pedigree of sire and dam as far back as you can trace them with their performance and place where they trotted. 2. Give pedigree and record of Stockbridge Chief.

Answer—Dan Voorhies was by Gen. McClellan, but his dam has never been traced. His record is 2:23½, made at San Francisco, June 4th, 1876. Gen. McClellan (Red Iron), by North Star, son of Bullrush Morgan, dam by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imported Bellfounder; second dam by Sherman Morgan. He has no record. 2. We presume you refer to Stockbridge Chief, Jr., or California Stockbridge Chief. He was by Stockbridge Chief, dam Fanny Dawson, a mare of unknown blood, Stockbridge Chief, by Vermont Black Hawk, dam by Sir Charles. Stockbridge Chief, Jr., is credited with a record of 2.49.

Handling Colts.

B. J. Treacy has been on a visit to New York, and *Veritas* makes the following notes of the table talk when the Kentuckian dined with John Murphy, the "Red Prince:"

Then they branched off on colt handling. "We don't force them as much as you've been told," said Barney. "My way is to jog them every other day, and give long rests between their fast work. I'll show you how I developed Bermuda, and I think he is the fastest colt of his age in America."

He then produced his memorandum book, showing the trial given him on Sept. 27th last. His next trial was Nov. 13th, when he showed 2:39¾.

"I challenge the world to show as fast a seventeen-mouths' old colt," said Barney, who continued: "Then there is Mr. Edward Bonner's colt, Almont Dudley, by Mambrino Dudley. He was foaled May 16, 1882. After moderate work in October I had taken his shoes off, but, at the request of Mr. Robert Bonner, put them on again while he was there seeing Maud S.' great mile, and Nov. 11th gave him a trial in 2:33¾, whereupon Mr. B. presented me with $100 for beating 2:36.

"I grant we feed the young things liberally, but not more than is good for them. They are like children. Their appetites are always keen, and they won't eat too much at a time."

"I am of the same opinion," was my interjectory remark.

"I remember that Uncle Ben Wright had two colts by Fearnaught, out of Lady Smithers. The first was denied oats when a young thing, and grew up a small, puny, light made horse of about 850 lbs. The other received a plentiful allowance of oats from the time he was weaned. I broke him to harness the Spring he was three years old. He entered the stud that year, and got a filly that could beat 2:30 at five years old. So says Jim Dustin, who drove her at Milwaukee. Next season he got Gladys, 2:31¾, out of a common farm mare, and I hear from George Voorhis that Gladys can trot in 2:20. The stallion I refer to is Royal Fearnaught, 16 hands high, and upwards of 1,100 lbs. weight. He was always kept in good road condition, and speeded occasionally during the stud season. He thereby developed speed and power to beget it. He is now on his way to this city, to take part in the Eastern Spring Circuit, and will be a worthy representative of his sire in good looks, if not in speed."

THE KENNEL.

The Waterloo Cup.—Opening of the Coursing at Altcar Meadows, Near Liverpool.

[By the Mackay-Bennet Commercial Cable to the Herald.]

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18, 1885.—Ash Wednesday in England proves that man can at the same time serve God and mammon. The churches are thronged, and in every place, save London, the theatres are open, with balls and merry-makings. The Liverpudlians celebrated the church holiday most heartily with the first meet for the "Dog Derby" or the coursing of greyhounds for the Waterloo Cup—so named because the village of Waterloo, near Altcar Meadows, hard by Liverpool, which are the property of Lord Sefton, is the spot where the coursing took place. It is a Waterloo Cup in another sense, because out of sixty-four greyhounds beginning the coursing for bares thirty-two have a "Waterloo" first. Then sixteen have a second trial, next eight, next four—all of which takes two days. On the third day one wins out of the final four or the two last courses.

The day was fine over head, but the roads and grounds were sloppy through the recent heavy fall of snow.

On arriving at the coursing meadows, ten miles from Liverpool, your correspondent found himself one of twenty thousand spectators admitted to the grounds. The latter comprise many thousand acres, for the contest of greyhounds and hares. Among the distinguished people who entered dogs and were present were Lord Sefton, Mr. R. F. Gladstone, a near relative of the Premier; Lords Wodehouse, Anglesey, Stair, Haddington and Kilmorey; Mr. Thomas Brocklebank, the richest ship-owner in Liverpool, and Mr. Robt. Jardine, one of the richest Scotch landlords. But the great mass reminded one of a gathering at a late cattle show.

At the opening of the meeting all the spectators were afoot except the judge, who, having to decide, must be mounted to follow the grey-hounds. The hares meanwhile, by thousands, were lurking in the brushwood and undergrowth, where Lord Sefton's keepers waited to drive out a hare for each couple. Programmes denoting the order of uncoupling and the names of the dogs and their owners had been largely sold.

When the time for beginning arrived, the slipper, a functionary corresponding to the starter in racing parlance, came to the front. To him the dogs of the first course were brought to be coupled, per programme. One was a dog with a red, another with a white collar. The slipper held them coupled. It was easy to see that each dog perfectly knew what he was there for, pressing forward and requiring a strong hold. Presently a hare was beaten out, forty yards ahead of the couple, to start on her race for life or death.

Instantly the pair were slipped, and bounded with incomputable speed after their nimble prey amid cries of "They're off!" "He's got him!" "Look yonder; they're going like mad!" The hare instinctively made for a piece of hilly ground. After the three there galloped the judge. He could scarcely keep up with them.

After a short run Red Collar reached the hare, who turned short. Red Collar half tumbles, but he has made four points by reaching first and by turning the poor hare. She had run into the bound of White Collar, who, with a snap, ended her life and lay down, as he is trained to do, by her side, while Red Collar hovered around in apparent envy. White Collar had now made points by killing, but only three. He has his Waterloo, being beaten by one point, and is out of the race for that cup, but is eligible to run to-morrow for the purse, and if beaten there, for the plate.

In this manner couples after couples were brought together and slipped as the hares came out, and various kinds of runnings succeeded. Several times the hares got away altogether, and the greyhounds that had made the most reaching and turning points won. The total running of the thirty-two couples consumed nearly four hours. Meanwhile, as the runs proceeded, the spectators would scatter about the meadows, sometimes running after the animals, amid cheering and shouts and huzzas as the favorites won or were beaten. At the end of each course the judge gave his decision by raising a flag of the color corresponding to that of the winner's collar. To-morrow the winners of to-day take couples for the new courses and on the next day the winners of to-morrow have their final run. The Waterloo coursing is not as great an event as once was it, because Kempton Park, near London, has more or less supplanted the Waterloo ev[illegible] by higher prizes.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Salmon	*	*	*								*	*
Trout	*	*	*									

The Opening Pigeon Match.

However much seme of our crack field shote may say, "Well, I don't care if duck shooting is over," in many cases it is evident they do not quite speek truth, if we may judge the words by the manner of tbe man speaking, for, after all, there is a charm about duck shooting which neither quail nor pigeon shooting, fine as both are, can equal. In more than one respect the initial season medal shoot of the San Francisco Gun Club was not a success or equal to its grand reputation, although the members, prompted by patriotism and pleasure, turned ont in force, eleven facing tbe trep. The interruption after the match, caused by the want of birds, was very censurable wberever tbe blame lies, for it caused great inconvenience and annoyance both to members and spectators. The shooting, as will be seen by the score, was anything but up to tbe old standard, for, with the exception of Messrs. Bebcock and Fuller, who tied on eleven each, Howard Black was the only one who got into the double figures and this fact, with such men as Messrs. Orr, Butler, Wilson, Gordon, all medal winners, telis its own tale. Some surprise hes been expressed at the brilliant shooting of Mr. Fuller on Saturday. We eee no reason for such surprise, if man's progressiveness is a doctrine of any force. Besides the trap every year gives us surprises in tbe performauces of men at different times. Last year Mesars. Upbam and Bennet were the surprises. Tbe year before their performence at the trap was very poor, yet last year they beat everybody, except Mr. Adams, away out of sight. This sort of thing frequently happens all over the world. While, therefore, we compliment Mr. Fuller on his brilliant shooting on Saturday, we see no reason why it ahon'd excite expressions of surprise. If a man bas tbe shooting principle in him by nature be ie bound to improve witb practice, and he is just the man of all others who will practice and will improve. Mr. Babcock, we may remark, is perhaps the most promising yonng ahot of the distinguished club he belongs to—distinguished, we mean, by performances —a graceful, quick, and accurate ehot. We predict it will take a lot of good work during the seeson to capture the medals he won on Saturday, if he remains in health to defend their poesession. The birds on Saturday were the best lot we have seen for a long time. There were not more than three or four incomers all day, tbe rest being strong tailers, swift quarterers, or horrible twisters. Perhaps the character of the birds explains the nnmber of ciphers to he seen in the score. The conditions of tbe match were as nsual, 12 birds each, Hurlingham rules, 30 yards rise, with 100 yards boundary; a rule we hope all otber clubs will adopt during tbe coming seaeon. George Bird has not made all the improvements in his grounds we exnected he would, but he got up an excellent lunch, his clam-chowder being especially meritorious. The score:

Babcock	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—11
Fuller	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Black	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Berry	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9
Butler	1	w	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Orr	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0— 8
Wilson	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1— 8
Havens	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0— 7
Gordon	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1— 7
McShane	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1— 6
Smith	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0— 5

Tbe shoot-off on ties at five birds eacb, ended as follows:

Babcock	1	1	1	1	1—4
Fuller	1	1	1	0	1—3

The freeze-out that followed the disposal of the medals at $2.50, 5 birds each, showed the same poor shooting, Babcock, the champion of the day, only getting into double figures, and the second barrel, which had been used at times by different men, failing to assist tbe terrific flight of the birds. In this shoot Bird's dove cot received a large addition of uniujured newcomere. In this and succeeding matches Lillian Smith, who wae present, was politely invited to face the trap. Considering she used a double-barrel, 8½ pounds Parker, presented her by the firm, altogether to heavy for her, and only too drams of powder, and half an ounce of shot, her eight birds ont of ten wae most excellent work. She carries herself admirably at the trap and handles her gun with the ease and confidence of an experienced man. She is quick and accurate on sight, and most of her kills were very clean with the first barrel. She lost two birds out of bounds. The score:

Palmer O'Neil	0	0	0	1	1—2	Havens	0	1	1	1—3
Orr	1	1	1	1	0—4	Gordon	1	1	1	1—5
Babcock	0	1	1	1	1—3	Golcher	0	1	1	0—3
McShane	1	1	1	1	0—4	Miss Smith	0	1	1	1—4
Wilson	1	0	0	1	1—3	Howard	1	1	0	0—2

The next match was won by Orr with five straight kills. As there waa not a sufficient number of pigeons, the ties only shot on the last round.

Babcock	1	0	1	1	1—4	Gordon	1	1	1	0—3
Howard	1	1	1	1	0—4	McShane	1	1	0	0—2
Havens	1	1	0	1	0—3	Wilson	1	1	0	1—3
Palmer O'Neil	1	1	0	0	0—2	Miss Smith	1	1	1	1—4
Orr	1	1	1	1	1—5					

Our visiting friend, Palmer O'Neil, made some pretty shots, but he ia suffering from a temporary deficiency in sight which interfered with his well-kuown accuracy and ability at tbe trap. So ended Washington's Birthday at Birds' Point a genuine enjoyment to all who participated.

Wild Pigeons.

A flight of these birds almost equal, it ia said, to that of 1856 in Placer county, between Auburn and Folsom, has visited Cloverdale, Sonoma county, Scott's Flat and Quakor Hill, Nevada county, during lhe last week or ten days. It is late in the season for these birds to be found out of the mountains, and it indicates a scarceness of food there.

Proposed Changes in Game and Fish Committees, 1885-86.

We have repeatedly been asked for the changes contemplated to be made in the present sessiou of tbe Legislature. Mr. Briggs, Secretary of the State Sportsman's Association, has kindly favored us with them for this week's issue:

First. To make an open season for antelope from August 1st to December 1st.

Second. To protect gray squirrels from February 1st to July 1st.

Third. To make illegal tbe buying, selling, transperting, or having in possession in this State, game, whether killed here or in other States, during the close season here.

Fourth. To add a new Section to tbe Penal Code, to be known as Section 627, which gives the Fish Commission power to change tbe close seasou in accordance with the reasonable demands of sections of tbe State, which are under markedly different climatic conditions.

Fifth. To make the buyiug, selliug, or offering for sale any sort of trout less than eigbt inches in length a misdemeanor, by eliminating from Section 636 of the Penal Code the words "except brook trout."

Sixth. To eliminate from Section 635 of tbe Penal Code the words "provided tbat sawdust shall not be considered a deleterious substence," and leave tae question whether or not sawdust is barmful to fish, as a question to be determined in each case tried.

Destruction of Game.

An exchange seys: "When the Lolita was coming down Frankhorn Slough at Cordelia with tbe tide last week, tbey were anrprised to see a heavy 16-foot timber coming up toward tbem against tbe cnrrent. On getting nearer they found the timber to be in tow of four beavers. There are a great many heavers in tbe marshes, and some have been trapped this season."

The akins of these ingenious and industrious animals are again getting valuable for several purposes. In many parts of California, harmless though they be, no animal among us in our criminal slaughter of game hae been more ruthlessly or cruelly dwelt with than the poor beaver. It seems some of our people must be killing somethiug by wholesale if ten cente can be made thereby. Let tbose with thia dsepicable tendency in their natures read the following extract from the Canadian game laws, and bow their heads with shame:

7. No beaver, muskrat, sable, martin, otter or fisher, shall be hunted, taken or killed or had in possession of any person between the first day of May and the first day of November; and no mink between the first day of April and the firet day of November; nor shall any traps, anares, guns or other contrivences be set for them during such period; nor shall any muskrat-house be cut, broken or destroyed at any time; and any such traps, snares, gins or other contrivances so set may be destroyed at any time; and any such traps, snares, or gins or otber contrivances so set may be destroyed hy any person without such person thereby incurring any liability therefor; provided that tbis section shall not apply to any peraon destroying any of the said animals in defense or preaervation of his property.

The Alameda Club.

Thie Clnb had a meeting last week and settled the conditions of the club shoot for the handsome Greener gun, presented by Mr. Baird. An effort was made to bave clay pigeons used entirely, but the propesition was objected to, and a compromise reacbed making twelve live and twelve clay pigeons the number shot at on tbis occesion. The match will be confined to one day, and the best average to take the prize. The match will be towards the close of the seeson. Clay pigeons are becoming much used, we observe, by the Easteru clubs, and, in point of economy, they migbt he well nsed by many of our local clubs.

Trap Shooting in Winter.

Some pereone, who ought to know better, think we might have pigeon shooting in Winter because it is the custom in England. There is paralleliem between the two countries and consequently no sense in the proposition. It may be true tbe birds are stronger in Winter than in Summer. Tbat, however, does not form the reaeon for Winter pigeon sbooting in England. There the game is all "pounded" as private property by a few arietocratic land owners, thoroughly beyond the reach of the vulgar citizen, and, therefore, with the average Englishman fond of his gun, pigeon shooting in Winter is Hobson's choice—that or nothing. At the same season in America the average citizen, by right of birth, has *millions* of square miles to roam over at will, well-stocked with large and small game. That's tbe difference hetween tbe two people. We do not need pigeon shooting in Winter, and tbe only pity is tbere are some among ns, too many in fact, who do not appreciate the privilege they enjoy by birth as an American citizen.

Among the many good days of quail sbootiug tbis season we bave heard of none better than one of our old-time friend, Mr. J. Goodridge, of tbe Mint. He visited Sonoma county, working the creek up and got 70 birds for the day. This is some thirty more than we like to record for such a man. But we have had in early times so many good days' shooting together that we cannot for the life of us give him the scolding he deserves, and so let him go this time. He killed seventeen straight ont of one hevy. His young dog, from the Rontier stock, of Sacramento county, worked charmingly, and that dog's life we saved on account of his beautiful head.

Mr. E. Devaul of Post street, and his young son, who is already a crack wing shot, have been down to Castroville for a quail shoot. They report the birds very abundant on the foothills below the Espinosa preserve, and lying well in singles to the dog. Youug Devaul got fourteen singles in succession out of one bevy. Their bitch Lucy is from the Ralston atock and ie an admirable field dog.

Duriug the seasou of sixty days, iu 1884, the nnmber of game birds killed on the preserve of Pierre Lorillard at Jobsou, New Jersoy, is ae follows: Quails, 916; English pheasants, 54; English partridgea, 110; wild ducks, 21; rabbits, 28; Englisb snipe, 1. If our rich land owuere with large estates had the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Lorillard, California would now he full of these grand birds.

Quail, grouac, rail, dove and partridge shooting ends on March 1at, to-morrow. Let the willfully forgetful cut this notice ont, and paete it on their guns or on their noses, where it can always be seen in momenta of pretended temptation.

New Birds.

"Two weeks ago last Sunday a flock of rare birds, numbering about 75, made its appearance in Oregon City. The bird is a trifle smeller than a robbin, and the male is decked out in beautiful colors, his back, head and neck being golden peacock-green, whereas these parts on the female are of a sombre drab color. Both are snow-white under the wings, and on the back is a curved ribbon of white, forming a crescent, each of the two arms of which commences at the front part of the wing—supposing the bird is at rest—and meets the other on the posterior part of the back. It is as pretty a living half-circle as anyone can possibly see. The birds, who travel in one flock, gather in the maple trees and champ the fresh buds like hogs eating corn. It ia surmised that they may be descendants of the aviary that was brought over by Col. Hoag's gardener and his wife about six years ago from England."

We like to quote things about Oregon, because her citizens have sense enough to preserve their game after they have spent lots of money importing them. They are not the arrant fools we are—kill off everything we find flying or running round, though it cost thousands of dollars to introduce them.

It is estimated tbat in the immediate vicinity of Auburn 20,000 quail have been killed for market during the present season. One individual is known to have slaughtered more than 4,000 during the last four months. If these figures are correct they are pretty good proof that the killing was illegal. To kill 4,000 in four months would require about 34 birds a day, Sundays included. Tbis item smacks very strongly of illegal trapping. Is there no one round Auburn, a county seat, to hunt this matter up? It was not so once.

The announcement that the Bishop of Melbourne had prayed for the destruction of the rabbits of Australia is explained by the fact that recent reports indicate tbat tbe rabbit pest is becoming more serious and destructive than ever. The rabbits have multiplied to a most alarming extent and destroy growing crops to such an extent tbat agriculture cannot be engaged in where they are most abundant.—*Exchange.*

These are descended from the English wild rabbit, a fine table animal, but a terrible producer and a perfect curse to the farmer. They were introduced into New Zealand and Australia a few years ago, about tbe seme time, and now exist by millions. They are the only thing in England tbe farmers have tbe privilege of shooting, and thus they are reasonably kept down. Guns, nets and ferrets will do a thousand times more good eradicating them than the Bishop's prayer and all tbe church canons put togetber.

A number of wealthy gentlemen from New York city have purchased a tract of 17,000 acres of land near Port Jervis, N. Y., on which they propose to erect a fine club house and six cottages, with stables, etc., transforming it into a game preserve and Summer resort for tbe members. Game of all sorts in America will increase in proportion as these associations multiply, and by tbeir means tbe average citizen will have more and a better kind of game to kill.

The man Blanken, recently beaten by Edward Funcke, both members of the Pacific Wing Club, hes challenged Funcke for another match.

The Alemeda County Clnb have officially repudiated taking sights at the trap in tbe pigeon matches of tbe coming season. This custom has nothing to recommend it, is unsightly and useless, and may well be abandoned by other clubs.

The shooting match between W. S. Huddleson and J. L. Dunlap, last Sunday, was won by tbe former. The scores were as follows: Huddleson 37, Dunlap 31, each shooting at 40 halla. Huddleson's score was excellent.—*Pajaronian.*

A Native King in Queensland—How He Hunts Opossums.

I am desirone to say a little here about Kombo, whom in a former letter I bave called a chief or king, says a correspondent of the Glasgow *Standard*. He stands about six feet high on his bare soles, for he never did wear shoes, and is a well-made man, strong and very active, and perhaps about 45 years of age. Having closely scanned the king, and having associated myself with him in working about this place and in occasional hunting expeditions, I regard bim as a right good fellow, with a sturdy, iudependent mind, and no doubt possessed of the force and ability that would make him chieftain of a tribe.

I will conclude the paper with a brief deacription of Kombo's style of hunting oppossums and of duck-hunting. Having informed the chief that I wished to see him hunting the oppossum, he at ouce went to his tent and bronght his tomahawk. That was bis only weapon, its use being to enable bim to climb the gum trees by making notches in the trunk for his feet, and hew holes into the hiding places of the oppossum. In Victoria, when two civilians go "possum-huntiug," we choose a bright moon-light nigbt, when we can see the riugtailed marsupial among tbe branches of the tree and bring it down with a breech-loader. But Kombo chooses broad daylight, when the little auimal is asleep in its snug retreat in tbe hollow gum tree. He goes into the forest among the gum and the box trees, and narrowly surveys the ground at their roots to see if there are any traces of the creature's footmarks, and if there be any marks on the trunks indicating that it has been climbing. Then, if he suspects its preeence, he pitches a small stone into one of the apertures in a broken, hollow limb, ten or even twenty feet from the ground. If the oppossum is present it will stir when the little stone rolls on to it, and he (Kombo) is listening for that desired movement. If it gives no sign he passes on to another tree and tries the same tactics. If he hears its movement iueide the hollow he climbs the tree, and by making an opeuing he probes the limb with a long twig or branch to ascertain the position of the auimal as to whether it is above or below that hole. If higher up thon he climbs higher and makes another hole and inserts his hand, pulls out his victim by the tail, and dispatches it by rapping its head on the tiunk of the tree. He never makes a mistako. When he concludes that there is an opossum in the tree it ie always certain it is there, and he never fails to hring it out. The eeuee of hearing on the part of the hunter is most acute. When he pitches the little stoue into the hollow his attentiou in listening for the movement withiu ia very eager, and he decides in an inatant to depart from that tree or climb it and hring out hie quarry. That mode of hunting ia devoid of noise, and is most effectual in filling the game-bag in a very brief time. The skins are nice trophies.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

On Sunday the long talked of match between a team of six men from the California Schuetzen Club, under the captaincy of Philo Jacoby, and six from the Police force, under Captain Douglass, came off according to announcement. Although the day was fine and warm and well suited for rifle shooting, with the exception of a slight mirage which interfered somewhat with one or two of the men, especially Lieutenant Kuhnle, of Petaluma, the attendance was not as large, nor the general scores as high as we anticipated. Still the attendance was fairly good, but it was formed of those chiefly who either initiated or since cultivated rifle shooting in our State—such men as Colonels Burns and Ranlett, Messrs. Ehrenpfort and Rahwyler, of the Schentzen Club, and many others of that stamp. Of the shooting itself, as we have said, it was not what we expected from such men on the whole, though the total score would do honor to any country. In two cases it was extraordinary: Carr, of the Schentzen, and A. Field, of the Police, making each the grand score of 138 at the three ranges, out of a possible 150. In a match-shoot, we believe, this record stands at the head. Mr. Andrew Field, of the police, is a quiet, unobtrusive, gentlemanly man, and a rifleman, who when required always acquits himself with honor. For his grand score on Sunday he will probably be allowed by his brother riflemen in the police, as a special honor and compliment, to keep forever the beautiful medel he now wears, in honor of his prowess on two occasions, but which requires another victory to make it his private property. We commend Sergeant Nash for his suggestion in this respect, and hope it will be carried out. It would be a graceful and proper act on the part of the police riflemen to their representative brother and do honor to them as well as to him, for, as by Creedmoor rules, Fields heat Carr one point he was the champion shooter of this memorable day. Of Howard Carr, the other champion of the day, we need say nothing, for everybody at all familiar with rifle shooting in California knows what a grand man he is at the target. Mr. President Jacoby intends to have a special medal struck off for the occasion, and which will be presented to Mr. Carr in due form, as "the champion military rifleman of the California Schuetzen Club." The honor was well earned. For Lieutenant Kellogg, Kuhnle and Mangels and their poor scores on Sunday, so far below their usual records, and so far below what we expected from them, we could offer very good excuses, but perhaps, it is better not to do so. We may say, however, that anything from 127 upwards, out of a possible 150, is good shooting, so they are not so far off anyhow, only everyhody knows they can do so much better than they did. Still, had the Police Team shot a little closer up to their record, the deficiency of these gentlemen would have made a great difference in the day's result. The moral of all this is, that when a man hes a rifle match of importance to shoot he must he eure to have his nerves in order. The conditions of the match were 200, 300 and 500 yards, ten shots at each target, admitting of a possible of 150 to each man, and 900 to each team, with the privilege of standing or kneeling at the 300 yard target, the losers to pay for a supper. The only men standing at the 300 yard terget were Kuhnle and Carr. The rifles were Sharp-Burchardt's military, six pounde pull, open sights. Mr. F. A. Freese was judge for the Scheutzens and Officer McCarthy for the police. The scorers were Mr. T. E. Carson and Captain Douglass. It is pleasant to report that not a shot was disputed during the whole day, perfect harmony and good-fellowship prevailing throughout. Rivalry of the proper sort there was, for every man did his best, but no jealousy, and that is just the spirit to prevail on such occasions. It is somewhat singular the police were defeated by 17 points, the precise figures by which they were defeated by the Fifth Infantry team last Summer. All through the match the shooting was quick. Its accuracy is shown by the annexed score:

CALIFORNIA SCHEUTZEN TEAM.

Carr	200 yards—	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—48	
	300 yards—	3	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	3—42
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—48—138
Smith	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—42
	300 yards—	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—41
	500 yards—	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4—46—131
Kuhl	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—45
	300 yards—	4	4	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	5—40
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5—46—131
Kellogg	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—43
	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
	500 yards—	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—47—130
Kuhnle	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—43
	300 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3—40
	800 yards—	5	5	4	5	4	5	3	4	3	4—42—125
Mangels	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4—40
	300 yards—	3	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—39
	500 yards—	5	5	2	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—45—124
Aggregate											779

POLICE TEAM.

A. T. Fields	200 yards—	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5—46
	300 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—43
	500 yards—	4	5	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49—138
Sergeant Nash	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—42
	300 yards—	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—41
	500 yards—	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	5	5—47—130
Officer Linville	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—43
	300 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3—40
	500 yards—	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—46—129
Sergeant Gano	200 yards—	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	4—42
	300 yards—	3	5	3	5	5	3	4	4	4	4—40
	500 yards—	5	4	5	4	5	5	2	5	4	4—43—125
Officer Hook	200 yards—	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	4—39
	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4—40
	800 yards—	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—45—124
N. T. Fields	200 yards—	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4—39
	300 yards—	0	3	4	5	3	4	3	4	4	4—34
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	2	5	4—43—116
Aggregate											762
Majority for the California Schentzen											17

About half past three or four P. M. the members of the teams, with invited guests, sat down to an admirable repast provided by Captain Siebe, proprietor of the grounds, President Jacoby and Captain Douglass occupying the seats of honor. The dinner in its details, like the arrangements at the targets, was all that could be desired, and did Captain Siebe much credit. The usual speeches were delivered, and the usual fun enjoyed, only it seemed as if the fun was stronger than on any occasion of the kind that we ever participated in. The spirit prevailing was admirable. Jacoby, Douglass, and Nash made excellent speeches, but that of Officer Linville, in which he suggested a combination of California riflemen for a selected team to give Nevada a right good drubbing, suited us the best. It cannot be denied that Nevada since she won the bronze trophy has come to consider herself the champion of the Coast, evidently forgetting that several of our best men were not in the California team. We give Linville all credit for this idea and hope it will be enthusiastically carried out in the shortest possible time. Lieutenant Kellogg proposed the thanks of the brotherhood to those of our local papers which had taken the leed in encoursging rifle shooting in California, and emong these he prominently mentioned the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. It fell to our lot to return thanks, which we did very earnestly, for we felt and appreciated the compliment. We beg to say though that Captain Douglass behaved very meanly towards us. We mentioned our little girl champion, Lillian Smith, as capable of performing Carver's Boston great feet in time, as well as in fact. At this point Douglass jumped us and said something, we did not hear what, and do not know yet, but he got up such an explosion of fun for the next ten minutes as was ever seldom heerd in a civilized crowd. Well, we shall lay for the Captain until we catch him, and then he will find the tables turned. The dinner was a fit endiug to the match, and for ourselves, we do not care how soon both are repeated.

Union Gatling Guard, Second Artillery, Captain Simmone, had its regular monthly medal shoot, with the following result, the first-named under each class winniug the cless medal:

FIRST CLASS.

	200-yds.	500-yds.	Total.
Lieut. J. P. Warren	42	44	86
Sergt. Seaman	38	41	79
Capt. Simmons	36	40	76
Sergt. Adams	38	76	74

SECOND CLASS.

	200-yds.	500-yds.	Total.
Private Martin	38	38	75

THIRD CLASS.

Two hundred yards—Corporal Lands, 36 points; Privete Powers, 35; Private Browning, 32; Privete Brin, 32; Simmone, 31; Private Farren, 30.

The San Francisco Fusileers, Company C, Second Artillery, held its monthly medal contest. Following are the best scores made:

FIRST CLASS.

Sergt. Lemcke	200 yds—	4	5	5	3	4	4	3—28	
	500 yds—	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—31	59
Private Thierbach	200 yds—	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—30	
	500 yds—	3	2	5	5	3	3	2—23	53

SECOND CLASS.

Sergt. Willis	200 yds—	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—27	
	500 yds—	4	2	4	4	2	3	3—22	49

THIRD CLASS.

John Seibe	200 yds—	4	4	5	3	4	3	3—27

Moore and Waltham were the only outsiders doing miscellaneous shooting and both sustained their reputation. Out of forty shots, with otherwise a high percentage, Waltham made at 200 and 500 yards twenty bull's-eyes, with only two threes out of the whole. Moore at 500 yards, with 40 shots, made twenty-three bull's-eyes with only three threes. It is no common shooting to make such records as these week after week.

After the greet match Lew Townsend and Smith Carr had a friendly set at the 200-yard range, in which Carr fully susteined the family honors. The score:

Carr	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5—45	
Townsend	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—43	

We heg to corect an error in last weeks's issue. In speaking of the next medal shoot of the California Schuetzen Club, we made it February 15th. Of course, it ought to he the 15th of March. We may also state that the name of the President of the new German Shooting Club is Leo not John Klotz.

The Eintracht Rifle Club will hold their regular medal shoot to-morrow, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda.

Miss Lillian Smith.

Our little lady rifle champion, as we prefer to call her for old-time glories, for she has grown very much during the last year, and is really no longer "little Lily," was at the ranges on Sunday during the match, and gave a specimen of her skill with her Ballard gallery rifle. She shot at 100 yards, at the 200-yard target, reduced proportionately in size, and in the target before us we find seven bull's-eyes, and three fours or a total 47 out of a possible 50. Take her all in all, she is certainly, as claimed for her, the champion fancy rifle shooter of the age. There is some talk of getting up a match between her and Dr. Carver, to repeat his lete very wonderful feat at Boston. She is confident herself that she can staud the fatigue because she can shoot eo much quicker than Carver, and many of her friends agree with her in this opinion. The ideais a good one, hoth for the honor to our State and the money it involves. The gate and other receipts certainly ought to be good for $20,000, if not $30,000, for such a match would probahly never be seen again in the world. Let our different rifle clubs take the matter iuto consideration and see what can he done. The cost of the arrangements would certainly be trifling. Califrnia riflemen ought to support their girl champion, and, as no one in the East or elsewhere will accept her long-standing challenge of $1,000, see if a match cannot he gotten up on the hasis suggested.

It is not only at short range this prodigy with the rifle is good. She commenced shooting when only eight years old, on her father's ranch in the San Joaquin Valley, striviug to keep the squirrels off the wheat. She soon heceme very efficient, and now, at fourteen, no squirrel dare show hia head to her at two hundred yards. Her marvellous quickness and accuracy in fancy exhibitione are too well-known throughout the State to require a word from us about her abilities in that line. Now let us see if something cannot he done to give more lasting honor to her and the State that claims her.

The Marysville Rifle Club held its regular shoot on Sunday week. The day was beautiful and excellent shooting done. The following is the score made at the two hundred-yard range: Colford, 44; Wescott, 44; Wbite, 44; Boase, 42; Manning, 41; Regli, 27; George, 37; Bryden, 37.

Sergeant Nash and Andrew Fields have had three matches with Howard Carr and Officer Liuville. Two of the matches were ties, the third a victory for Nash and Andrews by nine points. The defeated are worrying over tbeir discomfiture and want another trial. Sergeant Nash on Sunday told ua he was willing to comply with the request.

An Ohio stock-raiser suggests that farmers who adopt the practice of grazing pigs in Summer upon clover or grass, and then finishing them off in the Fall for a couple of weeks on corn, can stand a lower market than those who feed their pigs in the pen all the year around. Grazing makes the cheapest of pork.

YACHTING.

A Mile a Minute.

The anuual ice yacht regatta of the New Hamburg Ice Boat Club for yachts of the first class, owners to sail, took place Feb. 13th, at New Hamburg, the result being a big feather for the "Bob Scott" model, as the victor was Irviug Grinnell's Zero, built after that model. It was her first race, she having been finished only recently. She is forty feet lnng from her spar to her rudder post, and carries 800 square feet of sail.

The rsce was over an eighteen mile course, from the flag off the steamboat pier north to a flag off Barnegat stone quarry, it being sailed over three times. The wind was blowing quite fresh from the north end the surface of the ice was in good condition. The club flag was dropped at 10h. 15m. A. M., which was the signal for the yachts to get into line, and the Regatta Committee—Henry Van Wyck, Samuel Ellis and James Lawson—stood at the starting flag when, fifteen minutes later, the word of caution was given. All the yachts carried a man on the runner plank except the Zero, Mr. Grinnell going in her alone. Each helmsman leaned over his rudder with tiller in hand, and when the starter shouted "Go!" the yachts wore away and stood to the westward.

It was a spleudid start, the Zero going to the front right awey, followed by the Zephyr, Mischief, Quickstep and Flying Cloud. The Zero had gained an advantage which could not be overcome, and when she shot away ou the eastward tack it was plain to be seen that she was doing all that her owner expected. As the wind was dead ahead all the yachts were compelled to make long tacks. At times they were making a mile a minute. The Zero was nearly a stretch ahead of the Zephyr at the upper stake, and the Mischief was a good third. Coming down to the river before the wind the Zero showed wonderful speed, Mr. Grinnell sending her along on a straight course till he reached the rocks on the West Shore road, where he sent her arouud and headed her for the turning flag. As she turned and rushed away to the eastward her runners fairly hummed aud the ice flew in clouds from her rudder and sparkled in the sunlight like diamonds. She was doing big work, and the people on shore commented eloquently on her fine appearance. The second run up the river was about the same as the first, the Zero neither losing uor gaining, and the Zephyr and Mischief, also hoats of the Robert Scott pattern, being still ahead of the old-fashioned Quickstep and Flying Cloud. On the second run down the river the Zephyr gained on the Zero a little, but did not hold her advantage, the latter, with her flet setting sails, catching a whistling wind off Jews' Creek, when she opened the gap again with terrific speed, and rounded the flag half a mile ahead of her rival, tbe turn of all heing in the following order and time, the start in the race having been made 10h. 29m.

Boats.	H.	M.	S.	Boats.	H.	M.	S.
Zero	11	00	00	Quickstep	11	02	35
Zephyr	11	00	38	Flying Cloud	11	09	08
Mischief	11	01	15				

The above record was made at the end of the nine miles, when the yachts sped away for the last half of the contest.

The dash up the river the last time was without much interest except that every one agreed that the Quickstep ahowed a wonderful falling off in speed, owing probably to the weakness of her keelson. After the last turn at the upper stake-boat was made and all the yachts were headed south and running for the finish, the Mischief gained on the Zephyr and tried to get secoud place, but failed, though she had gained twenty-four seconds. The Zero won handsomely, the finish being as follows:

Boats.	Owners.	H.	M.	S.
Zero	Irving Grinnell	11	17	19
Zephyr	James R. Lawson	11	18	06
Mischief	William P. Drake	11	18	19
Quickstep	William Le Roy	11	20	10
Flying Cloud	Irving Grinnell	Did not finish.		

Thue the Zero won the first prize, the champion pennant of the club and a lap robe, and the Zephyr the second prize, a pair of fur gloves.

At two P. M. the Regatta Committee called the non-active race for first-class hoats, and sent the yachts off at a quarter pest two P. M. prompt. A five mile breeze was blowing, and the start was very handsome. A large numher of people witnessed it. The Zephyr was the first to catch the breeze, followed quickly by the Mischief. The Zero was the last one away and therefore got a bad start. It was a beat to the windward to the upper stake, and the Zero got there first. On the homestretch the Zero led the fleet and came in wiuuer at 2h. 40m. 36s. The first prize was a watch, and the second a pair of fur gloves, won hy the Zephyr. Tben followed two more races. The first was a match between the Zephyr and Flying Cloud over a twelve mile course, the Zephyr heating the latter 2½ minutes, the time of the race being 29 miuutes. The next was a race between the Whiff and the Halcyon over the same course, the Whiff winning by 4 seconds in 21½ minutes. Both races were very interesting.

The hoats of the Shrewsbury Club have not yet arrived, and it cannot now he stated wheu the big race for the challenge pennent of America will take place. The Shrewsbnry ice yachtsmen are being entertained this evening by the Poughkeepsie Ice Boat Club.

Dr. Beron'e Northern Light and Harrison Sanford's Avalanche had two scrub races Feb. 13th, owners sailing. The Northern Light won both contests.

The blood of imported Trustee may in time prove worthy of the encomiums bestowed on his sire, Catton, of whom it is said in England "that he did as much for Yorkshire as any stallion they ever had there, getting alike racehorses, hunters and trotters for the stage-coaches." Now from the lions of Trustee we have the great 20 miler; also Trusty, dam of that truly made and pure-gaited trotter, Deucalion; Portion, son of Planet, a trotter and sire of trotters. The last scion of Trustee promise is the Dame Winnie colt, by Electioneer, who trotted in 2:23¾ in his two-year-old form. The Dame is a thoroughbred daughter of Planet, by Revenue, son of Trustee. Major Doswell told us that Planet, could trot in 3:00, and would frequently require urging to break into a gallop.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Mr. G. D. Cole, of Lake Benton, Minn., has bought of M. T. Grattan, of Preston, Minn., the brown filly, Tete, 1883, by Trample, dam Little Mina, 2:40, by King Herod. Tete will remain at Preston Stock Farm to be bred to Herod in June.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Feb. 28, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

Nominations close Monday next, March 2d, for the Pacific Cup, P. C. B. H. A., and the Stakes of the Monmouth Park Association, New York.

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Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.

Sports on the Ice.

Those of the Native Sons of the Golden West, who have passed their lives between the first range of mountains and the ocean, and with the base of Shasta as the northern boundary of their travels, cannot understand clearly the sports and pastimes which the congealed surface of lakes and rivers give the opportunity for indulging in. One of the most exciting is the racing of ice-yachts and a perusal of the account of the racing at New Hamburg, which will be found in the appropriate department, will show that the element of speed is not wanting whenever the breeze is sufficient. But in addition to ice-yacht racing there are skating, polo, "shinty," curling, and, to our notion, the most exciting of all, trotting, either in matches or when a number take part for purses, or in friendly contests when there is no money consideration to trot for. Never having worn the modern contrivance of roller skates we cannot write authoritatively, though without personal knowledge it seems as if that were tame in comparison when there are miles of clean ice in place of the cramped floor, and the eager and nipping air, made balmy by the exercise, in lieu of the steam and foul odors arising from a multitude of perspiring bodies and further tainted by emanations from the gas burners. It is a grand sensation to speed over the smooth ice when the horse can move inside of a twenty clip and you have a competitor who hangs to you like a shadow when the sun is directly abeam, as the sailors say. To enjoy it fully you must be the driver, as the handling the reins is an important part, bringing steed and man into one peice when mastery depends on joint efforts. As a rule horses are "steadier" on the ice than on road or track, and yet there is a chance for skillful handling, a good deal depending on reinmanship, when the tug is so close that a mistake or misstep may lose the battle. There must be a light though steady hold of the bit, a restraint on equine enthusiasm, which is apt to cause over-exertion when the draft is scarcely more than would break a silken thread, and yet if the "pull" be a dead setting back on the reins there is a greater pressure on the breeching, which is more inimical to speed than when there is the retarding influence of the dirt track. Horses step shorter and "gather" quicker on the ice than anywhere else, and a heavy pull will aggravate the tendency and curtail the stride so much that the rapid action will not make amends. For these friendly contests the light sleigh—in many parts of the East called cutters—is the thing, with chimes of tiny bells and plenty of robes, the body being so arranged as to keep the wrapping snug, and with a dashboard which will guard effectually the face from the flying splinters, which the sharp calkins will tear up and the sharp action hurl back with a force that is anything but pleasant to so much of the face as is unprotected by mufflers. But when it comes to trotting for money, when match or purse is depending, then, as on the course, the sulky comes into play. No matter how hard and "glare" the ice may be with new tires on the wheels there is no slipping sideways and on the smooth surface there is no jolting, no "wabbling," the very poetry of motion. The poetical part is when you finish the last heat in front of all competitors and there is the glow of victory to aid in making music more gratifying than the merry tintinnabulation of the bells, silver bells, as these sleighing adjuncts are inadmissable when money is "hung up." Years ago Chicago presented a chance for *social* ice-driving which could scarcely be improved. The river there froze over smooth and solid, and from its mouth for miles up both branches, there was the best possible opportunity. On a sunshiny afternoon the bridges would be thronged with lookers-on and when the sport was fairly inaugurated the vessels which were laid up in Winter quarters would also be crowded. For hours a succession of brushes and contests, sometimes a gang of horses contending, at others a duel between the cracks of the town. On special occasions, and when the afternoon was sunshiny, and moderately warm for the time of the year, the concourse of people on the bridges would retain their places until it became too dark to see the swiftly moving steeds below.

There are several lakes in that country which give an opportunity for ice-trotting and when near the larger towns there will be regular trotting meetings during the Winter. Canadians engage in the sport enthusiastically and, doubtless, the number of races which are decided during the Winter will compare with those of Spring, Summer and Autumn. Madison, Wisconsin, a town of about 15,000 inhabitants, is situated on the borders of three lakes, and near Duhuque, Iowa, is a bayou called Lake Peosta, which has been the scene of many exciting events. It is about one and a half miles long, affording room to score and pull up before the start and after the finish, and as it always freezes over smooth all that is required is to scrape the snow off the courses. The plan that was in vogue when we were a frequent visitor to that lively town was to prepare as many tracks as there were starters in the race, the snow being banked up between them which effectually prohibited foul-driving so far as encroaching on each other went, and as they were marked out on a straight line each had to go, exactly the same distance. There is no longer ice trotting on the Chicago river, at least, that portion of it that runs through the city. Manufactories on the banks with steam escaping into the water nearly all of the time, the foul water thick with the fetid matter from hundreds of sewers bid defiance to the powers of the Frost King, and when it does congeal it is brittle with no more tenacity than a sheet of old plaster from the walls of a building. It is over twenty years since we visited Dubuque in the Winter time, and as there are no reports of ice-trotting there now presume that it has been practically abandoned. It requires the warm mercurial blood of youth and manhood, which rates under half a century, to fully enjoy the pleasures of the ice. When we look out of the window of the room in which we are scribbling, on this the 24th of February, and the day not so far advanced as 8 o'clock of the morning, there is a wide contrast between the ice of the lakes and rivers, the earth in a winding sheet, and the air refrigerated to points below zero, cutting and tingling with a thousand sharp points. The sun is shining brightly though there is a warm haze near the horizon, and even the shadows seem warm as memory recalls the fearfully cold days of the past. There is a garden between our window and the next lot with different vegetables in hearty growth, and the fruit trees, which were planted not quite a year ago, are budding and the little almond and peach trees showing pink and white buds. There are calla lillies in full bloom, roses of a dozen different bright colors, violets, marigolds and so many other flowers that our floral knowledge is inadequate to name them. The walk to the track is more properly a saunter in the balmy February air, when the horses will be galloping over the harrowed surface, and a score or more trotters whirling through the stretches, and grooms standing by in thin shirt sleeves and with scrapers to remove the flowing perspiration and "rubbers" to smooth the hair and absorb the moisture the "knife of heat" has left. There is a fringe of alfallerilla, a foot or more high, on the edges of the course, and the inner field is as green as the emerant sea which the Ettrick Shepherd pictured. There are bright and happy recollections of the olden time; still brighter memories of the friends we value so highly, but there is so much comfort for old folks in this grand country and "glorious climate" that the pangs of separation are not felt so acutely, and the proposed visit is deferred until the ice has been melted, and there is warmth and sunshine.

Washington Park Stakes.

The advertisement of the stakes for the Autumn Meeting of the Washington Park Club will be found in this number. The meeting commences on the 29th of August, extending to Sept. 25th. This will enable the horses which run at the meetings at Monmouth Park to take part in Chicago, as that at Long Branch closes on August 25th, and less than thirty hours are occupied by the journey from there to Chicago. There are five stakes advertised, two of them for two-year-olds, two for three-year-olds, and the Palmer House Stakes, free for all ages. The conditions are varied as well as the distances, so as to give a good chance. In addition to the stakes there will be a series of purses, the added money aggregating $15,000 for five days' racing. Entry blanks can be obtained at this office, the date of closing being March 25th.

We anticipate a great year for the California colts, and have not the least doubt that when the records are made up the showing will be as good as the most sanguine expect. The meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, coming so early in the season, gives ample time to fill the Eastern engagements, and we are firm in the belief that the colts which run on the Bay District Course will be in better condition for the trip, and run better than those which are reserved. This was emphatically demonstrated by the running of the Santa Anita horses last Fall, Lucky B., Freda, Gano, and Rapido performing better than in any of their previous races. It stands to reason that the fatigues of a long journey by rail will not be so trying to horses which are in the condition which is acquired by running in actual races, can be endured with less danger than when the order is not so good, and the adage that a few races is more potent in advancing condition than months of training, has a good foundation.

The Pacific Cup.

As the 1st of March falls on Sunday next, the nominations in the Pacific Cup will not close until Monday the 2d of March. Those entries which were made on the 10th of February will hold unless there is a notification of withdrawal made on or before the 2d. We look for a long list of names in this popular race, and as it is a handicap, there is nothing to consider excepting ability to go the distance. The handicaps of this Association so far have been very satisfatory, and the allotment of weights such as to result in capital races. This is not likely to be an exception, and subscribers can rest assured that there will be an honest apportionment, after the most careful scrutiny of those which are named. There are at least a dozen horses in training here which can go the distance, and as all will be put on equality, so far as it rests in the power of the handicapper to bring them together, there should be a large number of starters. As the declaration is only $20, it is well worth that amount to secure a chance, and if the weights should not meet the expectations, the investment is not at all burdensome.

Trotting Stake for Yearlings.

In place of the purse which the State Agricultural Society has heretofore given for yearlings, we hope that a stake will be substituted. It will amount to a good deal more to the winner, with no greater outlay on the part of the Society, and by closing it, not later than the first of April, in all probability there will be a large number of nominations. This will ensure the training of the youngsters, and if the other associations join it will increase the number engaged, and be an attractive feature in the programmes.

The San Joaquin Valley Fair Association have made a slight change in the conditions of the purses advertised for trotting colts, by striking out the provision that $100 of purse goes to winner's sire if standing in this State. Thus giving all the money to the colts starting for the races.

Great Stallions.

There is not a State in the Union which can equal California in respect to trotting stallions, and thongh Kentucky has a higher rank in the number of fast trotters reared, breeding here is of comparatively recent date. Several of the best of our horses are natives of that great racehorse region, and in claiming such a high rate of excellence for them due credit must be awarded to the land on which they were hred and reared. There are twenty-eight trotting stallions advertised in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, every one of which is entitled to high standing. One half of the number have already distinguished themselves by actual performances or the performances of their get, while others are of such form and breeding that it is safe to assert that those which are not yet so famous will earn laurels in the future.

Steinway has the fastest three-year-old stallion record, 2:25½; Albert W. the fastest four-year-old, 2:22; Director the fastest for a six-year-old, 2:17; Guy Wilkes the fastest for a stallion in his first race and the best series of races for a first season, Monroe Chief the fastest two miles for any age or sex, 4:46, and Anteeo the fastest public trial for a four-year-old stallion, 2:20½; Brigadier in addition to his fast record, 2:21½, has probably earned more money than any stallion in the State, having commenced his victorious career when four years old and his services in the stud have been very profitable. Nephew can show a trio of fine performers in Lucille, Voucher and Ha Ha, and there are few horses of his age which can equal them. All that preveuted Lucille from taking rank among the best of three-year-olds was an accident in the stable, and we have good reasons to regard Voucher as one that will require keen tools and of the best temper to get the better of him. Pryam has Honesty, Mockingbird and the colts from Gilroy Belle to speak good words for him, and his high breeding should ensure a recurrence of speed and stoutness in his progeny. Tilton Almont gained his record of 2:26 when so lame that it was surprising that he could trot at all, and his colts show that the famous Almont strain is not dormant in his case. When age has filled out the big frame of Jim Mulvenna, and given him the capacity to hold his wonderful turn of speed from start to finish of a race, it will require a tremendous rate to keep in his company. Through the whole list there is not a name which is not worthy of high encomiums. The youngsters are bred so fashionably that every one of them has claims on that score which the most fastidious stickler for blood must acknowledge to be "gilt-edged," and so far as can be premised from form and breeding the future will show that they are worthy coadjutors of those which have already gained renown. The older horses in the list, Singleton, Mambrino Wilkes, La Harpe, etc., can show as fine looking colts as there are in any country, and colts, too, which can show a rate of speed that must result in sending their sires high up on the ladder of fame. As will be learn from the advertisements the locations are so fixed that they are within easy reach from all parts of the State, and this is a featnre which is of great value to breeders. We are oftentimes asked for advice in relation to where such and such mares shall be sent. It would be manifestly improper for as to respond to these enquiries by definite selections, but this much can be truly said that a person can hardly go amiss when the blood and form are suitable. We firmly believe that any stallion advertised in this paper, when mated with mares of the right sort, will prove worthy, and that in a few years, provided the colts are awarded proper treatment, will show that our estimate is correct.

"Cook Farm."

We are greatly pleased to record that the Cook Farm has been rehabilitated, and that Samuel Gamble is once more in charge of the highly bred stock on that place, The pleasure would be increased if a better name were selected and a more euphonious title given, but that is of secondary importance and so long as measures are taken to improve the youngsters, we shall not be captious about the christening. It is virtually throwing money away to breed colts and not educate them, especially those which are designed for the track and road. And now-a-days to compete successfully there must be a kindergarten on every breeding farm to give the twigs the proper inclination to adapt them for the trials of colthood and maturity. The foundation has been properly laid on this place which nestles at the foot of Mount Diablo, and all that is required is to give the youngsters a chance. This is assured now and we have not the least hesitation in predicting a succession of stars when time enough has elapsed for the work to tell.

Nominations close Monday next, March 2d, for the Pacific Cup, P. C. B. H. A., and the Stakes of the Monmouth Park Association, New York.

Legislative Fishers.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: As I am, like many others, quite ignorant, I come to yon for an answer. I have been asked by several persons within the last few days why it is that Assemblyman Munday can catch a thirteen and one-half pound trout, Assemblyman Hazard hooked a speckled beauty weighing eight pounds, Assemblyman Pyle landed a seven pounder, and these beautiful fish were served at a dinner on the 10th inst, and were all caught in the Truckee River in Nevada, Co., Cal. Now, what I wish to know is, is it legal to catch trout in Nevada county in the month of February? If it is not against the law why can we not fish in Napa and Sonoma counties, just as well as the Assemblymen can fish in Nevada county? Several gentlemen at Napa thought it very disgusting that the men that were sent to Sacramento to make fish laws were the first ones to break them. And if you will kindly inform us through the columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN the why and the wherefore that trout can now be caught in Nevada county you will confer a favor on several of your readers. And if it is legal and all right and does not set a bad example, we may all go to Nevada county and try our luck at trout fishing. IGNORANCE.

VACAVILLE, Feb. 19th, 1885.

Our correspondent's sensibilities have been disturbed by a sensational canard. The fact that the legislators named claimed to have caught the fish was enough to cast a suspicion on the airy tale. "Ignorance" is an old sportsman, old enough in fact to know that in the shadow of the trout truth dies. The facts regarding the fishing trip of the Assembly Committee are about as follows: They set out to investigate the effect of sawdust on fish and made their first stop at Truckee. At that point the Truckee river is regular supplied with the most nutritious and highly flavored sawdust, but the trout with strange perversity refuse to stay there and not a solitary specimen could be obtained. So the committee journeyed on to Reno and gave themselves away by asking a citizen of that town where the best fishing grounds were. They were advised to get further away from the sawdust and dams if they wanted trout, as none had been caught at Reno for many a long day. Proceeding eastward to Wadsworth an eminent dignitary of the Piute nation was found who was susceptible to the blandishments of coin and he supplied the fish that were eaten at the banquet. The fish were caught in the State of Nevada where it is lawful to take them, and the members of the committee are doubly armed for their defense, for the Indian is not amenable to the law for the protection of game. Of course it was to be expected that the legislators would announce with a great flourish that they hooked the fish themselves for such has ever been the custom of trout fishers.

Monmouth Park Champion Stallion Stakes.

The Champion Stallion Stakes advertised by the Monmouth Park Association should receive several nominations from this State, the conditions being so liberal. An engagement will add greatly to the value of the progeny, and as the entry of the colts does not close until the day appointed for the race there is an additional inducement to purchase. There should be at least one representative from each of the breeding farms, and though it may be troublesome to select the champion from Rancho del Paso, Rancho del Rio, Palo Alto and Santa Anita, Kyrle Daly, Joe Hooker, Flood and Grinstead are well-worthy of being named. Then there are enough Norfolks to deserve a place, and if we had the means to buy the yearling filly by Norfolk, from Marion, at Mr. Winter's sale, the additional $500 would be cheerfully given to have the privilege of starting her in the big race.

The Longfields, too, are reported to be of the greatest promise, the Shannons are fast enough to be company for the best, and Rutherford and Lexington have claims that must not be overlooked. Leinster has shown that he is the progenitor of high-class racehorses, and Wildidle has made a mark which will give him an enduring name in the turf annals of the Pacific Coast. Hock-Hocking is well worthy of being named, although the thoroughbred mares bred to him have been limited to three or four in a year. There are other arguments which could be advanced in favor of California stallions being named in the Champion Stake which will be evident to owners, among them the necessity for keeping our colts prominently before the racing public. As we have oftentimes stated, there must be other than home markets to dispose of the surplus stock, as in a few years there is a likelihood of there being large numbers in excess of what there is at present, and already the grea dependence is on foreign engagements.

Blank contracts can be obtained at this office, and any assistance required in making nominations will be cheerfully given. The date of closing is April 1st.

L. B. Lindsey, of Portland, Or., has sold to Van B. DeLashmntt, same place, br g, 2, by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Dolly, by Eph Maynard; 2d dam the Burden mare; price $500. Also half interest in Hambletonian Mambrino, by Menelans, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam by Border Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, by imp. Messenger; price $1,500.—*Rural Spirit.*

Good News.

We have yet to hear of any serious casualty among the racehorses in training, and as reported there is not only a freedom from injuries but all are said to be doing unusually well. Visitors to Sacramento who have watched the exercising of the large number congregated there are enthusiastic over what they have witnessed and from other locations come the same good news.

There is little doubt of the approaching meeting being the best that ever was held here in the Spring. The course will be in as good condition as the most exacting can desire, and owing to the clause which gives the power to postpone on account of bad weather, the essentials of good days and good track will be assured. The last days of March and early part of April are usually free from heavy rains, and as these dates are previous to the advent of the tradewinds the weather is likely to be favorable. It is one of the finest seasons of the California year, and as our first experience of the glorious climate was in the early part of April the impression is still vivid. The good horses are certain to be on hand, with good weather there will be nothing lacking and these all right, there is little to apprehend in the way of attendance.

Abbotsford.

Since the article in relation to the stallions advertised was in type Abbotsford has been added to the brilliant list of names, and this makes the fourth with a record inside of 2:20. In addition to the fast record of Abbotsford he is a horse of high form and from what we have seen of his colts he is sure to get fast trotters. A colt of his, which has been in training for some time at the Oakland track, is not only fast, but is so like his sire in gait, form and peculiarities, that, were he the same color, he would be an exact miniature of his noted sire. He is a bright bay, and all the Abbotsfords that have come under our observation are bays or browns. A remarkable circumstance in connection with the California trotting stallions advertised is the fact that, with the exception of Abbotsford, all have strains of Rysdyk's Hambletonian blood. In mares that have a preponderance of that blood, and when an outcross is desired, Abbotsford will fill the bill.

Capital Turf Club.

This club, at their meeting last Saturday evening, adopted the following programme for the Spring meeting:

First day—No. 1. Purse $250, for two-year-olds; winners of California or Coleman Stakes at the Spring meeting of the Blood Horse Association to carry 5 pounds extra; of both, 10 pounds extra; five-eighths of a mile.

2. Purse $300, for all ages; three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

3. Purse $250, for all ages; one mile and a quarter.

Second Day—4. Trotting; purse $250; 2:50 class.

5. Trotting; purse $400; 2:30 class.

Third day—6. Pacing; purse $250; 2:32 class.

7. Trotting; purse $300; 2:35 class.

Fourth day—8. Selling purse $250, for all ages; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry rule weight, two pounds allowed for each $100 below fixed valuation, and two pounds added for each $100 above; one mile and an eighth.

9. Purse $250 for two-year-olds, with winning penalties same as No. 1., the winner of that event to carry 5 pounds additional; three-quarters of a mile.

10. Purse $300, for all three-year-olds, one mile and a half.

11. Purse $400, for all ages; one mile and repeat.

Fifth day—12. Trotting; purse $500; 2:27 class.

13. Pacing; purse $400; 2:20 class.

Conditions—Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running races to close with the Secretary, C. H. Todd, on or before March 25th; entries to trotting and pacing races to close on or before May 2d. Where there are ten or more entries, $200 will be added.

Wherefore.

"Recently the gamblers of Sacramento become enraged because the pool box room attracted all their customers away, and they combined and raided the pool room and demolished the saloon, and of course stopped the pool selling."

We find the above in the Portland (Or.) *Rural Spirit*. It must have reached Portland by grapevine telegraph for no such occurrence has ever been heard of this side of the State line, and it is absolutely certain that nothing of the kind ever happened at Sacramento. It is difficult to understand how the *Rural Spirit* could give credence and circulation to such an absurd story, for the editor must surely know that if such an incident had enlivened the capitol city, the associated press, in the present dearth of news, would have telegraphed to the uttermost parts of the earth, and the daily papers from Wrangel land to Cape Horn would have give it three sticks of head lines.

At the meeting of the Capital Turf Club, of Sacramento, held last Saturday evening, Messrs. Killip & Co. were awarded the pool selling privilege for the coming Spring meeting of the club.

Sam Jones has sent Blue Mountain Belle to Rancho del Rio to be bred to Joe Hooker. The result of that union ought to be a clinker that would make Jim Renwick ashamed of himself.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Bisbris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,150 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (581). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern; by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25½. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallab, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 188-, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¼—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18¼), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¾, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bounie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 36 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON, (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions,

SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27¾. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¾. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27¾.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26¼; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

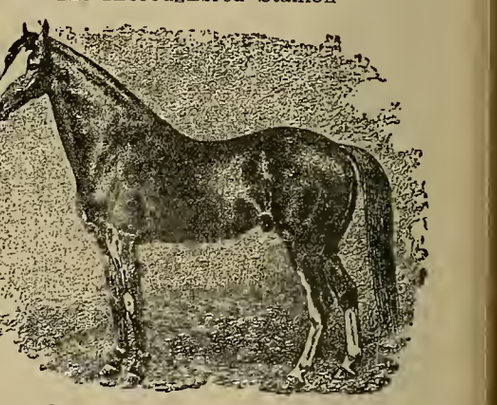
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Moukey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¾; (half brother to Maud S. 2:08¼ and sire of Felix 2:18¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nuthreaker (yearling) 2:42¾, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27¼ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or R. H. Nason, Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¼. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackhird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Nohlett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 15th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:23, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Stratbmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¾; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Start, three-year-old stallion record 2:25; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and Canteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky. Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Ahhotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22¾; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21½.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22½.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Mnckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN.

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22½, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21¾.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

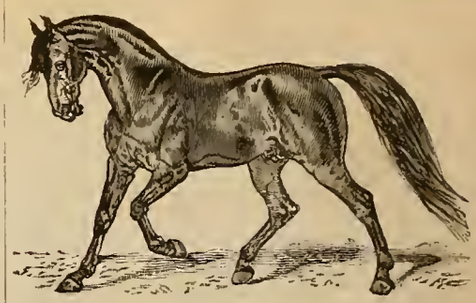
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Sterlicker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $10.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25½. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaqnin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnoll's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21¾.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trabern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¾; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRABERN, Stockton.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosaliud, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23¾; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hootou son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Cation, the sire of imported Truster.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virgilian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tiltou Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

The Trotting Stallion.

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Fr.

Trotting Necrology for 1884.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* compiles the following mortuary report for the year 1884:

HORSES WITH RECORDS OF 2:30 OR BETTER.

George S., pacer, by Flying Dutchman	2:17
Princess, pacer,	2:19½
Voltaire, by Tattler	2:20¾
Young Rolfe, by Tom Rolfe	2:21¼
Calmar, by Bourbon Chief	2:22
Joe Brown, by Woodward's Rattler	2:22
Maybird, by Blue Bull	2:23
Crown Point, by Speculation	2:24¼
Josephine S., by Guy Miller, Jr	2:24¼
Basbaw, Jr., by Green's Bashaw	2:24¾
Nellie Irwin, by Middletown	2:25
Isaac, by George Wilkes	2:25½
Lily J., by Bayard	2:25½
Maggie F., by Newry	2:26
Dakota Maid, by St. Arntz	2:26¼
Phil Sheridan, by Young Columbus	2:26¼
George Judd, roan gelding	2:26½
Little Miss, by Goldsmith's Abdallah	2:26½
Annie S., by Almont	2:26¾
Parke's Abdallah, by Taggart's Abdallah	2:26¾
Stewart Maloney, by Chas. E. Leow	2:27
Farmer's Maid, by Captain Walker	2:28½
Business, by Gossip Jones	2:29
Dirigo, by the Drew Horse	2:29
Sucker Maid, by Robinson's Rockaway	2:29½
Romance, by Princeps	2:29½
Deceit, by Jean Baptiste	2:30

STALLIONS.

Almont, b h, 1864, by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Sally Anderson, by Mambrino Chief; 2d dam Kate, by Pilot, Jr.; four-year-old record of 2:39¾; sire of Westmont, 2:13¾, pacing, Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16½, and twenty-four others in the 2:30 list. Died at Fairlawn, Lexington, Ky., July 4th.

Annapolis, br h, 1878, by Woodford Mambrino, dam Indianola, by Bayard; 2d dam Indiana (dam of Indianapolis), by Mambrino Chief. Died at New London, O., Sept. 15th.

American Clay, b h, 1860, by Strader's Clay, dam by imp. Tranby; 2d dam by Aratus, sire of Granville, Maggie Briggs and Ella Clay. Died at Lockport, Ill., Sept. 22d.

Atlantic, blk h, 1866, by Almont, dam Rosa Clay, by American Clay. Died at Des Moines, Ia., July 22d.

Anditor, b h, 1871, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam My Lady, by imp. Trustee; 2d dam by Abdallah. Died at Cuthbert, Ga.

Bay Middleton, b s, 1876, by Middletown, dam May Day, by Hopkins' Abdallah; 2d dam by May Day; sire of Prince Middleton, Mollie Middleton and H. M. Strong. Died at Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 12th.

Ben Patchen (Gen. Lyon), b h, 1863, by Burlington, dam a fast road mare by Trafalgar; sire of France's Alexander, 2:19. Died at Jerseyville, Ill.

Black Monitor, blk h, by Gen Knox, dam of Eaton stock. Died at Biddeford, Me., Dec. 10th.

Buccaneer, blk h, 1874, by Iowa Chief (son of Green's Bashaw), dam Tinsley Maid, by Flaxtail; 2d dam Tinsley Maid, by Irwin's Tuckahoe; sire of Flight (five-year-old record, 2:30.) Died at Arno Stock Farm, California, Jan. 21st.

Clear Grit, b h, 1861, by imp. Lapidist, dam unknown; sire of Fuller, Amber, St. Patrick, Little Billy and many other trotters of lesser note. Destroyed July 27th in Canada, having broken his leg.

Dick Burton, blk h, by Akers' Idol, dam by Wagner; 2d dam by Collier. Died at Albany, Ga., in April, the result of an accident.

Eden Golddust, ch h, 1870, by Dorsey's Golddust, dam by Eclipse Morgan; 2d dam by Green Mountain Black Hawk. Record of 2:40¼.

Goodwood, b h, by Woodford Mambrino, dam by Edwin Forrest. Died at Rich Hill, Mo., Sept. 3d.

Highland Boy, b h, by Hamlet; sire of Gloster, 2:22½, and others of less note. Died at Toronto, Can., July 2d.

Highland Golddust; ch h, 1873, by Dorsey's Golddust, dam by Womack's Highland Messenger. Died at Waco, Tex.

Jim Irving, b h, by Clark Chief, dam by Ashland Chief, record of 2:35½ in 1880; sire of Bristol Girl, 2:28½. Died at Greensburgh, Ind., Oct. 26th.

Menelaus, br h, 1867, by Hambletonian, dam Jessie Bull, by L. I. Black Hawk; 2d dam by Jackson's Young Druid; sire of Cleora, Maggie F. and Romeo. Died at Crown Point, Ind., Jan. 19th.

Red Bank, b h, 1872, by Iron Duke, dam Bridget, by Wild Irishman; record of 2:38¾. Dropped dead in a race at Brookville, Pa., Sept. 17th.

Shelby Chief, b h, 1864, by Allexander's Abdallah, dam Brunette, by Mambrino Chief; sire of Cascarilla, Rolla and Sut Lovingood. Died at Lexington, Ky., Aug. 24th.

Starmont, b h, 1879, by Almont, dam Starling, by George Wilkes; 2d dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Died at Mt. Union, O., April 20th.

Sterling, b b, 1865, by Volunteer, dam by Bay Richmond. Died at Austin, Tex., Jan. 3d.

Walter Jones, blk h, by Conklin's American Star, dam Lady Fashion, by Long Island Black Hawk; record 2:34½. Died at Cleveland, O., Sept. 29th.

BROODMARES.

Alcaldea, b m, by Alcaldi, dam Grace Darling, by Enfield. Died at Nashville, Feb. 15th.

Abalucia Abdallah, b m, 1877, by Julius Cæsar, dam Abdallah Belle, by Gum Elastic; 2d dam Lady Abdallah, dam of Granville, by Alexander's Abdallah. Died at Lisbon, Ga., July 20th.

Belle, b m, 1857, by Mambrino Chief, dam by Brown's Bellfounder. Dam of Belmont (sire of Nutwood, Wedgewood, etc.), Bicara (dam of Pancoast), McCurdy's Hambletonian (five-year-old record, 2:26½), etc. Died at Woodburn Farm, Lexington, Ky., Jan. 23d.

Fadette, ch m, 1865, by Alexander's Abdallah, dam thoroughbred Lightsome, by imp. Glencoe. Dam of Glenview, etc. Died at Woodburn Farm, Lexington, Ky., April 14th.

Fanny Howard, ch m, 1866, by Wofnl, dam Molly Clay, by Iron Duke. Dam of Largesse, 2:28¾, etc. Died at Belair; Tenn., Feb. 3d.

Dulcy, by the Shaffer Pony. Dam of Mill Boy, 2:26. Died at Trevilians, Va., Aug. 3d.

Kentucky Queen, ch m, 1860, by Morgan Eagle, dam by son of Blackburn's Whip; 2d dam by Martin's Brimmer. Dam of Kentucky Prince. Died at Stony Ford, N. Y., March 2d.

Lady Duval, b m, 1860, by Strader's Clay, dam by imp. Glencoe. Dam of Happy Thought, etc., Died at Owosso, Mich., Feb. 2d.

Midnight, gr m, 1865, by Pilot, Jr., dam thoroughbred Twilight, by Lexington. Dam of Jay-Eye-See, Noontide, etc. Died at Palo Alto Farm, California, Jan. 19th.

Neilson, h m, 1867, by Mambrino Pilot, dam of Prospect Maid, Georgia Wilkes, etc. Died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 25th.

Old Peg, dam of Centurion, 2:27½.

Woodbine, br m, 1855, by thoroughbred Woodford, dam of Woodford Mambrino, (2:21½, and sire of ten in the 2:30 list), Wedgewood, 2:19, etc. Died at Woodburn Farm, Lexington, Ky., Jan. 23d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Carrie S., ch m, 1875, by Jay Gould; record of 2:31¾. Died at Philadelphia, Oct. 14th.

Frank Gray, h h, by Little Wonder, son of Blue Bull; record of 2:34½. Died at Knightstown, Ind., Dec. 18th.

Gray Prince, gr g, 1878, by Geo. D. Prentice, dam Gray Moll, by Muckle John; record, 2:39½. Run over by a train at Cynthiana, Ky., in September.

Lucy N., b m, record of 2:31¾, fell dead on the St. Paul (Minn.) track in October, while being exercised.

Tom Bagley, b g, by Vitalis, dam by Edwin Forrest, record 2:40. Buried at Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 24th.

Tom Coons, blk g, by American Clay, record 2:34¾. Burned at Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 24th.

W. H. Sothan, br g, by Fisk's Mambrino Chief; a promising trotter, owned by H. V. Bemis. Died at Lexington, Ky., in November.

Breeding Barren Mares.

An English writer on breeding gives his adherence to the following old time notions about artificial appliances to be used with mares that have been barren or difficult to get in foal. The operation he speaks of but does not describe, is that of hand manipulation, now of acknowledged utility when undertaken by a skillful operator, but the "pestol" and "daguerreotype" processes are not so well established. They may be taken for what they are worth. As "there are many things 'twixt heaven and earth," etc., and facts innumerable in nature not susceptible of demonstration except by inference, it is possible that there may be some philosophical foundation for what appears at a glance to be an airy superstition. The authority in question says:

"Some short time since a correspondence appeared in the public sporting journals upon the subject of certain artificial means of insuring the produce of broodmares. The operation is as old as "Kate Kearney's cat," and has proved a perfectly true and successful one. The practice of firing off a pistol immediately after service is likewise so. It is equally true that it can be easily told if a mare will be with foal when half gone. I have had both tried with perfect success, and no possible danger with either. The former is especially useful with young barren mares, or these that have missed a season; and many of the former missings are from not adopting the practice, which, however, is better let alone, if possible, as there is nothing like leaving everything to nature. But of all things an experienced "hand" is required, otherwise there might be dangerous results. Another "old fashion" is that of turning the mare immediately within view of the sire—probably after the daguerreotype principle. A friend of mine sent a mare that had missed for several years to other sires to a horse of mine, with orders that no artificial means should be resorted to. The lad who brought the mare was sent on an errand purposely, and both the pistol and other operations resorted to, the mare had produce. The owner subsequently declared against the system as useless until I undeceived him upon the point. The fact is there can be no doubt upon the subject."

Capt. Hutchinson's bay mare Vixen, by imp. Saxon, dam Coquette, by Lexington, foaled on the 20th inst, a bay colt, by Hock-Hocking, which the Captain has named General Gordon. Vixen was purchased of Pierre Lorillard two years ago, and bred to imp. Mortemer before she was brought West, but missed and consequently was barren last year. Capt. Hutchinson describes General Gordon as a thing of extreme beauty, and adds: "I don't think I am generally confident about my horses, but I must own I shall feel disappointed if he does not time ont better than the average, that is, if I have the luck to raise him successfully."

The five-year-old stallion, Alphens, by Mambrino Wilkes, is making the stud season at Marysville, and one day last week was timed a quarter in his exercise in 35 seconds. Alphens has avoided his old-time enemy the pink-eye this Winter, and begins to show the stuff he is made of.

Nominations close Monday next, March 2d, for the Pacific Cup. P. C. B. H. A., and the Stakes of the Monmouth Park Association, New York.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Sentarl, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half brother to Maud S., 2:09½), by Belmont (Alexander's dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¼, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Belltounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:30 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

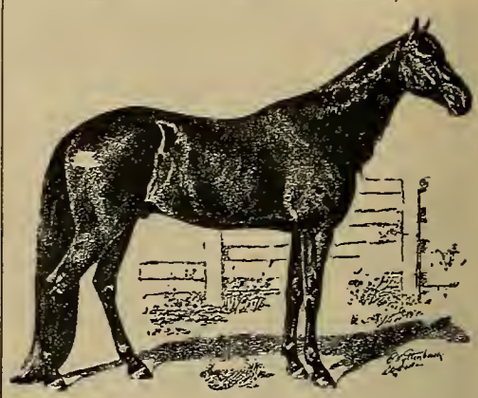
J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

The Lexington Horse Sale.

At Brasfield, Edmonson & Johnson's horse sale of Feb. 18th, only one animal sold for over three figures. This was Sentinella Wilkes, a brown mare, four years old, by George Wilkes, dam by Sentinel. She was sold to Bowerman Bros., of Lexington, Ky., for an even $1,000. A yearling colt by Dictator brought $800; a four-year-old colt by Belmont, $700. A mare, four years old, by Governor Sprague; a colt, two years, by Bourbon Wilkes, and a colt, four years, by Smuggler, $500 each. During the two days 100 head sold for $25,000. Fifteen asses brought $2,500.

Regarding the rumors that Phallas had gone amiss, Rody Patterson, Jr., well-known in Pittsburg, says: "I have seen him daily and examined him almost daily since the reports first reached me, and I say positively *he is all right.* I have never seen a horse freshen up as much as he has in the past four weeks. Both he and Jay-Eye-See are just *right*, and will be great horses the coming season."

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25¾; Rachel, 2:26¾; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19¾; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:29½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

FISH.

We have heard no news from Sacramento in reference to the passage of the new bills and amendments offered by the Fish Commissioners to the Legislature, but we know the Commissioners are on hand urging the passage all that lies in their power. All we can do now is to hide our time. We give below one of the measures presented this session, for the information of our readers. It is very desirable this should pass as it will effectnally settle the sawdust question. The bill is drawn omitting the word sawdust originally inserted, we presume, in accordance with the views of Mr. J. V. Coleman and others of the committee, who thought it best in justice to all concerned that in cases of arrest for running sawdust into our public waters, the onus of proof of its evil effects on fish should lie with the prosecution. In our opinion it will not be a very difficult matter in any case to prove the affirmative, but we think the word sawdust should have been distinctly used.

Section 1. Section six hundred and thirty-five of said Code is amended to read as follows:

635. Every person who places or allows to pass into any of the waters of this State, any lime, gas, tar, cocculus indicus, or any other substance deleterious to fish, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and every person who uses any poisonous or explosive substances for the purpose of taking or destroying fish, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person who shall catch, take, or carry away any trout, or other fish, from any stream, pond, or reservoir, belonging to any person or corporation, without the consent of the owner thereof, which stream or reservoir has been stocked with fish, by hatching therein eggs or spawn, or by placing the same therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

A few years ago everybody cried out alond for catfish as they gave good sport and were fairly good eating. Now the grumblers cry aloud for their extermination as they are devonring all our other fish. They are both pugnacious and voracious but not more so than of old before they were introduced into our waters, and their characteristics were as well known then as now. Will people never be satisfied? It is said a Mr. Noyes and companion, of West Buttes, recently caught 556 in the tules in three hours. Go and do likewise, grumbler. Speaking of catfish a Sacramento paper says:

"Henry Bahrenberg of Samramento was the recipient, by the evening train a few days ago, of a box of genuine blue catfish, such as are canght in the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries. The dimensions are about twenty inches in leugth and fifteen or sixteen inches in circumference, and they weigh upwards of five pounds each. They are evidently young, as this species grow to sixty or seventy pounds' weight in the Missouri river. The fish were sent from Rio Vista, on the Sacramento river."

Would the grumblers like these grand fish exterminated too, simply because big fish everywhere will gobble up little fish? Nature always regulates the demand and supply of food for existence. For ourselves we would sooner see the natural, cross-grained grumbler exterminated than even the poorest kind of catfish.

After awhile trout fishing will be again in order, and by the following from the Inyo *Independent*, it will be seen we have another good region in our State not generally known to our anglers, and also a species of trout equally unknown. Inyo county, is now like other outlying sections, quite accessible, and is well worthy the attention of the tourist as well as angler.

"The waters of Kern river and its tributaries, in the region at the western base of Mt. Whitney, excepting the head waters of Whitney creek, are occupied by the spreckled brook trout, so often found in the streams and lakes of the Sierras, whose meat is hard and sweet because bred in water so fresh and cold. The species found in the head waters of Whitney creek are peculiar to that place and creek, and are known as the 'golden trout.' They are found, as we understand it, at no other place in the world, and have as yet secured no scientific name. They do not exceed in delicacy of flesh the other varieties found here, but are noted for the beautiful color which flakes their sides, as purely golden as if they had been submitted to a coating of gold foil. This peculiarity of color and their distinct species is preserved by a natural barrier existing between them and the other varieties which are here found in this: A series of high and rocky falls prevent the fish from ascending and mingling with them; and so, from generation to generation, they have thus, by a natural barrier been able to preserve their distinct character. At times some of them have descended into the lower courses of the stream, and a mixed tribe of trout, combining the golden and spreckled trout has been formed, individuals of which are often caught. This half-breed tribe is peculiar in no way other than as disclosing the fact of the admixture of varieties."

The fishing on the bay at the different points frequented by the public has been good during the last two weeks, except at the Oakland railroad wharf. It will repay anyone having the leisure to take a day's fishing at the points most frequented. At the turn of the tide, under the wharves whenever they exist along the seawall, but especially at North Beach, there have lately been some splendid catches of rockcod. We saw a boy with one that must have weighed fully five pounds.

The best sport of the last two weeks has been at Throckmorton Lagoon. Salmon trout of large size, from seven to nine pounds each, have bitten fiercely. Shrimps are the usual bait. On reaching Saucelito parties can easily get to the Lagoon.

DEAR SIR: I will say unhesitatingly that it is the best I have ever used, and I have tried nearly every kind that is advertised. Hoping you will meet with great success in the disposal of the rightly named Perfection Driving Bit, I remain,

Yours truly,
E. E. FROST, Worcester, Mass.

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FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

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By Almont, ont of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, ont of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, ont of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

1885. AUTUMN MEETING. 1885.

The Washington Park Club,

Chicago, Ill.

Announce the following Stakes to name and close March 25th, 1885, and to be run at their Autumn Meeting, beginning Saturday, August 29th, and ending Saturday, September 5th, 1885.

$2,000. THE PALMER HOUSE STAKES. $2,000.

A Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, $20 forfeit, with $2,000 added: the second to receive $400, and third $200, out of the Stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the first day of the meeting. *One mile and a quarter.*

THE LAKE VIEW HANDICAP.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any two-year-old race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the second day of the meeting. *Three-quarters of a mile.*

THE DEARBORN HANDICAP.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1882), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the third day of the meeting. *One mile and a furlong.*

THE SOCIETY STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $750 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. A winner of any race, after July 1st, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To be run on the fourth day of the meeting. *Seven furlongs.*

THE WOODLAWN STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for three-year olds, (foals of 1882), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $75 out of stakes. The winner of the American Derby or Sheridan Stakes of 1885, to carry 3 lbs.; of both stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Non-winners of any three-year-old stake race allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. To be run on the last day of the meeting. *One mile and a half.*

—:o:—

A programme will be arranged for five or more days' racing, and $15,000 or more will be given by the Club (or an average of $3,000 per day) in added money to Stakes and Purses. One or more Stake and four Purse races will be run each day, including purses for two and three-year-olds, and all ages, at all distances. Also Hurdle and Steeplechase races.

To be run under the American Racing Rules, unless otherwise specified in the Programme.

ALL ENTRIES MUST BE NAMED.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain the same by application to the Secretary, or to this office.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary.
P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen. U. S. A., President.

The Perfection
Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling, and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

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J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,
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A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

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Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Veda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

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COURSING CLUB

—GREAT—

Spring Meeting,

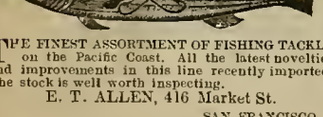
Open to all Greyhounds in the World.

AT MERCED, CAL., on March 26th and 27th, 1885.

The Club and friends will leave San Francisco, Wednesday, March 25th, at 3:30 P. M. Tickets for round trip $5.00; for sale at Ferry Landing.

Entries will close Friday evening, March 20th, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Club Rooms, 539 California St. Entrance fee, $5.00.

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LONG BRANCH, New Jersey.

1885. SEASON OF 1885.

$125,000 Added Money.

TWENTY-THREE DAYS.

The Racing will Begin on Saturday, July 4th, and Continue on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week thereafter until Tuesday, August 25th.

NOT LESS THAN SIX RACES EACH DAY.

The following Stakes are Now Open, to Close and Name on March 2d, Next.

FOR FIRST SUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Long Branch Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on July 3d, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; weights to be published by July 24; the winner of any handicap after publication of weights, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

The Shrewsbury Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, b f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on July 6th, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $350 out of the stakes; weights to be published by July 4th; winner of any handicap after publication of weights, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

The Ocean Stakes.

Of $100 each, $25 f, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes. One mile and an eighth.

The Monmouth Cup.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, p p; with $2,000 added; of which $500 to the second; the winner of the Coney Island Cup for 1885 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Two miles.

FOR MIDSUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Atlantic Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; those not having won a stake of $2,000 allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Seabright Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; thrice, 7 lbs. extra: those not having won more than $500 when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 3 lbs.; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Red Bank Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Camden Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second: those having won a stake of $2,000, (handicaps and selling races when carrying less than weight for age not counting), excluded from starting; those not having run second for such stake allowed 3 lbs; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; winners not qualified to start not to pay forfeit. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Optional Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the winner to be sold at auction for $5,000, or to carry 7 lbs. extra: if entered to be sold by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race for $2,500, allowed 7 lbs.; or if for $1,000, 14 lbs.; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; allowances accumulative. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Eatontown Stakes.

Of $100 each, $25 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; horses three years old, and upward, not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1885, more than $1,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 7 lbs.; or if they have not won in 1885, 10 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs.; if four years or more, 25 lbs. One mile.

The Barnegat Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of the Belmont, Coney Island Derby, or Lorillard Stakes to carry 5 lbs.; of two of those stakes, 7 lbs. extra; those not having won a three-year-old stake of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a half.

The Raritan Stakes.

For three-year-olds, not having won a two-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second, the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 10 lbs. extra.; those not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1885 more than $1,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

The Elizabeth Stakes.

For fillies three years old, not having won a two-year-old stake of $2,000, (handicaps and selling races not counting), of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 10 lbs. extra; those not having won in 1885, (handicaps and selling races not counting), more than $1,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and an eighth.

The Palisade Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; winners in 1885, when carrying weight for age or more, of $2,000, to carry 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; thrice, 7 lbs. extra; of less than $1,500 allowed 3 lbs.; of less than $1,000, 5 lbs.; of less than $500, 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 12 lbs. One mile and an eighth.

The Newark Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000, when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; those not having won in 1885 more than $1,000, (handicaps and selling races when carrying less than weight for age not counting), allowed 5 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 7 lbs.; or if they have not won in 1885, 12 lbs.; maidens allowed 15 lbs. One mile.

The Trenton Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the winner to be sold at auction for $5,000, or to carry 7 lbs. extra; if entered to be sold by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race for $4,000, allowed 3 lbs.; if for $3,000, 7 lbs.; if for $2,000, 12 lbs.; if for $1,000, 20 lbs. One mile and an eighth.

The Freehold Stakes.

Of $100 each, $25 f, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second; horse not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1885 more than $2,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or, if not more than $1,000, 5 lbs.; or, if they have not won in 1885, 10 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs.; if four or more, 20 lbs. One mile and a half.

The Passaic Stakes.

For three-year-olds and upward, $1: f, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; winners of 1885, when carrying weight for age or more, of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 10 lbs. extra; horses not having won in 1885 allowed 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 12 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Midsummer Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each h f, or only $20 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; weights to be published two days before the race. One mile.

The Harvest Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; weights to be published two days before the race. One mile and a quarter.

The Navesink Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $350 out of the stakes, weights to be published two days before the race. One mile and a half.

FOR SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Championship Stakes.

Of $250 each h f, or only $25 if declared by July 1st, or $50 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added; the second to receive $500 out of stakes, and the third to save his stake. One mile and a half.

The Monmouth Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $100 each h f, or only $25 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, or $10 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to second; weights to be published after the Champion, Choice, and Omnibus Stakes are run, and two days before the race. One mile and a half.

The Moet & Chandon Champagne Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $25 each p p, with $500 added by Messrs. Moet & Chandon, of which $100 to the second; the winner of a stake of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens not having run second for a stake of $2,000 allowed 7 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Select Stakes.

For two-year-olds, of $100 each h f, or only $15 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added, the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; those not having won a stake of $3,000, when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 5 lbs.; beaten maidens allowed 10 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Choice Stakes.

For three-year-olds, of $100 each h f, or only $15 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; those not having won a three-year old stake of $3,000 when carrying weight for age or more, allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs. One mile and a half.

N. B.—Winners of a certain sum means winner of a single race of that value.

Weight for age means standard weight, according to the Rules of the Course where the race is run, or its conditions.

Nominations to be addressed to the Secretary, Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, New York.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary. GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.

State Agricultural Society.

Offer the Following Stakes for Two, Three and Four-year-old

TROTTERS.

Entries to close with the Secretary, at Sacramento, March 10th, 1885.

No. 1, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, for two-year-olds.

No. 2, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for three-year-olds.

No. 3, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for four-year-olds.

Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of WHICH MUST ACCOMPANY NOMINATION; remaining five per cent. payable July 15th, 1885. Those not making second payment forfeit first, and cannot start in the race. Five to enter, three to start. If more than ten make second payments, $200 additional will be added. Four Moneys.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. JESSE D. CARR, President.

FOR SALE,



The High Bred Trotting Stallion,

ARTHURTON.

Bay horse with black points, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Abdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder; fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28½. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion his opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of the produce are Arab, :20½ and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, either of which could have beaten 2:20; although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to beat 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arab and Joe Arthurton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the broodmares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

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ROLLIN P. SAXE,
Importer, Exporter and Commission Merchant in Blooded Live Stock.

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THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, or the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

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SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.
Apply to
E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

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A YOUNG STALLION FOUR YEARS OLD BY Nutwood, dam by John Nelson. Without training the colt will go a mile in three minutes.

—ALSO—

A Canadian draft stallion, the best draft and all-purpose horse in the State. Weighs 1,500 pounds, is active and extra good in limbs and feet as well as in every other proportion; will be sold reasonable
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A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

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Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

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—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the Breeder and Sportsman. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the Breeder and Sportsman, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the Breeder and Sportsman will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the Breeder and Sportsman. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope. Jos. Cairn Simpson.

—o—

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The above treatise will be sent free to yearly subscribers, who send orders direct to the office.

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Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,
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Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct.
Apply to
Wm. Corbitt,
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TROTTING STUD
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B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regniar, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address
2 17y1 B. J. TREACY, Lexington, Ky.

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Stick Fast Toe Weights.
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Long Branch, N. J.

The following Stake is now open, to close April 1st.

—THE—

CHAMPION STALLION STAKES,

F 1886, for colts and fillies two-year-olds (now yearlings) to be entered at the Course by 4 o'clock P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of $250 ea .., with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Associ ,ion to a subscription of $500 each by owners of st lions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $800; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of his stallion, if the subscriptions be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrue; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

FORM OF CONTRACT.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1886, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of ..... [my] ..... Stallion..... by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by..... [my] ..... decease, ... [I] ..... agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, Five Hundred Dollars on the 1st day of July, 1886, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above Stakes will close and name on April 1, 1885. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary. **G. L. LORILLARD,** President.

Rancho del Paso.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

Thoroughbreds, Trotting Colts and Fillies, Harness, Work and Draft Horses,

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Catalogues will be ready March 1st. Apply at the ranch or to

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For two-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For three-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For four-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

If more than 10 paid up entries, $200 added to each purse. Four moneys in each race, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Five or more paid up entries to fill, three or more colts to start. Only two entries allowed from any one breeding farm. Entrance 5 per cent., positively payable with nominations, which close April 1st, 1885, with the Secretary. Five per cent additional of purse payable to Secretary August 1st, 1885, or colt is declared out and first 5 per cent. forfeited.

This Association's rules of 1881 to govern, except as specified above.

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These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

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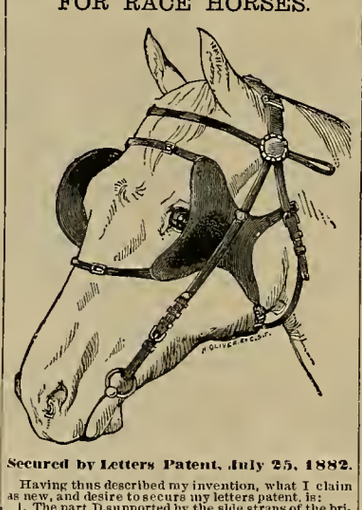
PALO ALTO STOCK FARM,

MENLO PARK.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band 1 and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884.

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		*6:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Saledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, } Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, } Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

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Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

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Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

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A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Ag

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:30 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Ione via Livermore	9:40 P M
1:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East, Express.	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	9:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*8:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:40 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—10:22—10:52—11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—†4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Snndays excepted. †Sundays only.

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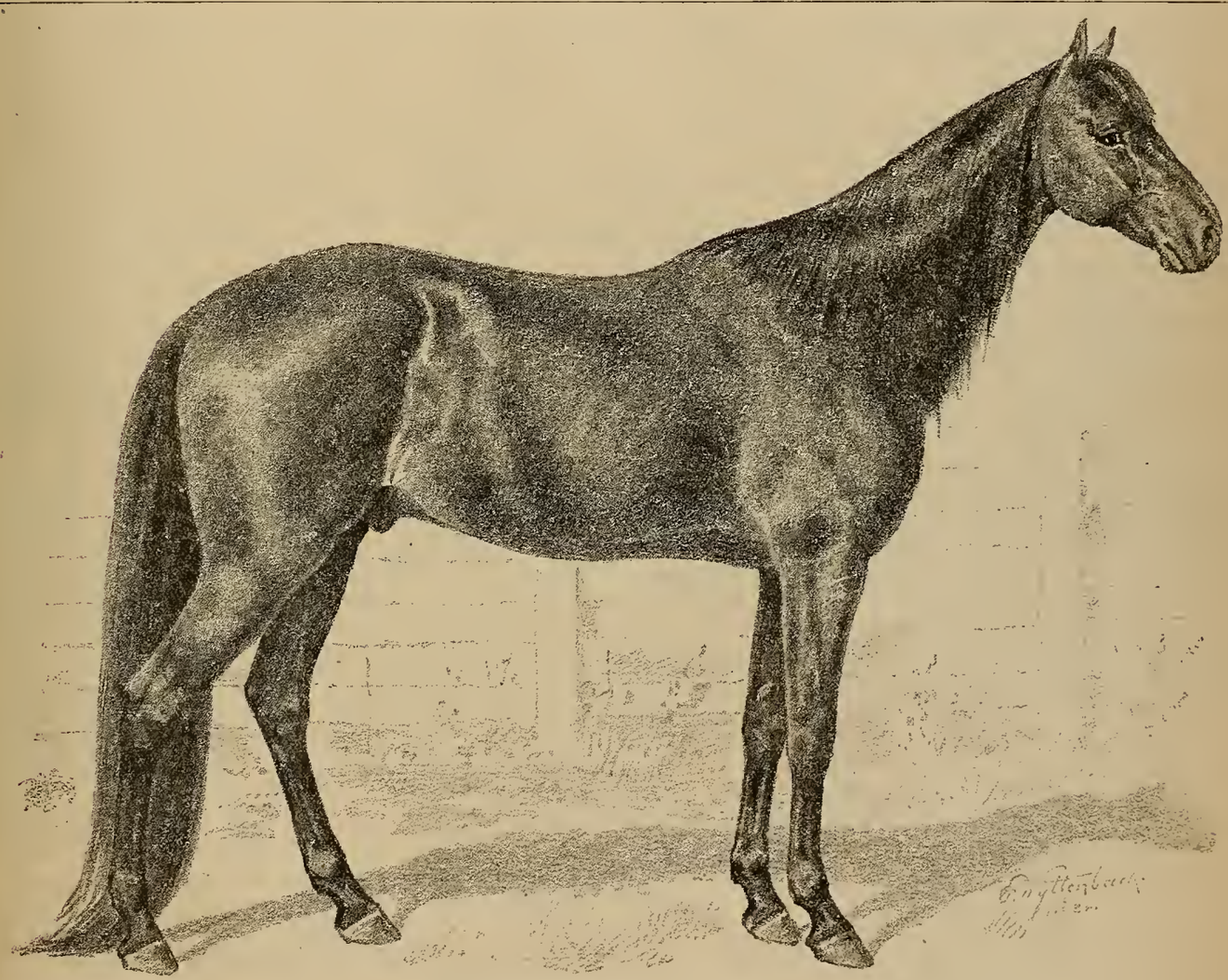
—OF—

San Francisco.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 10.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



ABBOTSFORD.

By Woodford Mambrino, Dam Columbia.

Ahont as good a commentary on the snbject of the ahove picture is to republish the acconnt of his race when he so well earned his record of 2:19½, and showed his thorongh gameness by trotting the race ont to the "hitter end," notwithstanding he was snffering from an injury to his leg.

The race was for a special purse of $1,000. heats of a mile, hest three in five. The starters were Abhotsford, Nellie R., Vanderlyn and Albert W. In the pool sales the Petaluma mare, Nelly R. was a great favorite, the hetting ruling $160 on her, $55 on "the field," Vanderlyn and Ahbotsford, and $42 on Albert W. Thonsands of dollars were invested before the start, and at no time were the pool-seller and clerks allowed a moment's leisure. The positions drawn were Albert W. first, Vanderlyn second, Abbotsford third, and the favorite on the ontside. There were seven false starts, and the eighth attempt they were sent off favorably hy all but Albert W., who broke just before the hell was tapped. He ran some distance, or rather buck-jumping, and lost a good deal of grond before recovering his trot. Vanderlyn, also, was prone to leave his feet. to his detriment, those two heing practically ont of the race, when Abhotsford and Nellie R. passed the quarter pole in 37 seconds. The leaders were as a double team, going up the backstretch until Ahhotsford skipped, which gave Nellie the lead at the half mile, in 1:10¾. Both were trotting fast around the turn and came into the homestretch closely together. There was only a trifle difference at any point. At the trotting distance Nellie had the front, and kept it there until within thirty feet of the line, when Abbotsford rallied, and nnder the wire the jndges could not see that either was in front, and their fiat was a dead heat. Those stationed on the ontside of the course thonght that Abhotsford had the best of it; all in the reporters' stand coincided with the judges. The time, 2:19½, which was very fast for the day, Vanderlyn was third, and owing to the contretemps at the start Albert W. was distanced.

Nellie R. was still the favorite, bringing $100 to $50 on both the others, and the speculation was as brisk as ever. Not much time was taken in scoring for the second heat, as at the the third trial a capital start was ohtained. Abbotsford broke ahont midway of the first turn, and Nellie R. led by several lengths to the quarter in 37¾ seconds. Ahhotsford was a little closer as she passed the half-mile in 1:12¼, and his head was on her wheel when they came into the stretch. Unfortunately he broke when about a furlong from home, which gave the mare an easy heat in 2:24.

The pools now sold at $100 on Nellie R. to $16 on the others, and again there was a good start for the third heat. Nellie led at the quarter in 37 seconds, having a commanding lead, which was somewhat decreasod at the half in 1:11. From this point Vanderlynn outtrotted Abbotsford, and for a time looked like a victor. He broke at a critical period, which gave Nellie the heat in 2:21.

The fourth heat showed an unexpected turn of affairs. There was a good start for it, Abbotsford taking the lead a short way beyond the stables. At the quarter, in 37 seconds, Nellie was close upon him. At the half, in 1:10½, the mare and he were close together. Coming into the homestr

[Concluded on page 156.]

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*									*

Tiger Shooting in Central India.

On May 1st last, while encamped far away in the wilds of Central India, on the banks of a noble river, I was dozing away in my easy chair, in that happy, self-contented state that I hope it may heve heen my readers' lot to experience. I was contemplating the varied scene aronnd me, for nature wes at her brightest. A shower of rain had just fallen and every leef aud spray of the bamboo around was tipped with a pendant glitt-ring drop. The snu was jnst setting over the distaut purple hills covered with thick forest, aud the whole landscape was bathed with golden light. The masses of *Butea* were lit np out of the dark forest and were flashing in all their crimson glory. Not a sound was to he heard, except the twitter of the birds as they flitted from spray to spray, or the still dark waters of the deep pool close hy, splashed as a mahseer rose, at some fly, or swallowed down e wild fig floating on the surface. The river, as is usnal in Central Indie, was all but dried up, except here and there, where deep pools remained, and it seemed hard to imagine that iu two short months it would he a rushing, roariug stream, some quarter of a mile wide, carrying logs, trees and everything before it in its mighty swirl. To the right of where I was sitting were my tents, looking snowy white as they reflected the last rays of the fest declining sun. Over the ridge pole of one was spread the skin of a large tigress, killed some two days before. I had just had three days of terribly hard work, and after the work of skinning and looking to this skin, all my shikaries aud followers were taking a day's rest and recruiting themselves for fresh exertions, as they were neerly worn out. The above-mentioned tigress had not been killed without a considerable amount of trouble. She hed four full-grown cubs with her, which were driven ont together. It was a longish shot from where I was posted, and I scarcely knew which to fire at, as the cubs were fully as big as the mother. However, just es I was on the point of firing at the first one, my shikari whispered to me that the second one was the tigress; how he knew I do not know, but snch it was. The tigress fell to the shot, bnt got up and galloped on, not uttering even a "wough" or growl. The four cubs holted and I could not get a second herrel at them before they were ont of sight in some grass jungle. The tigress we followed up to edge of a small nullah full of jungle, where we found that she had remained. After considerable difficulty we fonnd her dead next morning, but only with the help of a large flock of goats which were driven into the nullah. I was shooting on foot aud had no elephant to follow her up, and, therefore, had to resort to the above-mentioned stratagem, which I have adopted several times with success. I have, however, digressed rather from my original narrative, but it is only on account of the circumstance of no less than five full-grown tigers coming out together, and of which I am of the opinion that there are very few instances on record. Gordon-Cumming and Rice in their books both mention five tigers having been killed in a day, but they do not state if all five were seen together, and this was some years ago. The beaters declare that a sixth tiger hroke back, at the commencement of the beat, bnt this I cannot vouch for, not having seen it.

Well, to retnru to the thread of my narrative. As I was eitting as before described, and for a moment everything was as still as death, suddenly a loud "ao-aoungh" rolled up the river; a sound that when once heard can never he forgotton, and which caused a wizened old Saharia, who was squatting on his hams, to start up and croak in a sepnlchral voice the magic word "sher."

Yes! surely it was; and it seemed so close too; and in the direction of the little village up the river. In a short time just before it got dark some of my men came up saying that the Thakoor's mare had been seized and carried off. It had been feeding about 300 yards from the village with its foal and close to a thick piece of jungle. She was a large animal, quite fourteen hands and not the hag of skin and hone that native horses nsually are, but on the contrary was a fat and lusty beast, and I imagined that she would be a heavy load, for even a monster tiger to carry off.

For some months past a tiger had been ravaging the cattle all up the river, and had been causing tremendous loss. It was described as an enormons animal and many choice epithets were hestowed upon him. He was described as having a regular mane, and on this accont he was known far and wide as the "sher-bubber," a name, really, which should only be epplied to the lion; but in some parts of Central India large male tigers, particularly regnlar cattle-lifters, are known hy this name and are looked npon as quite e distinct epecies from the game-killing tiger, or the "lodh sher," and really from their hebits and method of living they might, I think, he classified as a separate variety, although, of course, all tigers are really one and the same. This tiger's stronghold was usually a rocky "koh" or nullah some three miles from my camp, bnt occasionally he wonld come and take up his residence in a small nullah full of jungle, close to where the horse had been killed, and from there commence a series of depredations until he chose to move away and favor another village with a visit. For the last ten days nothing hed been heard of him, but now there was not the slightest doubt that the carrying off of the Thakoor's mare was the work of the "sher-buhber" and none else.

Late was the hour to which I sat up that night and long were the consultations with my shikaries and others in my camp. Many stories were passed round about this tiger, of his appelling ei pearance and great age. How he could strike down the strongest buffalo at a single stroke, and how he had fought and slain another tiger who had ventured to intrude upon him and hed carried him off and there aud then devoured him. How he would boldly, in hroad daylight, leave the jungle for the open country and even enter the villages. He had however one redeeming point, and that was that he never molested human beings aud that none of the villagers were afreid to go into the next jungle where they knew he was lying up. I was assured that his death on the morrow was a certainty as he wonld meke e tremendons meel and lie up thoronghly gorged.

In addition to this, the smell nullah, or "sounre" as it was called, was a grend place for a "henk." It was only some 300 yards long and 30 or 40 hroad, and should eesily be commanded hy one gun; in fact, there wonld not have heen room for two. It was nothing but the dried-up bed of a shallow stream and the sides were only 10 or 15 feet high, and it led down into the hed of the big river. I retired to rest that night, happy as I might be, and to dream of a successful day on the morrow.

Early the next morning the old Thakoor and his train of attendents appeered and commenced lamentations regarding the loss. I condoled with the old Thakoor, who at once tried to conclude a treaty that if the tiger was killed that I should pay him for the mare, which might have heen worth Rs. 150, and thet this was reasonahle as God had placed it there as "a gara" for me. This argument I did not quite see, but on promising the old chap a handsome reward in the event of the tiger's death he was qnite satisfied. In a short time, while I was at breakfast, troops of heaters came pouring into camp from the various villages, until there were many more thau I really wanted, and the number amounted to nearly 150. Everything was bustle aud preparation, and shortly before noon we made a stert. The first thing to be done was to inspect the place where the mare had been seized and dragged off. There was not a doubt about it, for leading straight to the nullah was the hroad track across the ploughed field, covered with hair end here and there dried blood. This track we followed up to as near the nullah as we thought prudent, in case the tiger should be disturbed and move off. While on this snhject, I may remark that at one place for 30 or 40 yards there was no sign of the drag at all, except of the fore and hind feet as they dragged along the sand mixed up with those of the tiger's. It thus appeared that the tiger had lifted it hodily off the grounud; for a little farther on there was a large mark where the animal had been deposited and then dragged on. There was no very appareut reasou for this, except the ground was rough and covered with e few roots and old stumps of trees. When we had seen that the track led straight down to the nullah, we returned and the shikaries commenced preparations for the heat. The men were extended in a cresent round the head of the nullah, to close in quickly from all sides at a given signal. Strong guards of a dozen men or so were told off to take up their position at any week points, particularly for the heed of the nullah in case the animal should break back. Every beater had his waist cloth filled with stones, and all had some arm or other, tulwars, matchlocks, or axes and a nnmher of mnsicians with gongs, rumtoolahs and drums were distributed among the gnards for the weak points, with instructions that they were on no acconnt to strike up, unless the tiger actually tried to break out nnder the trees in which they were posted, for I am not an advocate of noisy "hanks" nntil the animal either absolutely refuses to move or tries to break back, or out, and then the more noise the hetter. If the animal will move off at the tapping of axes and coughing, so mnch the betetr, as he then creeps along, instead of bounding out, like a greyhonnd as I once saw one do, when the beaters commenced the "hank" with a terrific crash and hlast of mnsic. Of conrse, if he attempts to break out, he mnst be met with as lond an nproar as possible and plied with volleys of stones and blank charges and tben be oftengets hewildered and moves straight on. Another dodge I may mention is to make up a dummy of straw in an old sheet and turban and suspend it by a rope which a men holds in the tree above. If one of these be placed at any likely point where the tiger may hreak ont, if it is shaken by the man above holding the rope and danced abont, the tiger will, after regarding it with a stare, often move on; and I have heard of a case where the tiger, imagining the dummy to be a human heing, attacked it and tore it all to pieces. My readers must remember that I am referring only to "hanking" a nullah or "kob" as peculiar to Central India and not to a "maidan" or hill as it is sometimes necessary to do.

All being in readiness, I proceeded with my shikari Wilayat and two others as scouts, and also others to place in trees hehind me to see where the animal went if he passed by me, to the position that was determined for me to take np. I may mention that a few sharp fellows should always he placed hehind the guns, in trees, to see where the animal goes to if he passes hy the sportsman, and this is a precantion that should never be omitted, as without it much loss and vexation will ensue. If there is not much cover in rear of the sportsman where the tiger can lay np they should be posted a good distance in rear to see what cover the animal makes for.

My position was an excellent one. An old tree growing on the hank had fallen over the nullah and caught in another one. It was some 12 feet from the bottom and was not approachable, except from the side, hnt here the foliage was so thick that we were entirely screened. Thick, rank jungle came up to within 15 yards of this, and then there was an open space that the animal must cross or break back, and the nullah was only 15 yards wide with steep banks, so thet it wonld he a matter of "close quarters" or else notbing at all. The beaters having closed in and taken up their positions in trees all along both sides of the nullah right up almost to where I was, the beat commenced. First of all there was only a slight tapping with occasional coughs and noises. This continned for some short time and then ceased. Again it commenced getting louder and louder, till suddenly without warning an uproar commenced that was enough to waken the dead and a loud "wongh" echoed up the nullah and showed that the tiger was moved and had tried to break ont up another small nullah where some fifteen men were placed as "stops." The noise was redoubled and volleys of blank charges were discharged, and a roar from all the beaters ran right up the nullah like a *feu-de-joie* increasing as it proceeded. Loud cries of "maro putta," "hankoo, hankoo" resounded on all sides, until suddenly a dead silence ensued, and by this I knew that the tiger was coming straight on and was turned. Ah! who can ever forget such a moment; one's blood hoils and with clenched teeth and gripping the rifle like steel, with every nerve strung, you wait for the hard-won shot. I hed not long to wait, for in two minutes out he bounded and stood before me. What a picture he was! He spotted me in an instant, and slightly crouching and with every hair and brietle erect and eyes flashing, he drew back his lips, and making thet face that only a cat can make, he spat at me. It was, however, too lete; he was only 10 yards off and my trusty 12-bore was bearing on the second stripe hehind his shoulder. Bang! and with a savage growl he half reared and fell back into a hollow full of grass and rushes and was out of sight. For a miuute there was a silence as still as death, and then we heard him growl again. I fired a shot at random into the grass, but still no sound, aud again and again, but with no result. After waiting a short time we came to the conclusion that he had still strength enough to creep back, and my shikari blew three lond notes on a bugle I always have with me, which was the prearranged signal for "breeking back wounded" and to "*khubberdar*."

For some time nothing was heerd, and I concluded that he was so hard hit that he could not go fer and had died, for if he had gone back far he must have been seen by the heaters. Many of the heaters crept back from tree to tree to my post and long consultations were held. The jungle was far too thick to attempt to follow him. Several times I had volleys of match-locks fired at random into the jungle, hut nothing stirred. At lest, after at least an hour, a beater about 150 yards from my post stated that he saw him lying under a bush at the bottom of the nullah and apparently dead. As it was pretty safe to approach him from above, I made all the necessary arrangements, and issuing strict injunctions to the beaters to remain in a body, I proceeded with my two shikaries, Wilayat and Lnllee, all armed with heavy double-barrelled rifles, to the edge of the nullah just above where the tiger was lying. We crept on together, cronching in the grass to the edge; the tiger still had enongh life in him to try and regain his legs, but a heavy volley of three harrels settled him, and he fell with a crash lower down among the rocks and grass.

I shall never forget the expression of his terrihle countenance as he saw us, end I believe he wonld have made an expiring effort to reach us, if he had not been settled at once. Even now I scarcely dared to approach him, bnt getting on to a rock above, I had a hogspear driven into his eye to see if he would move, and then we went down to examine him. Even then he was scarcely dead as his pnlse was still heating feebly. In less than two minntes the heaters all swarmed up and many others who had come from the village to see the "*tamasha*" and loud were the congratulations and much the abuse that was heaped upon him.

He was a perfect monster, and I helieve that he was as fully developed as any of the feline race have ever attained to, and his size and appearance were well in accordance with his character. He had a regular ruff or stiff mane of some three or four inches long all round his head, by which he gained the title of the "sher-hubber," and the tremendons mnsculer development of his forelegs and paws astonished me. Measured as he lay on the spot where he died, he was ten feet two inches. His skin when pegged out was twelve feet. He was not particnlarly handsomely marked as he was old aud the stripes had faded. I do not know to whet age a tiger lives, hut I imagined this to be at least 20 years.

The place where he had fallen was in a little hollow between two rocks, and great difficulty was experienced in lifting him. It took at least twenty men to carry him. A gharry was sent for and laid on this a sort of trinmphal merch followed, and he was brought back to camp hy a somewhat circnitons route as he had to be paraded through four villages, and as each village furnised a contingent to escort him into camp, I estimated that at least four or five hundred people were at one time following him. In each village he was taken into the centre for the female population to have a private view, but I had to tell my two shikaries to keep a strict guard over it, or doubtless very few claws or whiskers would have arrived in camp along with it. He was skinned and his carcase dragged away from camp, when a terrific fight ensued for the "heernnkh" or clavicles of the shoulder. Whether it was quietly filched hy some cunning fellow I know not, hnt apparently it was never found, for long into the night there were several sitting round it and picking the carcase to pieces. This "*beernukh*" I almost believe is a myth, as I have never seen one. It is supposed to make the lucky possesor of it a great "lady-killer," and I have also heard that it makes the possessor invincible in a fight and bullet-proof. It is only Hindns that appear to care for it, as my shikari, who is a high-caste Mnssulman and head of his caste states that it is no good whatever to a Mahomedan.

I suppose there are two "*beernukhs*" in each animal, one in each shonlder, but of this also I am not certain.

The tigress is not supposed to have any, and the Saherias have an absurd legend thet when a tiger is hungry he turns round and licks where the "*beernukh*" is and is thus satiated.

After he was skinned the beaters were paid and snitably rewarded with a dozen goats and sheep, and liquor to make merry with, which they certainly did, until early dawn next morning.

I may here stete that the tiger was thoronghly gorged, aud this accounted for his not bounding pest me, as he was probably too lazy. The remains of the Thakoor's mare were found afterwards, the whole of the hind-quarters and loins having been eaten. Before I conclude I will make a few remarks on the method of beating above described. It must first be nnderstood that it is only applicable to the smaller ravines or "kohs" of Central India, which are generally pretty well fringed with trees on each side. As the beaters are all in trees there is no fear of an accident, which is the bane of all "hanking" for hig game. Knowing that they are safe they enter into the thing with all their heart. It, however, requires good shikaries and well-drilled beaters to act in this manner.

When the ravines are over 100 yards wide there is then no other way than to beat with a large body of men who enter the jungle in a compact mass, keeping shoulder to shoulder and with the most terrific row that is possible. As this method is so ahly described in General Rice's lately published book, "Indian Game from Queil to Tiger," it is unnecessary for me to say more on the subject.—*The Asian.*

To-morrow the California Wing Club will heve their inangural shoot at San Brnno. Twelve birds eech, 30 yards rise, Mr. Putzman, Jr., informs us will he the order of the day. A good attendence is expected. Messrs. Robinson and Fay, the champions, are in good form.

On to-morrow week, Sunday, 15th inst., there will be a grand pigeon tournament, open to the Stete, at San Bruno. Already some 500 good hirds have been selected. It is expected brother Tucker, of Perker Gun celebrity, will be here in time to participate. Let us hope, if so, he will not get away with the hest purses so easily as he did last year. Mr. C. Robinson will manage the affair, we understand, and that ensures its correctness.

It gives us great pleasure to hear the better class of sportsmen of Lake county, the paradise of hunters, are determined to form a powerful sportsmen's club to stop the illegal poaching of certain parties which has for some time injured the reputation of that county. The responsible citizens are determined to drive out the evil-doers from their midst. This is as it should be, and this is the effect of such clnhs everywhere. We wish the club all success.

We hear nothiug definite about the first shoot of the Alameda aud Neophyte Clubs.

The Mother-Birds' Devotion.

Among the pleasures of the hunter on the field, next to the communion he holds with his dog, if at all observant and intelligent, is noticing the habits of the game he hunts to protect their nests or their young. This instinct prevails in a remarkable degree among birds and sometimes shows a cunning nothing less than reasoning. The plover, grouse, quail, dove, and woodcock exhibit this instinct oftener and stronger than any other birds, and always afford a most interesting study. The following, taken from the *Forest and Stream*, is a delightful instance of the exercise of maternal devotion:

"While strolling on the banks of French creek, near Clayton, recently, in company with my wife and a friend, we started a woodcock, which feigned being wounded, and gave utterance to the most painful squeaks, from which we inferred the nest must be near. A short search discovered it among some small bushes on the ground, in a comparatively exposed position. The nest contained three eggs, which we, of course, did not disturb. Leaving the nest for over an hour, I cautiously returned and getting on my hands and knees crept within ten feet of it without disturbing the old bird. After watching her for about ten minutes I saw her stand up in the nest and with her bill and one foot change the position of two of the eggs, after which she settled back on the nest.

"She then evidently saw me, for she gave a sudden twist sideways with her head, and then slowly and cautiously stretched herself out as flat as possible, her bill resting flat on the ground. She remained thus for fully five minutes. Presently I arose from my position and stepped forward, when the bird quietly sneaked away from the nest, seeming to crouch as near the ground as possible, until about twenty feet away, when she arose with the usual cry, but immediately fell to the ground, fluttered up and down, and finally turned over on her back, fluttering her wings as if in the last agony, but as I approached she scrambled away, dragging one wing on the ground until she had led me fully 200 yards from the nest, when suddenly she bade me *au revoir* and darted away like a rocket. Secreting myself some distance from the nest, in fourteen minutes I was surprised to see her sitting on it as quietly as before being disturbed, but how she reached there I am unable to say, as I did not see her approach, and half a minute before her reappearance on the nest nothing was to be seen or heard. As the woods were open I had an excellent opportunity of watching her interesting manœuvers and had hope to be able to note the manner in which the return would be made. This was the first opportunity I ever had of watching the old bird on her nest. I had always supposed the nest was hidden in the depths of some swamp, but this was on high ground, in a maple grove interspersed with hickory and oak, and there was no apparent attempt at concealment, for it was visible anywhere within a radius of fifteen or twenty feet, and was built entirely of grass and small leaves."

The Chamberlain Cartridge Machine.

Mr. Palmer O'Neil, who recently visited San Francisco to introduce this admirable piece of mechanism, has returned East, having sold out the machine to Mr. Selby, of the Lead Works, who is now sole owner. Mr. E. T. Allen, of the Market Street Gun Store, has got the first contract for the cartridges, 10,000 of which he will have for sale immediately. Every person who has tried the Chamberlain cartridge pronounces it by far the best ever made in America.

We received a letter from Mr. E. Funcke last week, but too late to be used, informing us he had accepted Mr. H. Blankin's challenge to shoot him a mixed match for $50 a side to-morrow. The place is not given, but we suppose, as before, it will be at the Six Mile House. The conditions are 20 birds at 21 yards rise, or 24 birds, with a certain number of double birds. These gentlemen are very evenly matched and will again make an interesting contest. Mr. Funcke recently broke 29 out of 30 clay pigeons, missing only his second bird from the peculiarity of its flight. These were all sprung from the fourth notch.

The wanton destruction of deer in Mendocino county is still going on. Twenty-one carcasses were found rotting near the house on the Garsey & Ames sheep ranch, at Potter Valley, one day last week. Why don't the law officers look after the disgraceful work? It is part of their duty and they should be held responsible for its performance. Nothing but Game Wardens will save our game from destruction.

THE RIFLE.

OUR BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Sergeant Chas. Nash, Police Team.

Among those earnest spirits who follow up with enthusiasm what they undertake on principle, none deserve a more prominent notice in our column of honor than the subject of this sketch, and it was a mere accident we did not pay him the compliment sooner. His connection with rifle shooting and its progress in this State, from its infancy to its present grandeur, has been close, constant and steady, giving him a record as a rifleman and as an instructor of riflemen, any man may be proud of. It has always been our understanding of the matter that the present grand efficiency of the police in the use of the rifle, by no means a fancy and useless attainment as some suppose, is more the result of his efforts and labors than of any other man in the force, and if so, what more can be said in his praise, for Peckinpah, Linville, the Fields brothers, Hook, Gano and others are all champion shots and worthy of contesting in any match. If this be true it follows by force of fact, that Mr. Nash has been a very useful man in his own sphere of occupation, and at the same time a benefit to the State.

Mr. Nash, as most people know, is an Englishman by birth, but one of the right kind, not one of the bull-headed, prejudiced class who make themselves so ridiculous and offensive to people of other nationalties. Thrown out of the narrow groove of his young manhood into a broader and more generous habit of thought of political life, he has fully realized the great privilege of personal and national freedom, and become as thoroughly American in his ideas and convictions as any native born citizen could desire. He was born in Surry, one of the loveliest counties of England in 1841, which leaves him 44 years old, in the prime of life, and with an activity of mind and body which still promises many years of usefulness. He developed his fondness for the rifle at an early age, so much so that this father bought him one when a boy, and from that time rifle shooting has been his favorite recreation, and so to-day the man is only what the boy promised to be. He came to California in 1869, and followed his occupation, carpenter, until 1878, when he was appointed on the police force, with which he has remained ever since.

It would be impossible in one short article to give a detailed history of Mr. Nash's connection with our local rifle shooting, or of the matches he shot in and gained distinction. From a book before us giving an authentic record of both, we find it dates back officially to 1875, where the Sumner Light Guards were the heroes of the day, and our rifle shooting was done at Bay View, and from this interesting record, which we have read through with much pleasure, we shall call such as are most useful to us in showing Mr. Nash's rifle history in California. The first record we find is a monthly match of the Sumners, in which he stands at the head with the following excellent record for the day, though it would not look very high now, and which we give in full chiefly to show the progress we have made in the short period of ten years. The score we refer to is as follows:

Corporal Nash	200 yds—3	4	3	3	4—17
	500 yds—4	4	3	3	4—18—35

This gave Nash first medal, with 35 out of a possible 40.

The next match was more important, being one between the officers of H. M. ship Tenedos and ten British born residents of San Francisco. In this match Nash stood second in his team, with a total score of 41 out of a possible 56 at 200 and 400 yards, J. Eagles leading him one point. The total scores were 360 for the local team to 314 for the Tenedos. Nash was captain for his team, and his able and gentlemanly management was afterwards recognized at the banquet at Campi's by a vote of thanks. The press of the day speaks of this match as the *first* ever known on the Pacific Coast at longer range than 150 yards. We are not prepared, at this moment, to say whether this is just true or not, but if so, with his position in the management and shooting, it is no common honor to Mr. Nash. Taking the imperfect range, rifle and practice of 1875 as compared with those of the present day, a total of 360 out of a possible 500, at 200 and 400 yards, is a very creditable performance.

Without reference to exact chronological order, which is somewhat difficult to follow in Nash's book of records from the want of dates, we shall from this point pick out such contests only as are most important to the State and the gentleman himself. Hence, we must now speak of even a more important match than the one above, viz: the match between Company D, Twelfth New York N. G., and Company E, First California N. G. This was purely a representative contest, and we speak of it with all the more pleasure as California came out victorious by 23 points. The total scores at 200 and 500 yards, with seven shots to the man at each distance were: California 511, New York 488; majority, 23.

In this great match when the Eastern and Western metropolis each put forth its best men, Sergeant Nash formed one of our local team, and stood third on the list with 45 at the double distance out of a possible 70, against 49 by W. Burke and 46 by J. Robertson. These records look small when compared with the California records of 1885, but they were high enough in 1875 to beat New York, and that surely is sufficient for any of us. In the book before us we have each man's target. The bull's-eyes are not cut to pieces as at present, the greatest number being four in one target, Geo. B. Strong's string at 500 yards, Nash, like several other of his colleagues having two bull's-eyes at each distance.

From this point he seems to have been in every important match and practice shoot in the State up to the time of his joining the police force—with the Virginia City Sharpshooters against San Francisco, the Emmet Guard, Germania Rifles, individual teams of two or three each, the Lafayettes, the S. F. Turners, Schentzen, and a host of others we have not space to mention, but which bring us in pleasant association with the time-honored names of California riflemen such as Col. McComb, Captain Burns, Hook, Jacoby, Leeman, S. W. Smith, and men of their stamp, many of whom have passed away, and many of whom still remain to delight us with the phenomenal records of a more accurate and finished character of guns, and a more thoroughly developed system of using them.

So the book takes us on through a series of triumphs in great matches, reviving pleasant old memories as we turned each leaf over, of things that had almost passed from recollection, until the California Rifle Association becomes conspicuous and new names come to the front to honor our modern history. But among the modern events and men, as among the old, Sergeant Charles Nash appears at the head on every page, attesting his intimate connection with history, his usefulness as a man, and his ability with the rifle, and as many old things are recalled to mind, and many new things disclosed to us for the first, we honor the man still more for the record he has gained for himself in this land of mighty sharpshooters. We wish we could give a more detailed account of the many great matches Mr. Nash has appeared in since he resided in San Francisco; because they are all more or less closely connected with the history of our State. There is one, however, we must not omit. The Inter-State match, open to a team of twelve from each State and Territory of certified militiamen, in June, 1877, and shot at Creedmoor, New York. This was another great victory for California, under the leadership of Gen. J. McComb, and in which Sergeant Nash took a prominent part. In the list of names forming our team, at 200 and 500 yards, 10 shots each, he stood fourth with 86 to his credit out of a possible 100, the highest score made being 89, by Capt. W. Brockhoff. The scores of the contending States were: California, 995; Connecticut, 971; New York, 967; New Jersey, 744. If at this period we could successfully meet the Eastern States at the target, what could we do to-day? Surely it is no common honor to be associated with these events. The team received a royal reception on its return home.

At the meetings of the California Rifle Association and in other trophy matches at the Presidio, and elsewhere, where Sergeant Nash has shot with his own team from the police, his record will be found equally excellent, though much of his time of late, we understand, has been given up to the instruction of his men. Certainly it is generally conceded that the efficiency and power of the police team, as it stands, is mainly due to the untiring labors of Sergeant Nash, and if the recognition of his abilities as a rifleman given by the State is a correct one, no man is more fitted by nature and experience for the position. The team was beaten last year by the Fifth Infantry, this year by the California Schnetzen Military team, each time by seventeen points, but they are a grand good team for all that and as riflemen are an honor to themselves, the city and their instructor. We hear it is probable they may be challenged for a match at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards before long, and we hope it will mature and come to pass. We shall then get a good chance to send a centre shot into their genial leader, Capt. Douglass, who, like Sergeant Nash, is devoted to the efficiency and success of his team.

At Shell Mound.

Considering the attractive and important matches elsewhere among our riflemen, the attendance was good at Shell Mound, but it was composed chiefly of its regular patrons. The most important military delegation present was that of fifteen men from Companies C and G, First Infantry, under Captain J. E. Klein, to practice for their regular monthly medal match which takes place to-morrow. Some of these, as the figures show, were quite inexperienced with the rifle. Two teams were formed, one under Klein and one under A. Johnson, of Co. G. Some of the scores were good. Klein's team won by long odds. The shooting was all at 200 yards The score:

CAPTAIN KLINE'S TEAM.

Capt. Kline	200 yards—	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—45
Cochbaum	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—42
Diers	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4—40
Duprey	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	5—39
Sherman	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3—37
McDonough	200 yards—	3	3	2	4	2	3	4	3	5—33
Sloan	200 yards—	4	2	4	4	0	2	0	2	3	3—24—260

JOHNSON'S TEAM.

Johnson	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5—45
Ruddock	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
Simpson	200 yards—	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	0	4—37
Moree	200 yards—	4	3	3	3	4	2	4	3	3	4—34
Koch	200 yards—	3	3	2	4	4	5	2	0	4	3—30
Behre	200 yards—	0	3	3	4	3	4	2	3	3	4—29
Smith	200 yards—	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	0— 9—224

Several members of the Fifth Infantry, with Colonel Ranlett at their head, were at the range as usual. The Colonel is not convalescent, and still suffers, but his enthusiasm keeps him up. The shooting on Sunday at 200 yards, under the circumstances, was good.

Col. Ranlett	200 yards—3	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	5—42
		4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5—41
		5	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	4—43—126

Mr. Pierce, another of the crack shots of the Fifth, was out, and at the double ranges, 200 and 500 yards, made the best average shooting of the day, though at the short range, 200 yards, Sergeant Hovey's favorite, the latter beat him two points. Mr. Pierce's shooting is very uniform, which with the rifle, as with the gun, is its highest merit.

Pierce	200 yards—5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—44
	500 yards—5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4—46—90
	200 yards—3	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—45
	500 yards—3	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—46—91—181

Sergeant Ed. Hovey, of the Fifth, who at 200 yards has few superiors on the Coast for uniform large scores, shot his usual five 10-shot strings and by falling a trifle on the last, failed to make his usual 90 per cent by two points. Out of the fifty shots he made 24 bull's-eyes with only one three in the whole. It is the uniform character of Mr. Hovey's weekly shooting that gives it such distinction.

Hovey	200 yds—4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—44
		5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—47
		4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—44
		4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—45
		5	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	5	4—43—223

The New Pacific Club was represented by several members, three of whom had a friendly match. Messrs. Johnson and Diers shot at both ranges, Maginnis at only one. All three shot well, but Mr. Johnson, both in bull's-eyes and total score, proved victorious.

Johnson	200 yds—5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—46
	500 yds—5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—47—93
Diers	200 yds—4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
	500 yds—4	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	3—43—84
Maginnis	200 yds—4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—45

There will be an interesting match to-morrow week, Sunday 15th, between Messrs. Kellogg and Pierce, of the Fifth Infantry, for honorary places in the regimental team of the corps, the two gentlemen at present standing first and second. If they are in shooting form on the occasion we may look for big scores.

The Pacific Club intends to have its official match on Sunday, 15th inst. if nothing in the meantime interferes with the arrangement.

Two members of the Police force, Sergeant Nash and Officer Whittman, were out practicing, and did good work as usual. We do not know why their scores were withheld. It is said the police henceforth will practice at Shell Mound instead of the Presidio, one division going over on Thursday and one on Friday. For many reasons we think this a desirable change.

At Schentzen Park, Alameda.

It was a busy day on Sunday at Alameda, and the ranges were packed from early to late, it being the medal prize day of four of the German Associations, the San Francisco Schentzen, the California Schentzen, the Turners, and the Eintracht. Those who want to see rifle shooting enthusiastically carried out, should go to by all means to Alameda on such a day, but if he wants to stand the noise and smoke of the guns he had better take a strong brain and good lungs. It is always a pleasant thing to see men enjoy themselves, and we know no place where this sight can be so effectually witnessed as at Alameda on a medal prize day. On Sunday all the representative men of each club were out, Jacoby, Rhollfs, Ehreupfort, Stanton, Kuhls, and others, and every man shot for all he was worth. For the first prize of the San Francisco Schentzen Club, Philo Jacoby again distinguished himself by making 27 out of a possible 30, with C. C. Rhollfs close behind him with 26. As he well might be, Jacoby was proud of this victory over Rhollfs, for that gentleman was his reserve if wanted in the late match with the Police at Shell Mound. Captain Fred Kuhls, for the first time in a year was low in his scores, both with the San Francisco Schentzen and the Eintrachts, showing that no man can be great at all times. On a busy day like this if a man has any friends or acquaintances among our German citizens, he cannot do better than pay a visit to the Alameda ranges, and if he does not receive a welcome that makes his heart feel good and young, be may rest assured the fault lies with himself. The scores:

San Francisco Schentzen: First prize, Philo Jacoby, 27 points out of a possible 30; second, C. C Rhollfs, 26; third, Zecher 24; fourth, John Hortsman 24, L. Haake 24, F. Brandt 23, Boeckmann 23, Werthemer 23, Babes 23, Freese, 22, Krahmann 22, Ehreupfort 22, Kuhls 21, Meyer 21, Greiuee 21, Prien 20, Plageman 20, Nobbman 19, Platt 19, Schmadeke 18, Ehrman 18, Lamare 18, Butheman 18, Schaefer 17, Mengel 17, Titjen 17, Bitterman 17, Kurlfink 16, Butt 13, Koester 13, Witt 13, Fink 12, Schlesselman, 10, Lemkau 8. The prizes of the California Schentzen Club were won as follows: Champion prize, H. C. Smith, 419; first class, C. C. Rhollfs, 394; second class, C. A [illegible]; third class, H. Heeth, 394; fourth class, F. C. Hage[illegible]

The Eintracht Club.

The members of this spirited organization, as usual, were out in full force, nineteen out of the twenty-eight members being at the targets. Capt. Fred Kuhls, who generally gets away above 400, was off in this shooting and for the first time in a long while failed to take the champion medal, which, on Sunday, fell to our friend Lieut. Kauffung, whom we sincerely congratulate. This club will not shoot again until Sunday, 22d inst. The score:

Kuhls	335	Tapken	233
Kauffung	371	Wehle	322
Tuner	336	Wirtner	215
Strenber	370	Brokenwagen	214
Ropke	222	Klare	327
Gumbel	319	Shuck	318
Young	329	Weisel	303
Schwartz	330	Hagerup	290
Fuller	256	Schubert	217
Wolf	188		

Winners: Champion medal, Lieut. Kauffung, 371; First-class medal, Streuber, 370; Second-class medal, Klare, 327; Last Best Shot medal, Faller, 23.

We regret to hear that Mr. Leo Koltz, president of the new German Rifle Club, and a gentleman who during the last year has made a name at the butts, recently met with an accident that may confine him to his house for some weeks, It was a narrow escape of being very serious in results.

The Thoroughbred Horse—His Origin and Breeding.

One of the most valuable importations subsequent to the Revolution was the gray horse Medley, foaled in 1776, imported into Virginia by Macolm Hart about 1784, and called Hart's Medley to distinguish him from others of the same name. Medley died in Southampton Co. in 1800. He was by Gimcrack, one of the most famous racehorses of his day (son of Cripple, by the Godolphin Arabian, and Blossom, by Panton's Crab, by Alcock Arabian, granddam by Flying Childers); Gimcrack's dam Miss Elliott, by Partner, by Jigg, by Byerly Turk, granddam Cælia, by the same Partner, out of a daughter of Bloody Buttocks; Medley's dam, Arminda, by Snap, by Snip, by Flying Childers, granddam Miss Cleveland, by Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian, out of Midge, by son of Bay Bolton; her dam by Bartlet's Childers, by Darley Arabian, ont of a daughter of Honeywood's Arabian; she out of the Byerly Turk Mare, dam of the two True Blues. Medley was a very superior racehorse, and winner of all his races, never having been beaten. He became famous as a sire; the best of his get were Bellair, dam Young Selima, by Yorick (son of imp. Traveler, by Partner, and Betty Blazella, by Blaze, by Flying Childers), granddam Black Selima, by Fearnaught, by Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian, great granddam imp. Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian. Bellair was one of the best racehorses in the country, and winner at all distances. He was also a noted stallion; was the sire of Bellona, dam Indian Queen, by Meade's Pilgrim, son of Fearnaught, by Regulus. Bellona was the dam of Mnckle John and Sir William, both hy Sir Archy. A daughter of Bellair, dam hy Symme's Wildair, was the dam of the famous racemare Hanie's Maria, hy imp. Diomed, and Miss Bailey, by imp. Boaster, by Dungannon, by Eclipse. Miss Bailey was the dam of Medley, by Palafox, Natchez Belle, by Seagull, Little Red and Fanny Jarman, by Mercury, son of Stockholder, by Sir Archy, Capt. McHeath, Conchita, Miss Walton and Lucy Dashwood, all by imp. Leviathan, by Mnley, by Orville, by Beningbrongh, by King Fergus, hy Eclipse. Bellair was also sire of the grandam of the famons Trifle. Bellona, above, was the dam of the Diomed mare which produced the great racehorse Henry, by Sir Archy, who won the first heat in the great match against Eclipse, on Long Island, in 1823. The time of the heat was 7:37½, and was the fastest heat rnn at the distance to that day. Bellair sired Irby's Calypso, out of a daughter of imp. Dare Devil, that was the dam of Gabriella, by Sir Archy, the dam of Geo. Martin, by Garrison's Zinganee, by Sir Archy, and the great granddam of Enquirer, one of the very hest sons of imp. Leamington. Calypso, an own sister to Bellair, was a famous racemare in her day, and was the dam of Malvina, by imp. Stirling, Snrprise, by Americus, Trafalgar, hy imp. Mnfti, and others. Medley was sire of Grey Diomed, dam by Sloe (son of imp. Traveler and imp. Blossom, hy Sloe, son of Crab, by Alcock Arabian), granddam hy imp. Vampire. He was a famous four-mile horse, beat Page's noted Isahella a match, four-mile heats, in 1793. Grey Diomed was sire of Amanda, ont of a daoghter of Virginia Cade, son of Fearnanght. Amanda was the dam of Dnroc, hy imp. Diomed, and Duroc the sire of American Eclipse, (dam Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger); Romp (Yonng), dam Romp, by imp. Messenger; she was the dam of Agnes, by Sir Solomon; Camilla, Borodino and Henry 2d, hy Henry, son of Sir Archy; Niagara and Iodine, by American Eclipse. Dnroc also sired Cock of the Rock, and Dove, ont of Romp, hy Messenger, her dam by Pot8os, hy Eclipse. Duroc also sired Mountaineer, ont of imp. Placentia, hy Dick Andrews, hy Joe Andrews, hy Eclipse; Sir Lovel, dam by imp. Light Infantry, son of Eclipse, granddam by imp. Messenger—Sir Lovel was a good racer and sire; and Blucher, out of a sister of American Eclipse. Young Romp produced a filly, by Henry, which was the dam of Brawner's Eclipse, (Counterplot), by American Eclipse; he was the sire of Nantura, ont of Quiz, by Bertrand, by Sir Archy, and she the dam of the great Longfellow and the granddam of the noted Ten Broeck. Boxer, by imp. Medley, dam hy imp. Fearnanght, was a good racehorse. Melzar, by Medley, dam Kitty Fisher, by Symme's Wildair, hy Fearnanght, by Regulus, ont of Kitty Fisher, hy Vampire, hy Regnlus, by the Godolphin Arabian, was a fine racehorse and sire of some excellent broodmares. Among the most noted was Maria, dam by imp. Highflyer, she was the dam of the noted Lady Grey, from which Lexington, Vandal and a host of other good ones descended. Medley also sired Opemico, dam by Lindsay'e Arabian; Quicksilver, dam by Symme'a Wildair; he was the sire of Independence, and of the great granddam of Picayune, one of the best and most creditable broodmares of the country; the cross is found in many of our best racing families. Medley also eired Lamplighter, dam by imp. Lonsdale, son of Jolly Roger, (not imp. Jolly Roger), by the Gowar stallion, by the Godolphin Arabian, granddam imp. Kitty Fisher, by Cade. Lamplighter was a superior racehorse; he beat the famous Cincinnatne a match for five hundred guineas, four-mile heats. He waa the sire of the dam of the noted Black Sophia, the dam of Morgiana, Jerry and Fortuna, by Pacelet; Parasol, by Napoleon, Birmingham, by Stockholder, and Beeswing, the famous four-miler, hy imp. Leviathan. Morgiana was the dam of Hiberuia, by Sir Archy, and the great racemare Sarah Bladen, and her own brothers and sisters, Boyd McNairy, Tom Watson, Jennie Breeze, Grey Norma and Ann Chase, all by imp. Levisthan. Grey Norma was the dam of Sea Breezo. Grey Albion and Dick Cheatham, all by imp. Albion. Sea Breeze was the dam of Rogers, by Lexington, Nentrality, Lewis E. Smith and Lost Canse, by Revenue. Nentrality was the dam of the creditable racehorse Lynchhnrg, by Leamington. From Ann Chase esme the gobd racehorse Bootjack, by Bonnie Scotland, throngh Sally Crow, by Albion, and Sparrowgrass, by Jack Malone. Medley also sired Fitz Medley, out of a daughter of Dandridge's Fearnaught, hy imp. Fearnanght, ont of imp. Calista; Vixen, the dam of Ogle's famons Oscar, by Gabriel; Grey Medley, of Tennessee, dam by Trne Whig, by Fitzhngh's Regulus, by imp. Fearnanght, granddam Circe, by Ariel, hy Moreton's imp. Traveler; and Marmadnke Johnson's Medley mare, dam hy imp. Centinel, son of Blank, and Naylor, by Cade. She was the dam of Miss Jefferson, by imp. Diomed, Carolina, by Saltram, by Eclipse, and the famous Vanity and Reality, by Sir Archy; the latter was the dam of Bonnets o' Blne, by Sir Charles, and she the dam of Mariner (by Shark, son of American Eclipse) and the noted Fashion, by imp. Trnstee, which raced successfully, after beatiug the famons Boston, nntil over eleven years of age, which long and exhanstiug tnrf career doubtless destroyed her qualities as a broodmare, although her daughters and granddaughters have produced some good and creditable racehorses. Reality was also the dam of Johnson's Medley, by Sir Hal (he by imp. Sir Harry, hy Sir Peter, dam by imp. Saltram, out of a daughter of imp. Medley), and of the fleet Slender, hy Sir Charles. The Medley blood conrses in the veins of many of onr best racehorses. Another of the very valnable stallions imported snbsequent to the Revolntion was Shark. He was contemporary with Medley and did as mnch to enhance the blood stock of the country as any of the early importations. He was a very superior racehorse and one of the largest winners of his day. He won the Clermont Cnp, eleven hogsheads of claret, the Whip and 16,057 guineas in plates, sweepstakes, matches and forfeits, which was the largest sum won by any horse up to that day. Shark was a brown horse, sixteen hands high, bred by Charles Pigott, foaled in 1771, imported hy Col. John Tayloe about 1786. He was by Marske, the sire of the great Englisb Eclipse, Marske, hy Sqnirt, son of Bartlet's Childers, the own brother to Flying Childers, by the Darley Arabian, Shark's dam by Snap, hy Snip, hy Flying Childers, granddam Warwickshire Wag's dam, hy Marlborongh, own brother to imp. Selima, Mognl and Babraham, hy the Godolphin Arabian. ont of a natnral Barh mare, the granddam of Lord Portmore's Tiney. Shark sired some good horses previous to his importation, amongst them Adder and Asp, dam hy Blank; Wasp, dam Lily, by Blank; Alligator, ont of Spider, hy Herod; Pitch, ont of Laura, by Whistle Jacket; Sir John Falstaff, ont of Calliope, hy Slonch, and Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Violet, dam by Syphon, out of Charlotte, by Blank. Violet was the dam of Goldenlocks, Groaner, Symmetry, Slapbang, Lennox and Theophania, all hy Delpini, son of Highflyer, and Countess, hy Blank; Tovee, hy Buzzard, and Thomasina, by Timothy. Goldenlocks was the dam of Soothsayer and Sycorax, by Sorcerer, by Trumpator, by Conductor, hy Matchem. Theophania was dam of Merry Andrew, by Stamford. Thomasina was the dam of Althora and Marianne, by Sorcerer, Violet, hy Comns, and Bos, by Walton. In America he was sire of the famous Virago and Mask, out of imp. Gnnilda, hy Star, son of Regnlns, and Poppet, by Black Chance, son of Hutton's Bay Barb, granddam Virago, by Pantan Arabian. Virago was the most noted racemare of her day. She was the dam of Selima, by Spread Eagle, and a filly by Snmpter, son of Sir Archy, to which belongs the racing family which produced Phœnix, Belle, Joe Daniels, Australind and Pride of the Village, all by imp. Australian. Shark sired the celebrated Black Maria, ont of Maria, Vingt'un's dam, hy Clockfast, she out of Burwell's Maria, by Regnlns. Black Maria was the dam of the noted Lady Lightfoot, by Sir Archy, and she was the dam of Eclipse, Lightfoot, Black Maria, Bay Maria, Terror and Shark, all by American Eclipse, and Screamer, by Henry, hy Sir Archy. Lady Lightfoot was the most famons race-mare of her day. She traveled to Charleston, S. C., and beat all the best horses, inclnding Bedford, Lottery, Transport, Little John, Merino Ewe and the noted Hermaphrodite, by King Herod, dam by imp. Messenger. Her daughter Black Maria, by Eclipse, was not inferior to her mother, but left only one living foal, Great Western, by Lnzborongh. Many distinguished race-horses trace to the family. Shark was sire of Gen. Wm. Washington's Shark that raced very snccessfnlly in South Carolina. Dorocles, sister to Black Maria, by Shark, was the dam of Financier, by imp. Buzzard, one of his best sons; Coqnette (Virginia), by Virginins, hy Diomed, the latter the dam of Lalla Rookh; Pulaski, DeKalb, and Lafayette, by Kosciusko, son of Sir Archy; he also sired Rattle, dam Lady Legs, by imp. Centinel, hy Blank. Rattle, from a daughter of Medley, got the dam of Betsey Richarda, John Richards and Rockingham, all by Sir Archy. Betsey Richards and John Richards were considered better than Henry, and the latter was intended to rnn in the great match against Eclipse in 1823, but met with an accident in a trial which incapacitated him for the race. Shark also sired the dam of the famons Ball's Florizel, out of a daughter of Harris' Eclipse, son of Partner, by Jigg. Florizel was never beaten, paid a forfeit or heard the crack of a whip; he was the sire of Boston's dam and many other good ones. The dam of Topgallant, hy Diomed, was ont of a danghter of Shark, dam by Harris' Eclipse. Annette, by Shark, dam by Rockingham, son of Partner, by imp. Traveler, and imp. Blossom, by Sloe, by Crab, by Alcock Arabian, was the dam of Nancy Air, by Bedford, and Maid of the Oaks, hy Spread Eagle, both superior race mares and progenitors of some of the most celebrated racehorses in the country, many of which have been heretofore mentioned. Shark also sired the granddam of Virginian Narcissa, ont of Rosetta, by imp. Centinel. Many of the most distinguished of our racehorses of this day partake of the Shark blood, especially those tracing to Boston and Maid of the Oaks, and the best of them are those which partake largely of the three great lines of blood which originated the most perfect race of horses, the modern thoroughbred.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The catalogue of Mr. Haggin's second annual sale is ready for distribution. It contains 328 numbers, of which 11 are thoroughbreds, 67 strictly trotting bred, and the balance classed as harness, carriage and work horses, but all containing more or less of what will he recognized as good blood. In addition to the horses catalogued, four jacke, thirty mules and three Shetland ponies, one stallion and two mares will he sold.

John Dennen, of Grass Valley, has lately sold a two-year, old colt, by his horse Doncaster, to a gentleman, of Roseville Placer county, for $400. This colt is a pacer, and it is claimed can show a :30 gait now. Doncaster is by Elmo, and his dam traces through Young Morrill, Morrill and the Jemison Horse to Bullrush Morgan. Why do they pace?

Jim Renwick and His Critics.

Mr. G. R. Buchanan called at our office this week and got a copy of the California BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, embellished with a picture of Joe Hooker, sire of Jim Renwick, Fred Collier, Bonanza, (a two-year-old, who was brought to Kentucky last season and beat Favor), and one or two others. Joe Hooker was foaled 1872, and was got by Monday, (son of Colton and Mollie Jackson, by Vandal), out of Mayflower, by Eclipse. Jim Renwick is marked very like his sire, except that the white goes much higher on Joe Hooker's near hind hock on the inside. His near fore-knee has also a large "dab" of white, and under his stomach there is a patch of white which does not appear in the portrait. Inasmnch as there is likely to be a great Occidental invasion this year, the opinion of Mr. Buchanan is worth something. In brief, he thinks that the Palo Alto lot, (Hon. Leland Stanford's), which will be in charge of Henry Walsh, will, if they get here all right, be a very formidable lot to beat. But Mr. Buchanan thinks that it takes a long time for California horses to get acclimated. He has had a tough time with Jim Renwick, and ought to know. Still, if the Palo Alto horses start they will be very nearly fit to run, and in that case they will be worth watching. Mr. Buchanan does not give in to the theory that early maturity means early decay. Jim Renwick is good enough for him, he says. He is a California-bred horse out and out. But that tough campaigner came East under exceptionally advantageous circumstances. Mr. Buchanan shipped him as freight, and was lucky enough to get a car to himself, whereupon he put up some boarding across the doors and let old Renwick do as he pleased. The horse did not seem to see any difference between a trans-continental trip and a short jaunt to Oregon. He laid down, rolled over shook himself, and acted generally as if he was only making an hour's journey. At Ogden and Chicago they stopped—one day at the former and three days at the latter place. The whole trip, including Mr. Buchanan and a boy, cost about $300. Whether the Palo Alto, Baldwin, Haggin and other stables will have as fortunate a trip is problematical. The horses will be jammed together, and will be worked up into fits of nervousness long before they will have arrived at Ogden.

It is more likely that Mr. Buchanan will soon receive definite information as to whether or not Mr. Ayres, a well-known California turfman, will send him a couple more horses. Mr. Ayres owned Jim Renwick prior to Mr. Knott's purchase of him. Barring the change in climates there is not a doubt in the world that a good horse in California will be a good horse at any of the Eastern courses. The number of California owners represented in stakes to be run at the principal Western courses augurs well for the prospects of grand sport at Long Branch, Saratoga, Sheepshead Bay, Jerome Park, Baltimore and Washington. These tracks have not yet seen the colors of any California turfmen, except Mr. Baldwin, though in Freda and Shenandoah they saw two of the Palo Alto-bred animals. At two years old each of these had won at a mile in 1:42¾. This was what induced Mr. Baldwin to jump at the chance offered when Mr. Stanford's bereavement (the death of his son) knocked in the head all his plans for an Eastern campaign.

Coming down to more personal matters, Mr. Buchanan said that he had written to Mr. Knott to bring East a good California rider, of which there were a few there, and that then there would be less uncertainty as to how they were being treated by their jockeys. It is no secret that several of Jim Renwick's defeats at Sheepshead Bay were received with disfavor by the talent, and in one instance it was thought that the rider alone was to blame. Naturally the authorities heard the criticisms, and Mr. Buchanan was plainly told by a very prominent racing man that he was in grave danger of being ruled off. "What for?" demanded the Californian. "Because you did not win here when you ought to have won,' was the answer. "Now," continued Mr. Buchanan "of the eight races won by Jim Renwick, at Saratoga, four were won by the jockey who rode him in the race at Sheepshead, about which there was so much talk. I naturally thought he was the best man to put up, especially as McLaughlin and I had had a misunderstanding about riding for me, and I felt a bit put out. The jockey who rode him at Sheepshead Bay was recommended to me earlier in the season by the very man who now claims that he was now riding in very strange fashion. All of which makes me think that some men in this part of the country are difficult to keep up with, and so I have determined to get one of our old boys from California.

"As for the race in question," continued Mr. Buchanan, "you know as well as I do that the track had been ploughed up a couple of weeks before the meeting began, and, of course, with so many horses it soon got packed in places, but the rain made it very bad when the races were called, and all round the turn Jim Renwick broke through and went in five or six inches every jump. Of course, when he got into the stretch, where the old track was, the going was all right, and he made up a lot of ground. This is what people were kicking at. Yet the old horse never has won on a muddy track, and, with his stride, I did not think he would go any way well on that track."

Jim Renwick has now been punctured for splints with a red-hot pointed iron, and all the Jerome Park trainers say that it will be a very neat job. Mr. Buchanan said he liked his weight well enough in the Suburban, but that there was a lot of light-weights in, and no one could tell what would happen in a big field of starters.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Trotting Blood for the North.

Mr. S. D. Prather, of Shasta Valley, Siskiyou county, took up to his ranch this week the three-year-old colt, Derby, and will keep him for a stallion. Derby was bred by E. Newland, of Oaklaud; sired by Newland's Hambletonian, dam Phaceola, by Silverthreads, son of the Moor; second dam Miunehaha, by Bold Chief; third dam Nettie Clay, by Strader's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; fourth dam by Abdallah; fifth dam by Engineer 2d.

Newland's Hambletonian is by Speculation, dam Mamie, by Joseph; second dam Young Diana, by Easton's David Hill; third dam Diana, by Vermont Hambletonian.

Derby combines the Hambletonian, Mambrino, Chief Clay and Pilot strains, and is very fashionably connected without any "said to be" or "dam unknown" business in his pedigree. As a representation of the recognized trotting families he is unquestionably the best bred horse ever taken to Siskiyou.

The trotting associations of the Eastern Circuit have decided on the following dates for the commencement of meetings: Suffolk Park, Philadelphia, May 12th; Belmont Park, Philadelphia, May 19th; Point Breeze, Philadelphia, May 26th; New York Driving Club, June 2d; Charter Oak Park, Hartford, June 9th; Narragansett Park, Providence, June 16th; Mystic Park, Boston, June 23d; Beacon Park, Boston, June 30th.

Foals.

At Palo Alto Stock Farm. Property of Hon. L. Stanford.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Feb. 13th, bay filly, by Monday, dam Fannie Lewis, by imp. Buckden; second dam by Bay Dick.

Feb. 14th, chestnut colt, by Monday, dam Twilight, by Norfolk, from Kate Gift, by Lodi.

Feb. 17th, chestnut colt, by Flood, dam Evangeline (?)

Feb. 20th, bay colt, by Foxhall, dam imp. Fairy Rose, by Kisber, from Hyppolita, by King Tom.

Feb. 20th, bay colt, by Monday, dam Riglin, by imp. Glengarry, from Rigamarole, by imp. Australian.

Feb. 24th, chestnut colt, by Flood, dam Hattie Hawthorne, by Enquirer, from Little Girl, by Endorser.

Feb. 26th, brown colt, by Flood, dam Piney Lewis, by Longfellow, from Lew Lewis, by Endorser.

March 2d, chestnut colt, by Monday, dam Planetia, by Planet, from La Henderson, by Lexington.

TROTTERS.

Feb. 16th, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Alvaretta, by George Lancaster, from Melinche, by St. Clair.

Feb. 16th, bay colt, by Piedmont, dam Irene, by Mohawk Chief, from Laura Keene, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Feb. 16th, black filly, by Clay, dam Cecilia, by Del Sur, from Cecilia Clark, by Clark Chief.

Feb. 16th, bay filly, by Bentonian, dam Patti, by Don Victor, from Prussian Maid, by Signal.

Feb. 16th, bay filly, by Gen. Benton, dam Gazelle, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, from Hattie Wood, by Sayre's Harry Clay.

Feb 18th, chestnut colt, by Piedmont, dam Prima Donna, by Mohawk Chief, from Mater Occidentis, the dam of Occident.

Feb. 18th, brown colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Mattie, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, from Lucy Almack, by Young Engineer.

Feb. 18th, chestnut filly, by Piedmont, dam Maybell, by Electioneer, from Mayflower, by St. Clair.

Feb. 20th, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Miss Lancaster, by Don Victor, from Lady Lancaster, by Jim Brown, son of Winnebago.

Feb. 20th, chestnut filly, by Ansel, dam Elaine, by Messenger Duroc, from Green Mountain Maid, by Sayre's Harry Clay.

Feb. 25th, bay filly, by Gen. Benton, dam Lady Kline, by Mohawk Chief; second dam by Sparkle, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Feb. 28th, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Fidelia, by Volunteer; second dam by Roe's Abdallah Chief.

Feb. 28th, chestnut colt, by Norway, dam Myrtha, by Contractor, from McCa, by Almont.

March 2d, brown colt, by Electioneer, dam Winona, by Almont, from Dolly, by Mambrino Chief.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

Feb. 21st, bay filly, (dead) by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Wild Rose, by Norfall, from Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.

Feb. 28th, chestnut filly, star in forehead, by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Leonora, by Foster, from Lillia Mack, by West Roxbury.

Feb. 28th, chestnut filly, strip in face extending over left eye and nostril, left hindfoot white above pastern, right forefoot white to pastern, by Wheatley, dam Young Grecian Bend, by Shannon, from Grecian Bend, by Lodi.

At Santa Anita. Property of E. J. Baldwin, Esq.

Feb. 26th, chestnut colt, white face, right foreleg and both hindlegs nearly to hock, (sire not reported) dam Ophir, by Baywood, from Lag, by Loadstone.

Word From Sunny Slope.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: It will perhaps be of interest to your readers to hear now and then from this section of the country. We are a little out of the line of view of yourself and other equine writers, for although we have as fair a country, pastures as green, grazed by colts with as much play and frolic as any other land, we have no propbet among us to make known the fullfilment of their early promise and we sometimes feel that we are neglected.

I see an article in the *California Spirit* copied from the *Breeder's Gazette*, which does us some injustice, titled "California to the front." Speaking of the Palo Alto youngsters as far as I know it represents them fully and truly. It says five horses have made a record of 2:30 and better, at two years of age. It speaks of four being by Electioneer and one by Sultan, namely Sweetheart, leaving out Eva, who trotted in 2:26 the same day when Wildflower made her record, making two for Sultan. Then Sweetheart's time as a three-year-old was 2:22½, instead of 2:23½, and it is a mistake that she had reached the limit of her speed, for there was every prospect of improvement, only for an affection of her throat causing her to choke, caused by a cold or change of climate. Again, Fred Crocker was not the first to beat 2:30, for Sweetheart trotted at the State Fair at Sacramento, in September, whereas Fred Crocker made his record the same year at the Bay District, perhaps in November. Eva is still sound and on the trot and will probably trot this year, and since her two-year-old record has won the four and five-year-old stake at Chicago. It is true her record is but little improved, it being now 2:25, and she won her races by her extraordinary powers of endurance, but as she was the contending horse in all the heats after the first one, all of which were much faster than 2:25, she showed that she could trot faster. She again showed this capacity soon after at Buffalo in the 2:25 class in the Circuit, where she won second money and trotted a close second in three heats, all of them in about 2:21 and 2:21½. There is such a nice opportunity to make some favorable comparisons between the performance of my stable, all colts of Sultan, and not very many to choose from, and the stable of any Eastern breeder, that I avail myself of the opportunity to make it. I sold all my two-year-olds, at Chicago, last year, at auction, retaining three, selling eleven, which averaged about $900 each, and all of them could trot in three minutes, or better, with four months' handling, including breaking. Of the three retained, one was ailing the first part of the season; the other two, both stallions, won races, one getting a record of 2:36¼, the other a record of 2:30¾, which is, I believe, the fastest record for a stallion two years old, in an actual race. I also trotted a yearling stallion in a field of six colts, winning and making a record of 2:55, which at the time was the fastest yearling stallion record. Also trotted a five-year-old, making a record of 2:26½. I think I am correct when I claim that Sultan, for his age, then nine years old, is by the records the greatest sire of his age, having four that have records better than 2:30, and two more with records in 2:30½. We are now working fifteen promising two-year-olds, and all promise some speed; all are large, with much style and finish and I hope for some flyers. Rajah, the yearling which I trotted, I sold to Dr. Weis, of Los Angeles, for two thousand dollars, and he shows, with little work, much improvement, having trotted a quarter a short time since in :38½. Also sold yesterday a brown stallion, two-year-old, by Sultan, dam Atalanta, a full sister to Beautiful Bells, to a young breeder and lover of horses, W. K. Robinson, Esq., of Santa Ana. For his training, is quite a trotter, and if there is anything in breeding, should prove a great success, for he is inbred to Hambletonian, to Clay in three lines, to Pilot, Jr., to Mambrino Chief, and to Bellfounder, besides running back direct to Abdallah and Engineer the Second, and many thoroughbred crosses. I cannot call to mind a colt in all the country so much inbred to the best trotting strains as he is, besides he has style, size and beautiful form.

L. J. ROSE, Sunny Slope.

San Gabriel, March 3d.

Sleigh-Riding in New York.

Before the snow, which fell the morning of the 25th of February in New York, had had a chance to get rested a sleigh appeared on Central avenue. It was that kind of a sleigh which made the old bridge keeper dream that his grandfather was out on the road again. In it were a rosy, yellow-haired man, a rosy, yellow-haired woman and four rosy yellow-haired little girls. They were all nicely muffled up. The sleigh was drawn by a cadaverous, shaggy horse, whose hindlegs moved quickly and were jerked up high at each step, and whose front legs were slow and deliberate. The result of the combined movements of the four legs was something less than a three-mile gait. Beyond trotted a fat, white dog with a curly tail. This party was visible at intervals all day, and supplied fun for the road. They enjoyed it themselves.

Long before noon the snowflakes lingering in the air had been changed, by the still veiled sun, into a golden haze. Then the veil melted away, and, with a blue sky and an April sun, a good deal of New York got ready to go sleighing. Presently, in Central avenue, there came a fleeting show of bulky looking gentlemen, whirlad along in diminutive sleighs at the heels of horses that were disporting their feet as if they fancied themselves dancing in the early morning hours at a French ball. The gentlemen, who only seemed bulky because each wore two overcoats, were the vanguard of the procession which had started out from the heart of the city. As the day grew finer the sleighs grew finer, too. Central avenue resounded like a paradise of ragmen as bells of every timbre announced the coming of the main body.

The road wound among the hills, white as tha tape of a "ticker" at noon, but under the sun and tha runners it became slushy in places and the sleighing was not as good as it ought to have been, the owners of fast horses said. Still it was good enough for innumerable brushes. No horse on the road was so slow that there was not some other to challenge him. Even the double action horse that first appeared had a rival, though, indeed, their race was not to test their speed, but rather their slowness.

Among the men on the road were Captain Humfrevilla, with the horse Joe Stickney, formerly Charley Chamberlain; the genuine Mr. Stickney himself, with Stella Blake; Governor Ridahock, with Dan Smith; Sheppard F. Knapp, with a pair of flyers; Norman Andruss, with Lady Andruss; Gilman Moulton, with a spanking team; Theodore S. Ferry and George Fuller.

When the air began to become chill and men began to button up their various overcoats for the homeward drive, there came another cloud of prancing horses, diminutive sleighs and bulky looking gentlemen. The outer overcoats were many of them of fur, and the sleighs and appointments were the finest in the market. They belonged to the Wall Street contingent, who had just closed their offices and come out for a spin along the road before dinner. After them the avenue became deserted save for the occasional lanterns and horns of the Winter exponents of the chowder party idea.

Sporting Echoes From Abroad.

The great international football match between England and Ireland resulted as all these matches have, with one exception, (and the exception was a draw), in favor of England, cut by the very narrowest of margins. The match was played at Manchester and no goal was made on either side, the home team winning by two tries to one. The forward play of the Irishmen was especially dashing and brilliant, but the Englishmen were stronger behind. This is the eleventh time that Ireland has vainly endeavored to defeat England in the football field. The draw was made in Dublin in 1882.

Details of the Clifford-Hanlan sculling contest on the Parametta river to the London *Sportsman* say that Hanlan was in the very best of condition, having taken the greatest care of himself during his training and that he looked the very picture of health. Clifford is thirty-two years of age and scaled 178 pounds, Hanlan's weight being 150 pounds. Almost immediately after the signal for starting had been given Hanlan went to the front and did not seem to be in the slightest degree troubled afterward. He won very easily by seven lengths amid great applause.

In the first innings of the match of the English cricketers against the combined eleven of Australia, the Englishman took a long lead, running up a score of 401 to 279 for the Australians.

If the latest Australian information is true Beach did not forfeit to Clifford, and their race, which is set down for next Saturday, will be decided according to the original programme, and unless Beach is defeated he will still be the champion single sculler of the world.

In France the Jockey Club was petitioned by the Superior Council of Agricultura not to permit two-year-olds to run at all. The Jockey Club rejected the request.

The Liverpool Grand National, the great steaplechase event of the year in England, is just now attracting a good deal of attention. Voluntary, last year's winner, has the top weight, 175 pounds. The Irish horse, Mohican, carries 166 pounds, and is thought to be so well in at that weight that he has been made the favorite. Mohican is a son of Uncas, and is a rare goer and fencer, although he bungled badly at Croyden, when the American horse, Jolly Sir John, carried off the honors. It is well known, however, that Mohican was not then in form, while now he is in the very pink of condition. He is doing steady work at the Curragh.

It is predicted that the time will come when a first-class pacer will fetch as much as a first-class trotter.

Messrs. Brasfield, Edmondson & Johnston sold at Lexington, on the 17th inst., thirty-nine animals for $13,450, an averaga of $345 per head.

YACHTING.

With a Genuine Sloop.

[N. Y. Herald.]

Your correspondent had Feb. 25, 1885, an interview with Mr. Frank T. Wood, of the firm of Borden & Wood, yacht designers, of Fall River, Mass., touching the much discussed question of a possible centreboard sloop to beat the cuttar Genesta. Mr. Borden sent two models to the New York Yacht Club, one of which was made by Mr. Wood.

"Do you believe that a centreboard sloop can be built that will outsail the Genesta or any other cutter ever built?" was asked.

"I do," answered Mr. Wood, "except in very light winds and in very heavy weather. This was proved conclusively in the early races of the New York and Seawanhaka yacht clubs, which were sailed in a strong wind and lumpy water, in the first of which, in beating to windward, the cutter Ileen beat tha Fanny at even sailing, while she was no match for her when running free.

"In the Block Island race last August of the New York Yacht Club the cutters beat tha sloops hollow in a light air and heavy swell. In tha triangular race from Branton's Reef Lightship around Vinyard Sound Lightship and Block Island buoy, the sloop Mischief beat the cuttars Ileen and Bedouin on the first windward leg a few minutes in a good breeze and smooth water."

"What size sloop would you advise to meet tha Genesta?"

"I would design a yacht a little longer on tha water line than the Genesta, with the proportions the same as those of a genuine centreboard sloop, say a little less than four beams in width. She should be of large displacement, therefore very powerful, with a draught without board of seven to eight and one-half feet, and with considerable overhang, which she would not have to pay for under the rules."

"What are your views on the questions of measurement and time allowances?"

"I think the best way to compare the sailing of two yachts, is to tax the length at the load line, with a small fraction of the overhang added. This is preferable to either the rule of measurement of the New York Yacht Club, which taxes the length on the load water line and sail area, or tha bulk rule of measurement.

"If a yacht by reason of better form and dimensions is able to carry more canvas than another, and thereby sail faster, I consider it hardly fair to tax her for it.

"The bulk rule of measurement produces a boat like the Madge and the small three-tonner Currytuck. On the other hand, the length rule of measurement tends to produce the fastest form and best dimensions possible on a given length.

"Now, if a boat designed to compete under the bulk rule should be raced against one built under the length rule, we know by experience that in all-round racing the length rule boat would beat the other. If they race under the length rule the same boat would be found superior in speed. Is it not evident that because tha length rule produces the faster boat it should be preferred?

"We claim on this side of the Atlantic to have evolved faster boats, length for length, than our English cousins *vide* the performances of Mr. Gower's centraboard catboa, Gleam and other American conceptions.

"The boats built in England to compete under the length rule undoubtedly appear very clumsy as to size, but if Gleam in all-round racing can beat them, does it not prove that their dimensions and displacement are wrong? Gleam is of comparatively small displacement and great beam.

"In practicability the Herreshoff table of time allowances has given the greatest satisfaction wherever used. When boats are built exclusively for racing it is comparatively easy to form a perfectly fair system of measurement and time allowance, but when you try to equalize the performances of cruisers, racers and boats of all rigs and types, it is than the theoretical rules come in which will never be satisfactory to all parties."

"What have we to match tha ten ton cutter Ulerin, which is to be shipped from England?"

"The Shadow, Wave or Siren among the centreboards, or Hera among the keels, would without doubt make it interesting for her."

"At the present time," said Mr. Thomas Clapham, tha yacht builder of Roslyn, L. I., to a reporter, "tha demand for single handed. cabin yachts of a light draught is very large. These craft should be from twenty-five feet to thirty feet long, with a handy sloop rig, and be able, despite their shoalness, to take a 'pounding' in rough water. I have orders and inquiries for such yachts from all parts of the country."

"Tha America's Cup can be defended successfully by a shoal centreboard craft and by no other, in my opinion," said the Roslyn yacht builder to a reporter. "One of the finest examples of a speedy and able centreboard sloop yacht that I have ever seen—and we have many with us—is the Eastern sloop Shadow. I 'clinched' her once with a fast yacht, and I fancy that I speak about her understandingly," said Mr. Clapham, "but apart from what I or others may think, look at her record."

The Brooklyn Yacht Club have closed a lease for their old club house at Locust Grove, Gravesend Bay. This place is intended to serve as the club's shore headquarters, for the anchorage is good and access from this city very easy. The club has now over one hundred members and forty yachts enrolled, and with this very desirable increase of its facilities its roster will soon be swelled by yachtsmen from other clubs, no doubt.

The large cruising keel schooner now building at Nyack for Mr. J. J. Phelps, of New York, is progressing finely, being nearly planked up on tha outside with her plank-sheers over her stanchions. The deck will be laid next week.

The sloop yacht Meteor, of last year's Larchmont club squadron, was sold by Mr. Stuyvesant Wainwright, of New York, to Herman L. Travis, of Portchester.

The steam yacht Magnolia, Mr. Fairman Rogers, sailed from Key West for New Orleans.

Nora Worth, blk m (1862), by imp. Eclipse, dam Mildred, died recently, the property of H. & S. W. Summer, of Gibson, Ill. Nora Worth was the dam of Startle, Tramps, Renown, Force, Finality and others.

The jockey Clay has been ruled off the New Orleans course for life for violation of racing rules by deliberately [illegible] the mare Princess Bay.

Trotting at the Bay District.

There wae quite an attraction at the Bay District Course last Saturday afternoon. A match was made some time ago for $500 a side, between a pecing tilly bought at tbe auction sale of H. W. Seale a sbort time ego, and an Electioneer stallion belonging to Robert Morrow. When the match wes made it was thougbt tbat tbe horse had eo much the best of the bargain, that bets were made that the owner of the filly wonld pay forfeit. By wagering $100 on this proposition and posting the remainder of the stakss, it wes virtually receiving the odds of $000 to $400, which, of course, gave him the advantege, and according to tbe old adage tbat a het wsll laid is helf won, he started out with a preponderance of weight in nis favor. The day could not have been finer. Never a June day en the other side of the Missouri river which was more enjoyable, end, in fact, it wonld be difficult to imagine anything supsrior in the way of climatic adjunct for any kind of outdoor sport. The snn wes unobscured, tbough in the sontbern portion of tbe sky there were a few lece-like clouds which gave the deep hlue a brighter tinge. At times tbere was no preceptible current of air, at others a zepbyr jnst snfficient to stir tbe lazy drapery of the flag from the supporting staff, and refresbed the horses efter tbe arduous duties of the heat. The track, too, was in the best of order, and if there were a concatenation of circumstances to enable horses to do great deeds, they were embodied on this last day of February. There wes a fair attendance, not so many as tbe beanty of tbe afternoon should have incited to appear, tbongb when the bell rang to call the horses out quite a number were congregated. Tbere was a dense throng surrounding the poolseller, and the hidding was lively. The rates before the start were $40 on Mr. Morrow's horse, whicb is named Elector; only $6 on the pacing tilly Elma. Speculatiou was brisk at these odds end a good deal of money wagered.

The start for the first heat was not long delayed and at the third score a very good send-off was obtained. Elector broke before one hundred yards were compassed and the tilly drew rapidly away. She wes first at the quarter pole, by ten lengths, in 36½ seconds, and at the half mile in 1:11, she had increased the gap to fifteen lengths. The heat was settled at this point, for without some great mishap the advantage was too great to overcome, and she jogged under the wire in 2:25, with a long gap between her and the favorite. Still the horse was the favorite, and in the first pool sold after the decision of the heet, Elector hronght $20 to $12 on Elma. Jnst before the start for the second heat the betting was even $30 on each, and there were eager parties to hny hoth sides. Again the stert was made on the third score, and a very even one it was. The tilly wes quickest away, and at the quarter in 37 seconds she led Elector three or fonr lengthe. At the helf in 1:13 tbe gap wes increased, though from that point the horse gained. He reduced the interval at the three-quarter pole and every stride down the homestretch he was gaining. At the distance he wes scercely an open length in tbe rear, and when the score was crossed his head was at the wheel of the leader in 2:24. It was a great exhibition of speed from the half-mile pole home for this class of horses. Elma paced that half in 1:11, and Elector mnst have compassed it in 1:10½. It certeinly seemed as though Elector had still a chance, and though the first pools sold after the heat irom $20 on Elma to $16 on Elector, jnst hefore the start for tbe third heat, the odds were reversed and Elector was the choice of the bettors. There is little necessity for extended description in this heat. Elma took the lead at the start, reaching the quarter mark in thirty-seven seconds, Elector fonr lengths behind. At the half in 1:12½ there was a longer gap, and though he eppeared to close it somewhat on the further turn and was gaining on the homestretch, ahont midway of it he broke, end all of his chances were ont, Elma winning the heat, which gave her the race, in 2:26½. When Elector was taken to the stahle it was discovered that he was so lame he could scarcely move.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, Feb. 28th, 1885.—Match for $1,000.

Elma, ch f, (pacer) by Elmo—Mr. Smith	1	1	1
Elector, b s, by Electioneer—O. A. Hickok	2	2	2

Time, 2:25, 2:24, 2:26¾.

The second raee was a stake of $25 each, $100 added, in which Altamont was to haul a wagon, Moscow and Nighttime in harness, the distance being the usual three in five.

The Oregon stallion Altamont was largely the favorite with the speculators, notwithstanding one handicap of four to two. And though he lost the first heat, it was so palpably on sufference that after that the odds were increased to $75 on him to $26 on Nighttime and $21 on Moscow. After the second heat the ratee were $30 on Altamont to $8 on both the others, and the favorite won so easily that all the necessary intelligence will be found in the following:

Same Day—Purse and Stake $175

Altamont, b h, by Almont—Jay Beach (wagon)	3	1	1	1
Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—Lee Shaner	1	3	3	3
Moscow, ch g, by Frank Moscow—Geo. Baylis	2	2	2	2

Time, 2:30, 2:30, 2:29, 2:29.

HERD AND SWINE.

A Minnesota Dairymaid and Her Methods.

For several years I have been in the habit of making frequent trips to Minnesota, attending dairy conventions, county tairs and farmers' institntes, delivering addressea on topics pertaining to the dairy and stock-raising, and, so far ae I have been able to do so, have been imparting information on these snbjects; and I note with pleasure that a decided improvement in dairying is taking place, the improved quality of the hutter being eepecially worthy of note. The farmers who have been engaged in dairying for the past three or four years ehow their aptness in learning, and are striving to better their condition financially; and white doing that are improving their farme, adding to their herds, and, in a word, are showing conclusively that they have faith in this, to them, new mode of agriculture. Wbile there is still room for improvement among many of the farmers it is a plcasure to know that the seed sown has been on good gronnd and is bringing forth good fruit. Those who see what their neighbore are doing are profiting hy their experience and are endeavoring to imitate them. Diversified farming in that State is certainly paying tbose who engage in it, and it will be hut a few years until Minnesota takes high rank as a dairy State, especially in the manufacture of hutter.

Recently I vieited the large stock farm of J. J. Hill, Esq., near White Bear Lake, wbere was exhibited several hundred head of cattle, of nearly all breeds, and while the other visitors were looking at the cattle I spent a large portion of the time in the dairy house, where I found a young lady in charge, who told me she looked after the milk, skimmed it, and made and packed the butter. She is of Scotch origin, and observing how neat and clean everything was in the house it occurred to me that she might be able to give her methods, which might be beneficiel to others, and particularly to tbose wbo tbink dairying is a drudgery. A day or two ago I received a letter from her in which she says:

"As yon have asked me to tell you how I manage tbe dairy I will do so, though let me eey tbat I am not seeking notoriety, nor do I wisb my neme to appear in the article. We bave seventy-five cows—Jerseys, Shortborns, Aberdeen-Angus and grades. For an A 1 butter cow of course the Jersey takes the lead, but I tbink a mixture of any or all of the above breeds makes a very fine quality of butter. A great deal depends npon feed and pestnre. [This young ledy has certainly struck it right when she says a great deal depends npon feed. Too many dairy farmers neglect the feed, and because tbeir cows do not give a good yield of milk or make good butter tbey think dairying does not pey. We know it does not and will not pay tbem under snch a system.] I separate the creem from tbe milk by centrifugel force. My mode of procedure is as follows: In the morning, es soon es tbe cowe are milked, I start the separator and the churns, which are run by steam. I can sew or read while the work of separation is going on. As soon as the milk is run through it is fed to the celves and pigs, as fresh and sweet as when teken from the cow. In the meantime my butter is ready. I always bring it in the granular form, as it is much eesier salted and worked. [Tbere is another lesson for dairymen and women. It is better tban to churn until the butter is in a solid mess, as in the latter stete tbe grain is often broken and the hutter hes a salvy appearance and loses its flevor speedily.] I draw the buttermilk end wash in tbree waters, using a little salt in the water. I take tbe butter from the churn and place it on tbe butter-worker, allowing all tbe water to drain off before salting. I salt one onnce to the pound; after salting I set aside to he reworked. I tben wash my cans, churns and separator. I theu clean up the dairy, and the work for the morning is done. No worrying or fretting about the milk, whether it is just at the right temperature to raise all the cream or not. The only thing to be teken care of is the cream. I keep my cream cool till within twelve hours of churning, and tben I put it in a temperatnre of from 50 to 60 degrees, adding a little sour cream to hasten the ripening process. I find the best results hy so doing. I have churned sweet cream right from the separator, and made very eweet hutter, but I think the flevor and keeping qualities are not so good as when the cream is ripe. [Here, again, she is right, and the advocates of the sweet-cream tbeory are meeting with objections from practical hutter-makers which they cannot overcome, and we are pleased to note that but little sweet-cream hutter is made in the West.] What I separats to-day I chnrn to-morrow morning, and in that way all the work can he done in the early morning. In the afternoon I print or pack, and thus the hutter is ready for the merket twenty-fonr hours earlier than hy any other method, and my butter commands the highest market price. I have given my own thonghts on the snbject, as far as my experience teaches me, but everyone is privileged to heve their own opinion."

From the above readers can get a pretty good idea of how to make hutter. While all cannot have a separator, they can have a good chnrn and butter-worker, and hy carefnlly studying for themselves, can make butter that will command the highest market nrice. We have eaten of the hutter made by this young ledy and know that it is good, fine flavored and paleteble. Those who are of a studious mind can learn from the above that dairying is not a drndgery but that it can be made pleasant work.—*Breeders' Gazette*

Primeval Types of Cattle.

Modern historians of improved breeds of cattle mnst hegin, according to the usage of the day, as near the period of the delnge as it is possihle to go in the search for distinct varieties of the ox. The epoils of Egypt and of Nineveh are ransacked for carvings; tnen we come down to the Commentaries of Cæsar, and so through the various wars and migrations of mankind dnring the last thonsend years, to account for the circulation of species and breede, end for the persistent possession of certain nooks and corners of the earth hy certain breeds, driven with their owners into mountain fastnesses, or the seclusion of small islands.

If we except the Dutch or Holstein cattle, onr imported breeds of improved cattle nearly all come from the Britieh Islands. Although we know little in this country, except by name, of some British hreeds, and are, perhaps, not likely to know much of them in the future, as tbey are ontside our requirements, we will here refer to the principal varieties by name. There are the Short-horn, Hereford, Devon, Sussex, Long-horn, Red Polled, Welsh, Scotch Highland, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Ayrshire, Shetland and the Cbannel Islands breeds of Jersey and Gnernsey, besides some distinct hreeds in Ireland, including the pnre little Kerry and its composite relative, the Dexter. The most distinct of all, perhaps, and that which we should judge to he the truest present representative of any ancient type, is the West Highland hreed of Scotland, also known as the Kyloe, found chiefly in the Hehrides and the mountainous parts of the western mainland. It is small on its native mountains and islands, hut can feed up to considerahle weight, good exhihited specimens weighing sometimes 1,700 lbs. or more at the age of not more tban five years. It has the moet beautiful, picturesque head, short face, broad across the forehead, with large, spreading, highly ornamental horns, exquisite symmetry of frame, graceful carriage and light, easy action. The colors are jet black, red or brown, yellow, various ehades of dun, including silver dun, and so-called white, hut the latter is really a silvery cream color, or "washed-out" silver dun. No hroken colors are admissable. Sometimes the black has a touch of tanhrown in it, down the back, but it ie more commonly pnre; and sometimes the red has streaks of black, making a bridle. Of late years, however, black has heen the favorite color, and it uow prevails. The black West Highland cattle have black nosee and horns, black-tipped, often almost wholly black, while the red and dun animals have clear horns and noses. The hair is long and sbaggy, often banging several inches below the nnder line of the body, so as to give the effect of extreme depth of sidc, and extending down the legs, wbile tbe head and neck are covered with flowing or matted locks. With thie breed, for distinctness of character and fidelity to type, we may hracket the Wild White hreed at Chillingbam Park, in England; and the black Welsh cattle may claim to be of a race as pure as the Kyloe, and prohahly of the same origin as that breed, the differences between the Welsh and Scotch being only such as might occur in the course of centuriee on different eoils and nnder different circumstances, without any influential crosscs. A system of selection, like that which is now hringing the Weet Highland and the Polled Scotch hreeds to one common blackness, may account for the standard color of the black cattle of Wales. There are some sub-varietiee of Welsh cattle, but nearly all of them are evidently off-shoots or crosses from tbe one ancient type, and one, a marked exception, the Montgomeryshire breed, although for centuries established in Wales, is said to be of remote Devon origin. Although a red breed it has a sooty face, bnt whether it brought that with it, or got it by a cross with tbe black breed into wbose country it forced its way, tradition does not tell. Now, on this hreed some lively discnssions are going on, but doctors differ in their learned classification of the representatives of *Bos Urus* and *Bos Longifrons*. The Hereford, tbe Shortborn. and tbe other heavier breeds of cattle in general, are said to be tbe descendants of tbe *Urus*, wbile the Jerseys, Ayrshires, Kyloes, and Compeny, including the smart North Devons, are given to *Longifrons*. In contradistinction of the theory tbat tbese ell fall into one class, an objection is raised against the Montgomery es nnit an associate for his black neighbor, because, being of Devon extraction, he is of tbe *Urus* group, while the black claime to be a *Longifrons*. This is only one of tbe many cross opinions tbet spring up because historians will go and grope in the thick darkness of pre-historic times. A guess, perbaps nearer to the trnth than tbat wbich gives any one origin to any one modern hreed, would be to the effect that each encient variety brought into Western Enrope bas its descendants in every modern breed of the British Islands and neighboring continental countries. —*National Live Stock Journal.*

What is a Devon?

In Sir Thomas A. Ackland's essay on the farming of Somersetshire, England (publisbed in 1850), are some interesting observations, recently quoted by the correspondent of an English agricultnral jonrnal, npon tbe groups of Devon hreeders and the variation of Devon types in the different dietricts in which chiefly nure-bred Devon cettle are found in England. The correspondent of our English contemporary refers to the opinions of an old dealer, ae given in the Texas *Live Stock Journal*, upon the special recommendations of the several breede of beef and dairy cattle, and particularly to the old dealer's estimate of the Devon as the best hreed for general purposes. This opinion will he called in question by the friends of some other hreeds, and we do not propose at present to take any part in discussing it; but without arguing the question of "best," a very difficult one to settle by even the most competent and impartial judges, we must own thet the qualifications of the Devoo, from one extremity to the other of its gradnating types, cover most pnrposes tbat it is possible to mention. The gay, curly-coated, and finely-moulded North Devons congregate most thickly towards the eastern side of tbe northern divisiou of tbeir country bordering on the western side of Somersetshire, hut the traveler does not pass far beyond the boundary before he begins to perceive a difference in the character of the etock of the country. If his course lie along the high land towards "Seaward Quantuck's healtby hills," and tbe Bridgewater and Tauntan districts, he will find size increasing, not without some secrifice of "high finish," gayety of style, and the brilliant ontlook of the smaller type, hut there is still, with more scale and straighter hair, tbe true Devon symmetry, and great massiveness is combined with compactness. Between these two types are the gradations irom the one to the other, sometimes affording admirable examples of the union of size and quality. In England it is usual to distinguish the larger variety as the "Somerset Devons," and to describe the character of an animal by saying whether it inclines most to the Somerset or the North Devon type. There is also the "Dorset Devon," of the dairy type, yet a kindly feeder at last, and capable of breeding good thriving steers of the prime quality of heef for which tbe breed is noted, whether it be kept on the cotd hills and short pasturage of North Devonebire, in the sheltered and grassy vales of Somersetshire, or upon a Dorsetshire dairy farm. Milk not heing the object of the West Somersetshire breeders (although Somersetshire has its cheese-making district), the cows of the larger type are not trained to yield it abundently; hnt beef, on the contrary, heing the *desideratum*, tbe calves have the benefit of their dam's produce, and that, not great in quantity, is of excellent quality and powerfully propels their growth of frame and flesh. It is tbis plentiful supply of milk in early life, and abundant pasture dnring the subsequent progress, that have without crossing, increased the size of the Devon in Somersetshire; and the whole character has become altered to that of an easy-going, well-to-do animal, "that always finds and never seeks." The Dorsetshire Devon is an exemplification of the powers of the preed when the dairy properties are cultived. "The best *Dosset*" (the Londoner's pronnnciation of Dorset) is the English metropolitan butterman's recommendation of his oleomargarine or hntterine; *Punch*, "the London Charivari," pnns upon *Ezperientia "Dosset*;" and the genuine produce of the Devon cow is esteemed a luxury for the tables of the rich. Passing from North into South Devon, somewhat of the gayety of character found in tbe true North Devons is lost, and there are seen large, roomy South Hams, which look more like the resnlts of a cross than a gradnal variation from the distinctive Devon type, although they retain the red color.

One reason why the Jerseys have monopolized about all the poetry and romance there is to be found in tbe cattle bnainess, is because the ladies have become, in many instances, enthusiastic Jersey hreeders. There are many ladies in our own State who have raised beantiful little herds of Jerseys and gained a great deal of pleasure and profit from the work. Most of these ladies started with a single animal. We know of one lady who invested some years ago in a single heifer, and has to-day a herd valned at $5,000. There is certainly no more nsefnl or valnable present, that a man can make his wife, than the Jersey heifer. When the ladies become thoroughly interested in dairying, the success of the new industry will be assured.—*Southern Live Stock Journal.*

Ensilage does not require any particular crop, nor any particular manipulation to insure good reaults. The labor of chopping, unless the crop is exceedingly coarse, is a useless expense. Any of the grasses and fodders, and they may be the very coarsest at that, are anitable for and make excellent ensilage. So that in reality the only extra expense and preparation necessary is the building for its storage.

An exchange says: Have a shelf made at a proper height from the floor, with holes in it large enough to allow buckets to go half way down. Feed either milk or ground feed in buckets and set them in their holes, and the calves cannot either turn them over or put their feet in them. There should be a bracket to every calf in the pen: so there will be no crowding and all can get their shares.

If an animal gete ont of condition and does not seem to relish its food, a little pnre flax-seed boiled in oats and fed two qnarte at a time will generally bring them back to their a sense of hunger again.

Ensilage in the Dairy.

The following letter to the *Mark Lane Express*, from a Mr. Blunt, of Leicester, England, will be of interest, as containing a scientific test of the milk product of ensilage-fed cows. He writes:

A notice issued by the manager of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, saying that he would not use milk from ensilage-fed cows, has caused some amount of anxiety to those who, like myself, have succeeded in making ensilage and find in it a most valuable addition to our food supply for dairy cows. Allow me to say that in consequence of such notice, I requested Dr. Emmerson, the public analyst for the counties of Leicester, Northampton, and Rutland, to analyze the milk of those cows which I had fed entirely upon ensilage for several weeks.

The following is his report: "The sample is of specific gravity 1,034, and consists of the following percentages: Total solids, 13.120; fat, 3,300; solids not fat, 9.820; ash, 0.830; water, 86.880. These results represents a milk of first-rate quality; and prove that the food was nutritious, and that the cows had been in good health, so as to enable the mammary glands to secret a milk so rich in albumen, fat, etc. The microscopic examination showed the usual abundant small oil globules, and absence of pus cells or any foreign matter."

In a letter accompanying his report, Dr. Emmerson says: "The only possible objection to silos can be when they are imperfectly constructed, so as to allow more air to reach the inclosed vegetable matter than admits of oxygenation beyond a certain amount, and decomposition begins; then, of course, the food would be unwholesome."

With reference to this, permit me to say that attention to two simple rules will insure good ensilage. The crop should be quite green and full of moisture when placed in the silo. Then after ten days or a fortnight it should be subjected to a continuous pressure of not less than one hundred and fifty pounds to the square foot. I obtain this pressure by means of levers, which are easily adjusted and require little attention, and can be managed by an ordinary farm laborer. The cost of the silos, hitherto a difficulty, need deter no one. I find that wooden silos make the best ensilage, and cost but little.

Importance of the Boar.

An American writer has stated that a first-class boar, properly used, would improve a herd more rapidly than thirty equally good sows. For instance, if this number of sows had each a litter averaging six pigs, they would produce 180 young ones. If sired by a badly-bred boar, more than half of the progeny would be inferior to their dams, in consequence of the prepotency of the sire. The old truism, that the boar is half the head, is to-day more palpable than ever. A person intending to breed pigs should make it his chief business to select a really good sire. He should not only visit reputed herds for the purpose, but take care to notice if the quality of the animals composing them is sufficiently high and uniform. As a general rule, it is customary to obtain the sows before the boar is considered, and many people take very little trouble with regard to their selection. Buyers are only too willing to listen to advice which will save them any extra expense. A moderately well bred, or even a half-bred sow is oftentimes a desirable animal; she can always be put to a pure-bred boar, and the quality of her progeny will be greatly improved. On the other hand, the slightest blemish or cross in the blood of the boar not only prevents his regular use by other people, but materially diminishes the value of his progeny. It is admitted by many shrewd breeders that, in breeding, the boar furnishes the form, quality, and fancy points of the herd, while the sow supplies the frame and the internal structure. Others have remarked that sow pigs take after the sire, and the boars after the dam, in their general characteristics. These ideas can not both be correct; still, it may be taken for granted that in all pure breeds the boar has the greatest influence upon the quality and the general appearance of his off-spring.—*James Long's Book of the Pig.*

In curing cheese, says Dr. Reynolds, of Maine, certain requisites are indispensable in order to attain the best results. Free exposure to air is one requisite for the development of flavor. Curd sealed up in an air-tight vessel and kept at the proper temperature, readily breaks down into a soft, rich, ripe cheese, but it has none of the flavor so much esteemed in good cheese. Exposure to the oxygen of the air develops flavor. The cheese during the process of curing, takes its oxygen and gives off carbonic acid gas. He also adds that the development of flavor can be hastened by subjecting the cheese to a strong current of air. The flavor is developed by the process of oxidization. If the cheese is kept in too close air during the process of curing, it will be likely to be deficient in flavor.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Feeding Box or Manger for Colts.

A correspondent of the *American Cultivator*, who has visited Highland Stock Farm, a noted horse-breeding establishment at Lee, Mass., thus describes a feeding box used for the young colts on the farm, which he says is something of a novelty, and could be adopted with profit by any Northern breeder. It is one continuous box built against the stable walls, which form one side of the box. The bottom is about one foot in width and on a level with the ground floor. The side next the colts is about two feet in height, and built upon an angle with the bottom, so that at the top the box is about two feet in width. Against the walls of the stable, about on a level with the top of the feed box, is a girth some six inches in width. To this girth is nailed a narrow strip of board which projects about two inches above the girth, forming a shallow trough in which the colt's grain is placed. Every one who has observed a horse or colt eating oats has noticed that a portion of the grain is dropped from the mouth, and if allowed to fall in the dirt considerable must be wasted. By the above simple device the grain which the colts drop falls into the box which holds their hay, and as it has a tight bottom the grain is all saved and eaten, thus preventing considerable waste. The manager at Highlawn is an advocate of liberal feeding, so as to keep the colts growing from the start. Their pastures, particularly those in which mares suckling foals are kept, contain an abundance of rich grass. Occasionally a mare is a very scanty milker, and in such cases ground oats and wheat bran are fed in sufficient quantities to cause her to supply the wants of the growing foal and keep it in a thrifty condition. After weaning and during the first Winter each foal is fed from three to four quarts of oats and about the same quantity of wheat bran daily. Mr. Davis has learned from experience that good, sound oats are harmless as hay for growing foals which have plenty of exercise. The hay is of the best quality, and consumed in sufficient quantities to properly develop the stomach and insure a well-proportioned animal when matured. Large quantities of corn fodder are raised and cured on the farm, and when the nutritive properties of the grasses are impaired by frost a liberal supply of well-cured cornstalks is distributed about the pastures and eaten with relish by the mares. The farm is divided into numerous small fields and pastures, which admit of keeping animals in small flocks or by themselves whenever desirable.

Securing the Services of Good Stallions.

It is a usual thing in England to couple with the award of prizes to stallions at county and district shows, or fairs, as we call them, the condition that the prize winner shall remain for the ensuing season in the district and serve so many mares, to be brought to him, at a certain fixed rate. In most of the counties in the more closely settled States, the services of pure-bred stallions are available, but in a great many of the Western States there are still counties and districts where there are no pure-bred stallions. In many of those first referred to, where their services can be readily obtained, there are still unfortunately a great many raising colts year after year, and still so obstinate, ignorant, or careless as to decline to avail themselves of them. While both conditions bring about the same result, the remedy in each case must be different. In the one case the chances of securing enough mares to pay for taking a pure-bred stallion into certain counties are too uncertain to tempt breeders, and the remedy must be applied by the farmers themselves. In some cases, a few enterprising farmers have formed a partnership and purchased a stallion, the price of which was beyond the means of any one of them. In the old country, a stallion is often let for the season, and we believe that breeders in this country who are always anxious to obtain the advertisement afforded them by the introduction into a new district of the get of their stock, would be found willing to make very favorable arrangements for the use of a stallion one season, if approached by responsible parties. They naturally, however, want some guarantee as to returns before taking or sending a valuable animal into a new section, where improved stock breeding has made but little progress. In older and more settled districts, the breeders themselves can afford to push the business, and we have known of many of them doing so very successfully, by offering to purchase the grade colts, got by their stallions, at a handsome price, compared with the ordinary stock. A good premium offered at the county fair for the best colt or filly under one year old, from a common mare bred to one of their stallions, foal and dam to be shown together, would be not only an incentive to parties to use them, but would make an exhibit which would be both interesting and instructive, and could not but inure to the great ultimate benefit of the prize giver.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

The Man and the Horse.

The following very interesting comparison between the capacity of man and the horse is made by Viscount Bury in *The Nineteenth Century*:

As regards speed for a mile or two, or even several miles, there can be no comparison between the pace of a horse and that of a man on a bicycle. The horse is far away the speedier; but after, or about 20 or 25 miles, the horse, it seems, begins to come back to the man. The relative speed of horse and man, quite unincumbered by weight, has never been tried, as it is always necessary either to ride or drive a horse when he is being tried. But in comparing the best time on record of a trotting horse driven in a light gig, as is the fashion in America, and a man riding and propelling a 27-pound bicycle, the conditions, taking the relative strength of the contestants into consideration, may be thought tolerably equal. Maud S., Mr. Vanderbilt's celebrated horse, trotted one mile in 2:09¼; the champion time for a bicycle is 2:36. Leaving out intermediate distances, I find that Lady Mack did 5 miles in 13:00; Mr. Hillier has ridden it on a bicycle in 14:18; Controller did 10 miles in 27:23¼; Mr. English accomplished that distance in 29:19 3-5. Twenty miles was done by the horse, Captain McGowan, in 58:25; Mr. English, who holds the record for 20 miles, accomplished it in 59:06 3-5. Twenty miles well within the hour must surely be looked on as a wonderful performance. But after twenty miles the man rapidly begins to go to the front. The best 50 miles on record has been done by Ariel in 3:55:40½; but Jon Keith-Falconer rode that distance on a bicycle in 2:43:58 3-5. Conqueror traveled 100 miles in 8:35:53; F. R. Fry on a bicycle did 100 miles in 5:50:05 2-5. The same distance, 100 miles, was done on the high road by George Smith in 7:11:10. The other times mentioned were performed on the cinderpath. No trial has been recorded for a horse beyond 100 miles. But a tricyclist has ridden 222¼ miles in 24 hours; and a few weeks ago a performer on a newly invented little two-wheeled machine of strange appearance, called a kangaroo, traveled 265 miles within the same time. It is therefore plain that in staying power a man on a bicycle, or even on a tricycle, which is a much heavier machine, not primarily adapted for racing, is infinitely superior to a horse. Probably up to 25 miles the best horse would beat the best bicyclist; but after that distance the horse would, in yacht-racing phrase, never see the way his adversary went.

Any man who has sense enough to breed and rear a good horse is presumed to know enough to give or direct the preliminary as well as the final training of a young horse. The halter is the first thing that goes upon the colt to hamper his movements, and curtail the liberty to which he has been accustomed. He should have no inducement held out for attempting to break his halter, and should never have one put upon him that he could break if he tried. Wearing an old harness while in his stall, even to the extent of having the tugs hooked to a whiffletree, the latter being so suspended behind him that in stepping back the length of his halter his heels would come in contact with it, is a mode that trial has proved to be one of the best ways possible for familiarizing the colt with the trappings which, in after life, he is expected to wear, in whatever line of work he may be assigned to. Especially should the young be made familiar with sights and sound in that, while hooked to a vehicle, he may be brought in close proximity to. Dangerous, he too often proves, simply because he has not been taught that certain things that may startle, by their sounds or looks, are harmless in fact. Be it always remembered that if there be a boy or hired man upon the farm at whose approach a given colt shows evidences of terror, that boy or man is not the right person to teach that colt in the duties he has before him. The fear of being hurt causes the spoiling of many horses. Kickers and runaways get their bad habits from fear. The colt, as well as the old horse is safe when in the submissive mood; never when aroused to act on the defensive.

Bridles and Bits.

Most horses will drive better with the hinge or snaffle-bit. See that your horse's bit is neither too short nor too long for his mouth.

Always take the slack up in the bearing-reins and overchecks on road horses.

Horses that are not free drivers will require less urging if driven with a bridle with blinds on.

Some stylish, rangy horses are driven without any bearing-rein, though it is safer to use one.

Some horses become slow and need more urging when driven regularly with an open bridle.

Horses that shy much and take a strong hold of the bit will sometimes drive better with an open bridle.

Every driver of fast road or track horses should use the best forged bits to be had. They are the safest.

Some horses will not "go up" on the bit when the overcheck and upper jaw bit are required. In that case try an all-leather upper-jaw bit.

For a horse that carries his head up and travels with the nose inclined outward, and does not pull, the side-bearing rein will answer.

A horse carrying his head low and inclined inward, and does not pull much, can best be driven with the over-check attached to the large bit.

For some horses that pull moderately an upper jaw straight bit, attached to the over-check, may satisfy the driver; if not, try a hinged upper-jaw bit.

With a bridle without blinds some horses will drive gently to a no-top wagon, while with a top wagon they will get frightened at the top and frequently run away.

When the angles of the mouth become sore from the pressure of the bit apply pulverized alum and honey in equal parts four or five times a day, and use a wide bit.

When the mouth and tongue become feverish and bruised a little from the effects of pulling on the bit, sponge those parts with a solution of white oak bark or elm water.

Never put an open bridle on your horse until you know that he will go safely with it. Some horses will get frightened and kick while others will runaway if driven with an open bridle.

Never drive a horse, no matter how quiet he may be, with a flexible rubber bit. If his mouth is tender and a soft bit is required use the rubber straight bit or a leather-covered one.

Have the bridle fit nicely. The bit should touch the angles of the mouth, and do not allow the blinds to flare open. Have holes in the crownpiece for an over-check, and loops on the throat-latch for bearing rein so that either may be used.

A horse that is apt to kick in harness should wear an overcheck and an upper-jaw or four-ring bit. The over-check should be tightened so that the horse's head may be kept high. If the animal should offer to kick give him a severe jerk, first with the right line and then with the left.

For horses which get the tongue over the bit and hang it out use the bit lately invented called the "Perfection Bit." It has the upper-jaw fastened to the large bit. Or get a flexible piece of rubber and fasten the upper-jaw and large bits together, tying them with strong airing, which will answer the same purpose.

Pacers as Saddle Horses.

The impression prevails among those not familiar with the subject that any family of pacers are saddlers. This is a mistake, says the *Spirit of the Farm*. There is no animal of the equine race more abominable under the saddle than a scrub pacer, in whose ancestry for a dozen years or more nothing but cold blood can be found. A brute of this kind would require as much time and space to turn in as a cow, would stumble on a wax floor, and, if he failed to break his rider's neck in this way, would jolt the life out of him in a rough pace. From this family of pacers no good can ever come, until they are crossed with some blood that will give them action. But there is another class of pacers that stand pre-eminently above all other species of the horse kind, for from their loins have come the kings and queens of the trotting and pacing turf and the best saddle-horses of the country. These show the clean limbs and supple action of the thoroughbred blood that has nicked so kindly with their pacing ancestors. It is from stallions of this kind, with two, three or four pacing crosses on top of a thoroughbred foundation, that the best saddle-horses will come when coupled with one-half or three-quarters thoroughbred running mares, so that the produce will have from 30 to 40 per cent of thoroughbred blood in it. It is generally conceded that a thoroughbred can live longer and go further under the saddle, with weight up in proportion to his size, than any other horse. Nature seems to have intended him especially for this purpose. But in breeding the saddle-horse as above, man has improved upon nature, and secured not only a more serviceable animal, but one that will stand more constant riding. As a rule, a pure thoroughbred has no inclination to go any of the artificial saddle gaits, and when forced out of a walk goes into a trot, and out of this into a gallop. On the other hand, a well-bred saddle-horse will glide along five or seven miles an hour, in a smooth, frictionless running walk, or fox-trot, without a jar to himself or rider; and at either of these gaits will go further with less fatigue to either horse or rider than a thoroughbred carrying the same weight and moving at the same speed in a trot. The thoroughbred will last, and upon this line we rely for courage, activity, capacity and willingness to go. But he is not inclined to the saddle gaits, and takes them with an effort when compelled to. When, however, his blood is mixed with that of a well-bred pacer the produce has a natural disposition to saddle, in addition to the desirable qualities of the runner. For this reason it is necessary to unite the two lines of blood in one animal, in order to get the best material that nature can give, and out of which, with proper handling, a first-class saddle-horse can be made.

A yearling colt is apt to be a sorry looking animal. In fact, it is quite likely to be really sorry, and its owner, too, for that matter, that it was ever born. Under poor keeping some of the most valuable horses were as colts sold so cheaply that their prices could not have more than paid the service fee for their sire. Yet in these cases we usually find that the colts have improved strains of blood in them which fully explain their excellence in after life. There is a lesson in this for farmers who often complain that other classes get much more for their work than they can. The work that is poorly done rarely pays expenses. What pay should a farmer expect who keeps a valuable animal so poorly that it looks like a scarecrow?

Have you a few young horses on the farm growing into money faster than any other kind of stock could? If not, why not? The same thing will be true next year at this time if the matter is not looked after soon. Unless you have a mare or two to breed you are certainly standing in your own light.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, -- Saturday, March. 7, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

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Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

A Sabbath Day's Journey.

The extreme beauty of the weather which followed the showers of a couple of weeks ago was a strong temptation to make at least a trip of one day into the country, and with a determination to enjoy it as fully as possible, XX was harnessed to a road cart and a start made for Rancho Resaca. For a short trip and on such a day as the first of March was, there is no comparison between a railway journey and driving a good horse, one that enters into the spirit of the ploy as this double grandson of Bonnie Scotland does. The San Pablo road was smooth, and as the sun shone brightly for a couple of hours before the start, there was no danger of malaria in the air, and there was a feeling that the brilliant sunshine and air, redolent with the perfume of Spring flowers, was more potent than drugs in recuperating a body somewhat jaded by work. There is a magnificent view from the hilltop just south of San Pablo. The bays, mountains of Marin and Sonoma, San Francisco apparently not half the miles away which it is known to be, the shipping lying so cosily in the harbor or with all sails set, a pyramid of white canvas on the way through Golden Gate to the blue ocean beyond. Alcatraz is a speck, Goat Island shorn of its proportions, though Tamalpais looms up in grandeur, and the ravines which scar the sides of the mountain show in sombre colors. The road up San Pablo creek is far from being smooth. During the rainy weather there was a good deal of heavy hauling to furnish supplies for men and horses engaged in grading the railway, and the farmers were busy at the same time in marketing their produce.

Notwithstanding the jolting over the hubs which entails a slow pace to guard against being hurled from such a jerky vehicle as a cart is when the roadway is rough, there is a good deal to interest in the journey along the banks of the creek. There are some fine farms, and houses nestling in sheltered and romantic situations on the slopes of the hillsides, and in the glens which are fringed with chapparal and green fields to relieve the darker hue of the foliage. The water of the creek at the ford which has to be crossed to reach Resaca is as clear as crystal, and the bottom is firm sand which gives a good footing for the horse. There are evidences of greater commotion when the turbulent flood is at its full height in driftwood piled on either side, and huge sycamores show abrasions on their trunks made by logs hurled against them by furious floods. There is absolute quietude when the house is reached, and the contrast between that and the busy city is so marked that there is a feeling of absolute repose, a desire to sit upon the broad veranda for hours at a time in dream-like revery. But day-dreams were not to be indulged in, and as Colonel Thornton and some guests were in the fields looking at the horses, as soon as X X was comfortably stabled we made our way to join them. The field in which the thoroughbreds were feeding was not far from the house, and a walk of a few minutes' duration sufficient to compass the distance. The herbage was so thick on the slope of the hill as to give a resemblance to the dense sod of Eastern pastures, and the luxurious vegetation was an indication that the horses would be found in good condition. For all that we did not expect to see such an improvement as there is in some of the mares. Lillie R., by Longfellow, when racing was a slender, fragile looking filly, and for years after it seemed as though she was likely to retain the greyhound shape. Now she is a grand mare, fully developed, with great depth of chest, big barrel and powerful quarters. She is a good deal such an animal as would be expected from her sire, and as her breeding on the dam's side is good there is more than a likelihood that she will produce some worthy representatives to battle for the honor of Rancho Resaca. Her first foal is a brown filly, three years old, by Monday. Having met with an accident which knocked one hip down she will not be trained but placed in the stud. Her second is also a filly by Monday which has very appropriately been christened Sunlit, as she is a bright chestnut and has a racing look, which will soon be tested, as she is named in the extra two-year-old stakes to be run at the Spring meeting. A yearling filly, by Wheatley, is well-formed and highly finished, and before long Lillie will drop another foal, though we have forgotten whether Kyrle Daly or Monday will have the honor of paternity. Carrie C., by Monday, from Annette, by Lexington, has also matured into a fine broodmare, with less "range" than Lillie R., somewhat shorter-legged and altogether not so taking to the eye, she is, in our opinion, rather the most promising as the dam of high-class racehorses. This is only conjecture, however, and likely to be upset by the future, though until there is an authoritative decision we will have to abide by the prophesy. Her breeding is certainly good, her form according to the standard, and she was one of the fastest two-year-olds which ever showed on a California course. The success of Mollie McCarty in the stud, though restricted to so short a time, augurs well for Monday mares. Her first foal, Fallen Leaf, has forced encomiums from all sections, and if there is any grounds to sustain objections to the initial progeny the merit is enhanced. The prejudice against first foals is not sustained by the records, and though a mare which has endured severe training and raced for a series of years may improve as she recovers from the strain of great physical exertion, and succeeding offspring be an improvement on those which preceded. But as Mollie was subjected to about as severe an ordeal as is ever imposed on any racehorse it will not do accept this view without some qualification, and hence first foals may be the best of a long line of progeny. A chestnut filly by Thad Stevens, from Carrie C., is so well shaped that the chances are also favorable for her acquiring high honors in the stud, and it is not unlikely that the daughter will equal the mother when the test is made. There was only a cursory examination of the mares and foals which were grazing with so much apparent satisfaction on the rich grasses which clothe the hillside, and without pencilling a note to aid the memory. The main body of the horses belonging to the place were on the far side of the range, and it being the intention to make a longer visit in a few days, the hours were given over to making the most of the sunshine, the pure air, the quiet, and above all the pleasant intercourse with the host and his guests during the short period of our stay. There was little desire to forsake the seats on the veranda, and the hours sped so quickly that the sun was dropping within a few degrees of the tops of the western hills, when XX. was harnessed and the homeward journey commenced. The rough road on the outward trip had discomforts which it was thought best to avoid, and the homeward journey was made by following the creek in the contrary direction. A very pleasant drive and comparatively smooth to the junction with the main road which leads to Morago valley, and from there the surface was worn down so that there were few obstacles for the wheels to overcome. Winding between the hills which rise abruptly on either side, crossing the little stream, which is tumbling along in miniature cascades over rocks and bowlders, a profusion of wild flowers, groups of alders and shrubbery, there is something interesting in every furlong until the "Fish Ranch" is passed. From there, there is a long climb, and where the road crosses the summit it is so nearly on the crest of the Contra Costa range of mountains, as to afford a view which can hardly be surpassed. For miles in every direction, excepting where hidden by higher ground to the northwest, the view extends, and the bay, ocean, San Francisco, Oakland, the champaign country on the shores of the bay, the hills of San Mateo, those which enclose Santa Clara valley, are pictured as distinctly as if the leagues were shortened into miles.

But as the sun was resting on the far-off horizon, coloring air and water with a glory which Raphael or Titian could never emulate, a gorgeous haze with streamers of burnished gold, and making a brilliant pathway of refulgent light over the shimmering wavelets, little time was afforded to admire the beauty of the terrestrial view, or join in adoration of the great source of life, light and love. We do not wonder at the enthusiastic worship of

> "Those Slaves of Fire who, morn and even'
> Hail their Creator's dwelling-place
> Among the living lights of heaven,"

when we witness the sun bursting over the tops of the Sierras, or sinking so grandly into the Pacific. From the high elevation, the horizon on a level with the eye of the observer, the intervening space is depressed, adding to the effect of the glorious orb, majestically drawing the drapery of heaven together, curtains which reflect the shadows of the "dwelling-place" too brilliant at that for mortal eye.

A roadcart is not a desirable vehicle for heavy down grades. It presses on the back while the tightly drawn breeching makes the labor greater than to climb the ascent, and the old horse had to pick his way carefully until the slope was gradual enough to permit accelerated motion. From thence he emulated the pace of the track trotter, flying down the ravine, the tire striking sparks from the stones, and the cart jumping and swaying about like a fishing boat in a storm. Past the Thornburg place, and on the well-known road from there home he appeared to be imbued with an ecstasy of rapid motion. A squeal of satisfaction, a few bounds at a gallop, a whisk of the tail which left it streaming over the dashboard, and then he struck into a square trot, certainly very close to a twenty-mile-an-hour clip and we were at home while the gray light was still falling from the West. Fanny Kemble gave utterance to words of rare wisdom when she fervently ejaculated that "none save the thoroughbred does it right well," and it is quite as certain that there are few horses which can wind up a forty-mile drive over rough roads, hills and mountains to a heavy cart with two persons in it as gayly as this great-grandson of the "peerless Fashion."

Sacramento Colt Stakes.

It must be borne in mind that trotting colt stakes to be decided at the California State Fair this Fall, will close on the 10th inst., next Tuesday. The purses are $1,000 each for two, three and four-year-olds, that for two-year-olds being heats of a mile, for three and four years of age, heats of a mile, best 3 in 5. Although the entrance is ten per cent., only one-half of that is to accompany the entry, the balance to be paid July 15th. This gives a chance with half the usual risk, and as the purse is divided into four moneys, there is an assurance of getting something back, if even the first prize is lost. Should there be eleven, or more, make second payment, $200 will be added to the purse. Our position is so well known in regard to colt stakes for trotters, that it would be a tiresome repetition to go over the ground. Fortunately, however, there is, at the present time a general concurrence in the advisability of the early education of trotting colts, and breeders are learning that without such education they cannot keep up with those who avail themselves of the benefits. Therefore we anticipate a long list of entries in the purses now open, and which will close on the 10th.

Elma and Elector.

The first time we have visited the Bay District Course since the Palo Alto trotting colts made their grand exhibition was Saturday last. The day was so fine that even a chronic valetudinarian would have been benefited by the hours spent in the warm sunshine, and breathing air that was a potent elixir, while we are far from being in that class and rapidly recovering the old, hearty form, hoping soon to be on full feed and competent to take sharp work if not capable of enduring such long and strong gallops as were so gayly rattled off some years ago. This whole Winter has been remarkably fine, and when the wires and mail brought intelligence of the terrible storms of the East, when friends in Pennsylvania wrote of 24 deg. below zero, and from Iowa came reports of the mercury seeking the bulb of the thermometer, there was a deep feeling of commiseration for those who had to suffer the rigor of temperature that causes a shudder to think of. The day could not be finer for a display of speed; the track was in perfect condition. Colonel Dickey is certainly an adept in preparing a track for either racing or trotting, and his long experience with the Bay District has perfected his knowledge of handling that particular soil, and the result is that even the ultra-hypercritical customers who have charge of horses were forced to admit that it was as good as could be. As a full description of the race between Elma and Elector will be found on another page there is no necessity for repetition of the details, though the mere account of the contest fails to do justice to either of the animals. The winner Elma was foaled the Spring of 1881, so that she was not yet four years old when she paced, and her training was restricted to a few weeks work. Two weeks previous she could not pace in 2:35 and to exhibit such a great flight of speed with a capacity to hold it for three heats are remarkable features. She is by Elmo, her dam by Canada Jack, was bred by H. W. Seale, of Mayfield—the owner of Elmo—and sold at his auction sale a few months ago to her present owner. She is a large, well-shaped filly of the prevailing color of the Elmos, a deep bronze chestnut with a good deal of white markings. In many respects she resembles the old-time celebrity Pocahontas, and bids fair to resemble her in other respects than appearance. She paces with an easy, frictionless stroke, "behaves" as well as an old campaigner, and is as steady as can be. She did not make a break in the three heats, and when in scoring she left her feet, the recovery was such as to entitle her to the claim of a "good breaker."

There is scarcely a doubt that by the time the Fall circuit opens she will be able to make a good showing with any of the side-wheelers on this Coast, and it is not over-sanguineness to anticipate a glorious career for her, and an ability to successfully cope with the fastest. She was driven in the race by Dan Campbell, and we learn that it was his maiden effort in the sulky. She was well handled, for though there were the usual adverse criticisms, the decisive victory was not the only proof of good management, as the keeping a neophyte, and a youngster at that, on her feet for three heats is evidence that cannot be gainsayed. The objections were that too much use was made of her, but as in the second heat, which was the only one of the three that could be called a contest, she paced from the half-mile pole home in 1:11, it was proved that there was a margin beyond what she was called upon to do, and the policy of not taking the risk of her competitor being near judicious.

Though defeated Elector is a great young horse. In the second heat he trotted the last half mile in 1:10 and as he was somewhat lame before he started it cannot be otherwise than that the trouble affected him thoroughout the race. It was so serious after the finish that a veterinarian was summoned from the city, but we have not learned what the injury was. He is a very handsome horse with showy action, and as his training has been limited there is scarcely a doubt that he will prove a fast and reliable trotter.

The Hoof of the Horse.

Owing to the kindness of Chas. E. Alling, of Rochester, New York, we will soon present illustrations of the hoof as shown by the microscope. Mr. Alling is acknowledged to be one of the most competent amateur microscopists, and as a token of the esteem in which he is held, was elected an honorary member of the London Microscopical Society. The "objects" are splendidly mounted, eliciting encomiums from all who have seen them. When Mr. Wyttenbach makes the drawings, and the wood engraver does his part, they will be published in the *Breeder and Sportsman*. We anticipate great benefits to follow.

Two race meetings in Colorado, under the management of Mr. Clifton Bell, will be held in the Spring. The first meeting is set down for Pueblo, May 19th, 20th and 21st and the second for Denver, May 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th.

Guide to the Turf.

It will be a long time before we can write the caption at the head of this without prefixing with "Krik's," and were truly sorry that this capable and indefatigable compiler was forced to suspend the publication of Part II. Regrets have been partially overcome by the receipt of the following circular, which brings the information that the work will be taken up by D. W. Higgins, provided he is assured a return that will cover the expenses of printing. As Mr. Higgins is an associate of Mr. Crickmore in the N. Y. *World*, in all probability he will have the benefit of his advice and assistance. We trust that there will be an immediate response from the turfmen of this Coast.

NOMINATIONS TO STAKES TO BE RUN IN 1885-6.

To Racing Associations, Owners, Breeders, and others interested in the Turf of the United States:

The suspension of "Krik's Guide to the Turf" with the publication of last year's Record of Races only, leaves a void which has been greatly deplored by numerous owners and others interested. They claim that the publication of Nominations to Stakes this Spring is an imperative necessity.

To fill the void, the undersigned in conjunction with several representatives of sporting newspapers, has made arrangements with Mr. H. G. Crickmore to compile the nominations in the same complete style as heretofore, giving dates of declaration, and declarations made, as far as obtainable, with index, which we will publish.

In order to meet the heavy attendant expenses, we have determined to issue an edition of the work bound in American leather, the style of binding and size matching previous issues of "Krik's Guide," at $5 per subscription.

The enormous increase in the number of closed sweepstakes to the various jockey clubs, and the endless variety of declarations falling due at all periods of the year, renders the work of absolute necessity to all who are interested in racing, and we trust you will assist us by filling in the accompanying order for as many copies as you may see fit. The lowest declaration in any stake is $10, twice the subscription price of the work, in which will be found a *concise list of the dates when declarations to every stake fall due.*

The contents of the book will be as follows: Owners and colors; list of jockeys; weights carried; nominations to all stakes that have closed, to be run during 1885 and 1886, giving names of horses that have been claimed and the latest owners as far as known, with complete index; dates of declarations, and a best time record.

The completeness of the departments, "owners and colors" and "list of jockeys," depends materially upon the owners and jockeys themselves. Owners are requested to send information, giving their full names, postoffice addresses and colors. Jockeys should send full names, lowest riding weights, and engagements for the ensuing season.

A large number of declarations fall due May 1st, and it will be our endeavor to publish early in April, in order to make the work as valuable as possible to owners who have thoroughbreds engaged.

Subscriptions due on receipt of the book. First-class advertisements solicited at reasonable rates.

Respectfully yours for the publishers,

D. W. HIGGINS,

Care of New York *World*, 32 Park Row, N. Y.

February 5th, 1885.

The Pacific Cup.

There is such a grand array of horses in the nominations for the Pacific Cup, that the success of the race is fully assured. We have not the least hesitation in predicting as good, if not the best, race for this coveted trophy which has ever been run. It is almost supererogatory to write further than to give the names of the horses engaged, and frequenters of the racecourse will not require other intelligence. They stand as follows:

Lynch & Kelly name chestnut filly Glendair, 4 yrs., by Norfolk, her dam Glendew.

C. D. Boyden names bay horse Snuffbox, 7 yrs., by Ballotbox, his dam by Lodi.

Hill & Gries name bay colt Bachelor, 4 yrs., by Hock-Hocking, his dam Maid of the Mist.

Rancho del Paso names b g Duke of Monday, 6 yrs., by Monday, his dam Demirep.

R. P. Ashe names bay horse Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster, his dam Ada A., by Asteroid.

Philip Siebenthaler names bay colt Philip S., 4 yrs, by Leinster, his dam Lily Simpson.

Garland & Goldsmith name bay colt Beaconsfield, 4 yrs., by Hock-Hocking, his dam Aileen Allanah.

G. L. Richardson names b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, his dam Lily Simpson.

The Cup being a handicap it would be manifestly out of place to say much in regard to the comparative merit of the entries, until the weights are announced. As this will be done on the 16th inst., a week from next Monday, the time is not far in the future. That everyone named can go the distance, two and a quarter miles, is a foregone conclusion, and that there will an honest endeavor to frame a just handicap is still more certain.

"Boys in Trouble," painted by Miss L. E. Souders, a young artist of this city, has been placed in the editorial rooms of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, where connisseurs are invited to inspect it. The original of this picture was painted by Mr. E. Wyttenbach, and is now owned in the East. Miss Souders' copy is a work of merit and it awaits the appearance of some lover of art whose Midas touch shall turn it into gold.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

H. H., Pendleton, Or.

Richard III., chestnut horse, foaled 1876, by Crichton, (son of imp. Glencoe and sister to Tangent, by Wagner). First dam, Irene Harding, by Jack Malone; second dam, Macaria, by Avalanche; third dam, Eureka, by imp. Glencoe; fourth dam, imp. Heads or Tails, by Lottery; fifth dam, Active, by Partisan; sixth dam, Eleanor, by Whiskey; seventh dam, Young Giantess, by Diomed; eighth dam, Giantess, by Matchem; ninth dam, Molly Longlegs, by Bahraham; tenth dam, by Cole's Foxhunter; eleventh dam, Sister to Cato, by Partner.

R. B. H., The Dalles, Or.

Has Blue Mountain Belle any pedigree? If so, will you please give it through your paper.

Answer—She has no known pedigree. She has figured in racing summaries as being "by Nspa," but it appears to have been all presumption.

S. A. E., Nevada City, Cal.

Having completed a pedestrian tournament in this city, to-night, in which there was some dispute in regard to certain matters, and being desirous of being informed, authoritatively, in relation to such matters I have communicated with you: 1. What constitutes a record in pedestrianism? 2. Under what conditions are contestants in such races considered professionals? Please cite authority.

Answer—A record is made by any public performance duly timed and recorded by officials, appointed for that purpose, who shall certify to the correctness of the record. There is no rule defining a professional, the public performers who do not come under the following rule are professionals:

"An amateur is any person who has never competed in an open competition, or for a stake, or for public money, or for gate money, or under a false name, or with a professional for a prize, or where gate money is charged, nor has ever at any period of his life taught or pursued athletic exercises as a means of livelihood."

This is the rule of the National Association of Amateur Athletics of America. The English regulation is as follows: "An amateur is one who has never competed for a money prize, or staked bet, or with or against a professional for any prize, or who has ever taught, pursued, or assisted in the practice of athletic exercises as a means of obtaining a livelihood."

F. L. D., Santa Rose, Cal.

Please give in your next issue the pedigree of Yorkshire Boy, an English bred horse, imported from Australia to Cal., got crippled shortly after he arrived here, and was sold for $6,000 to the late Daniel Murphy, of Santa Clara county. Did he run a four-mile race in Australia before he was brought here?

Answer—We have no knowledge of this horse; never heard of him before. If he ran a four-mile race in Australia it must have been a private match, for none of the Colonial Jockey Clubs give races of a longer distance than three miles

Several readers, San Francisco.

For the information of several of your readers, will you please answer the following questions in your valuable paper: 1. Are pups by Coin II., out of Fannie (Jacobs), Llewellin setters? 2. Did Fannie win second prize in the Llewellin setter bitch class at the last Bench Show held here?

Answer—1. No. 2. She did not.

Names Claimed.

By F. S. Hatch, Stockton, Cal.

NELSON NUTWOOD, for chestnut roan colt, foaled Jan. 30, 1882, by Nutwood; first dam by John Nelson; second dam by Langford.

The trotting gelding James H., credited with a record of 2:21, made in Sacramento at the last State Fair, has been quartered at Agricultural Park during the Winter, and is now being gradually got ready for work. He was last year entered as "pedigree unknown." James H. Brown, his owner, has been looking up his history, and finds that he was sired by Gladiator, he by George M. Patchen, and the dam was a Callier mare owned by William Imery, who resides a short distance from Napa City, and who recollects the foaling of the colt now know as James H. very well. The colt when of sufficient age was broken and treined for six weeks, but did not give the satisfaction expected, and was worked at plowing and doing other work about Mr. Imery's place. The animal was afterwards sold to a gentleman at St. Helena, who in turn sold him to one of the Cluff Brothers, grocers at San Francisco.—*Record Union.*

Anent the stallion season Gen. W. H. Jackson, of Belle Meade, referring to the sureness of Great Tom as a foal-getter says: "We ascribe our success with him and other stallions principally to the vigor and constitution of the horses, and the health of the mares, aided largely by exercise in good-sized paddocks all the year, except when weather is too bad. It is fatal to the longevity or success of a stallion to keep him stabled too much. We feed on clean, sound oats and ground barley principally, and the best timothy hay, salt freely, and let them run to pure water."

Ethan Allen was twenty years on the turf; Tom Keeler (Cayuga Chief), seventeen; Chicago (Herdbread or Jim Rockey), sixteen. Lady Suffolk, fifteen; Huntress, fourteen; Bill Barefoot, Brother Jonathan, Dictator, Goldfinder, Hotspur, Panic, Abdallah Boy, Thomas Jefferson and Pilot Temple, each thirteen; Louise, George Wilkes, Rhode Island, St. James, Damon, Ben Smith, Star and Silas Rich, each twelve years.

The Lexington, Kentucky, *Live Stock Record* of last Saturday, the 28th inst., says: It has continued to be extremely cold for the last fortnight, some three or four inches of snow fell on Tuesday. Trainers have been unable to do any work with their horses for over a fortnight beyond walking exercise, and that is dangerous, owing to ice and the slippery condition of the roads.

Inca, by Woodford Mambrino, will make the present season in San Bernardino county, and the Riverside *Press* says him this compliment: "Pat Gallagher has recently purchased of Kenniston & Brazelton a fine span of black Incas, five years old, for $700. This is said to be the finest gentleman's driving team in the county."

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Bussiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (.0811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 50, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Weimar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¾, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33½—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18¼), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¾, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles—4:38¾. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:36, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:24, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 16 hands 2½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy," "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON, (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions,

SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Jumper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Manu S., 2:09¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21¾), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Belmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

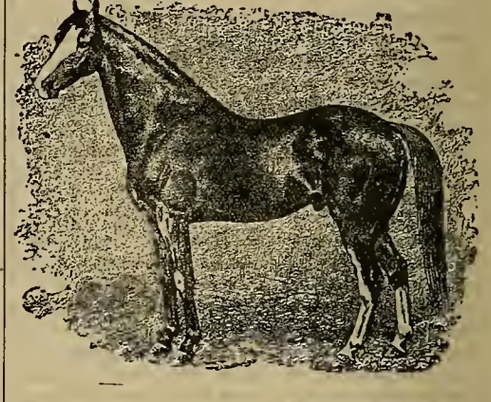
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamina's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Cloditis.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Csirn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fasbion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Biue, by Sir Cbsrles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eigbth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Antbony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 397, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from Febrnary 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner tbeir owners desire, and at reasonsble rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the grest trotting colts of the United States, well wortby of the family to whicb he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form be is as nearly the model of tbe trotter as any horse living. He bas shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated tbat he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For furtber particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Trsck, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Cbanpion); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09½ and sire of Felix 2:19½, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallab (sire of Goldsmith Msid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own rigbt and from standard sncestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdalian, Jane McLsne, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with mnex eptional form snd superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pastnrage adjoining the stables. Msres kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due ou or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or R. H. Nason, Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, be by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dsm Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todbunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen bands three incbes in beight, weighs 1,175 lbs, and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strengtb. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye be bas not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, wbere be started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on tbe winner at tbe finisb of second beat in 2:42½. Will make tbe ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for tbe season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallab, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29¼, and as a trotter was noted for her spe d snd courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she best Venture in a mstch for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning tbe first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¾. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 pnrse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, snd May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including Msy Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

Msy Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is s trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Psstnrage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, bnt no liability assnmed for accidents or escapes. For further particnlars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting msre Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in fosl may he returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received snd cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTed Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares tbe present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accideuts or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remark able style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of bis colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's msre Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trisl at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:16. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31½ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Stratbmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Hsrris' Hamdletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky. Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21¾. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21½.

Second dsm, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallab, sire of Goldsmith's Msid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Tborndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, be by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul.

Leab is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15½ hands bigb, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact s handsome snd attractive animal, showing high quality inberited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of tbe highest type of tbe trotting bred horse, excepting none in tbe State. He shows a grest turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, snd we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this yesr, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 tbe season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22½; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Tborndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Qneen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, tbe sire of Goldsmitb's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eigbth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, be strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. Witb his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock borse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 tbe season.

CRESCO.

Bay borse, foaled Octoher 8tb, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westa ont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¼.

Second dam, by Msmbrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of tbe dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick tbe Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to barness, but sbows a nice way of going, and is wbat is termed a big little borse. He will be broken to bsrness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on tbe farm, and they sbow all trot and fine form. Tbis colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for bis breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 tbe season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off bind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15½ bigb. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½.

Second dam, by Seely's Americsn Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very bandsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smootb, and with age will make a fast and game borse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan sbout the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds;

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

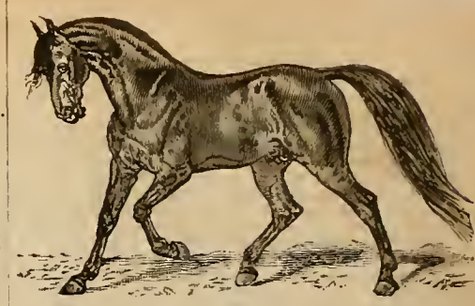
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for tbe farmer. They are noted for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

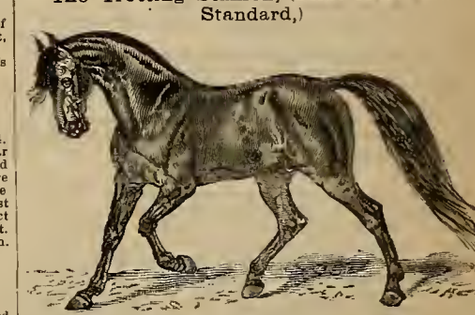
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian bas sired ten colts who bave a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, wben open to State There bave been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty bad a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australis snd won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was tben sold for a long price. Mockingbird, s two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest donbie horses in San Francisco; also s span of blacks, raised by Alex. Cbalmers, of Stockton; tbey are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, tought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one tbousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one tbousand dollars. He is witbont any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21¾.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¾; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for tbe season, payable wben tbe mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallab, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosallud, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witberspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Cbief, son of Mambrino Cbief, sire of Lady Tborn, 2:18½.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Dioned.

It is worthy of special notice that tbe dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Cbief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in tbe newcomers to the list tbat bave beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, wbile tbe tbird of tbe group, Majolica, 2:17, is from bis daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLAPS.

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the seasou of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accideuts or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Fran

Abbotsford.

[Concluded from Title Page.]

the three were nearly level. Soon after Nellie broke. This left the fight, and a close one it was, between the others, Abbotsford lasting the longest and winning in 2:22¼.

After this heat "the field" sold for $120, Nellie $80. It was one of the most closely-contested heats until Nellie gave it up, and then Vanderlynn and Abbotsford had another tussel. Again the brown was victorious, winning in 2:26½. There was intense excitement at the finish of the fourth heat, and a full burst of enthusiasm over what was fully thought to be an omen of victory. Vanderlynn had "to go to the stable," *i. e.*, ruled out for not winning a heat in five. Nellie R. had still supporters who backed her at $40 against $100, this being more of an indication of a desire to "hedge" than belief in her chances.

The sixth heat is quickly described. Nellie broke before she had gone fifty yards, and after that she could not get nearer than several lengths of Abbotsford, who "jogged in" in 2:27½.

SUMMARY.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, Saturday, August 25th, 1883—Purse, $1,000; heats of a mile, best three in five, in harness.

C. M. Smith's br h Abbotsford, by Woodford Mambrino	0	2	3	1	1	1
S. Sperry's ch m Nellie R., by General McClellan, Jr	0	1	1	3	3	2
P. Farrell's bg Vanderlynn, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr	3	3	2	2	2	ro
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W., by Electioneer						dis.

Time, 2:19½, 2:24, 2:21, 2:26½, 2:27½.

THE KENNEL.

Kaeding's Duke.

Mr. Charles B. Kaeding has just received from his handler, Mr. Sam Allen, the Irish Red setter Duke, which was sent by Mr. H. D. Folsom to Kaeding when a pup. Duke, like most Irish Reds, has been a little slow in maturing and manifesting hunting instinct, but during the last three months has shown very good field qualities, as indeed he should if breeding is worth a cent. His sire, Colgate's Pat, is a good fielder as is his dam, Howe's Gypsey. Duke's paternal grandsire is Dr. Jarvis' Elcho, and on the maternal side, Elcho is Duke's great-grandsire. Thus Duke is three-eighths Elcho and looks like it, being good in color, frame, size and quality.

He has shown several weaknesses, one of them being a fondness for beaus, of which he stole several plates from General Cosby at the first Pacific Coast Field Trials, which may account for the malignant enmity with which the General has since pursued him. The General beat Duke in those trials, with Bow, Jr., but if the dogs were run now Duke would win if Bow, Jr., did not beat him.

We spoke last week of the fine closing quail shoot Mr. De Vaull and son had in the foothills below the Espinosa Club preserves. In that notice we made a mistake in the name of his bitch which has this season shown herself such a grand field dog. The bitch's name is Wildflower, not Lucy as we had it. The pedigree deserves a notice in our columns. Wildflower is by Regent, from Beauty. Beauty's sire and dam are the splendid couple of dogs brought from England by Sothern, the actor, and by him presented to the late Mr. Ralston, since which time the progeny has been called the Ralston stock. Such gentlemen as Crittenden Robinson, Thomas Bennett, Thomas Pearson and John Kerrigan have all shot over Wildflower, and pronounce her one of the best dog they ever used. But for a serious sickness to himself at the time Mr. Robinson would have entered her in the late field trials of this State. We are rapidly getting a fine lot of dogs in California. Mr. T. F. Oakes, First Vice-President of the N. P. R. R., owns the litter brother of Wildflower. The latter was in ex-President Arthur's trip to Yellowstone, and was much thought of by his performances.

"H. W. Huntington, of Brooklyn, contemplates importing hare into New York and introducing coursing matches. He says that although the experiment has been tried several times and failed he is not at all discouraged and ere long will show the world that hare can be brought over from England, bred on our shores and give satisfaction."

The English hare is much larger, stronger and swifter than the California hare, and are a fine table animal. Naturally they are hardy, but whether they will stand the extreme cold and heavy falls of snow of New York and other Atlantic States, we much doubt. A sufficient number to make the experiment can be obtained in England easily, without much trouble and expense, so it is worth while to make the experiment proposed by Mr. Huntington. The English hare would flourish finely in California and improve our coursing very much.

BICYCLING.

On the Silent Steeds.

One of the finest exhibitions of bicycling ever seen in this vicinity was given at the Brooklyn Roller Skating Rink under the supervision of the Kings County Wheelmen. The first event was a bicycle parade, in which over one hundred wheelmen from the various clubs took part.

One mile race—Ed Pettus, K. C. W., on a Kangaroo bicycle, defeated T. Hegemen, on roller skates, by 10 yards. Time, 4m. 29 3-5s. Fancy riding of bicycle by M. D. Bloodgood, K. C. W. One mile tricycle race—A. C. D. Loucks, K. C. W., was first; Ed Pettus, second. Time, 4m. 54s. One mile bicycle race, (scratch)—A. B. Rich, N. Y. B. Club, was first by 20 yards; H. J. Hall, Jr., K. C. W., second. Time, 3m. 14 2-5s.

T. H. Finley, champion, then gave an exhibition of fancy riding on the Star bicycle. Then the Kings County Wheelmen, eight in number, gave the "Demon" bicycle drill, for which they were loudly applauded.

Two mile bicycle race for Club members—H. J. Hall, Jr., (scratch), was the winner, with E. W. Candidus, (50 yards), second. Time, 6m. 51 2-5s. Polo on Star bicycles—T. Finley defeated Charles Frazier by two goals to one.

One mile Tandem tricycle race—H. J. Hall and J. A. Loucks defeated A. C. D. Loucks and M. L. Bridgman by a lap. Time, 4m. 26 3-5s. Sixty yards slow bicycle race—T. Finley, Smithville, N. J., was the winner, with W. D. Bloodgood, K. C. W., second. Time, 2m. 30s.

One mile bicycle race, for those who never won a prize at this distance—A. C. D. Loucks won. D. Otis was second. Time, 3m. 35s. One mile roller skating race, for members—C. W. Fuller won easily. Time, 3m. 56 2-5s.

The track was about two hundred feet short, so that none of the records will stand.

Getting Ready for Flight—Homing Pigeon Enterprises for the Coming Season.

The Hudson Club held its first meeting on Feb. 26th since the reorganization which limited the membership and competition to the fanciers of New York and Brooklyn. The special work was the coming race schedule for the old bird season. This was accepted as follows:

Date.	From.	Miles.
April 16	Philadelphia, Pa	81
May 3d	Havre de Grace, Md	137
May 10th	Washington, D. C	203
May 17th	Lynchburg, Va	360
May 30th	Concord, N. C	505
June 13th	Macon, Ga	755
June 27th	Mobile, Ala	1,050

The races are to be under the Federation rules and management. The entries will be mainly birds that were flown for the first time in the races of last Fall. This will be the club's first season with old birds from the Southwest, the Spring journeys in other years having been from the West, with Columbus, Ohio, 473 miles, the last station. The special effort of the year is to bring the five hundred miles race among the one day distances. The best yet made is early the next morning, within twenty-four hours. Training will begin as soon as the weather permits. The stations named are the Battery, Fort Hamilton, Perth Amboy, Jamesburg and Bordentown.

Notice was given the club of the retirement from active membership of the treasurer, S. Van Morse, Brooklyn, and of the dismantling of his lofts in Strong place; also of the transfer of forty-five of his best birds to the lofts of Philadelphia fanciers. The bird Jay Gould and three valuable hens remain in the Hudson Club's flights; so also does the white splash and the Boss hen. The Van Morse flight is one of the oldest in the vicinity, its birds having been engaged in every race of the Hudson Club since its organization.

John Ballard, South Brooklyn, reports forty homing pigeons stolen; among the lot his best birds. Thomas Cooper, of the same vicinity, had all his birds carried away. Two days later the hens returned, but with the body plumage picked clean away. None of the males have come back.

A new loft has been opened in this city in the Arnold & Constable stables. The first birds purchased were from the Husson loft, in West Fifty-seventh street, from the very best Posenau and Leonhard stocks. The first training will be in the Summer journeys.

Standing on bare, hard floors cannot but be injurious to the horse's feet. It is therefore best, when it can be done, to have a paddock convenient for turning the horses into. When it is necessary that horses should be kept in the stable they should always have some litter to stand upon, which will at least partially prevent the bad effects of the solid floor.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION

RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, be by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, be by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, bence be breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven bim. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic bas always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:08½), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¼, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

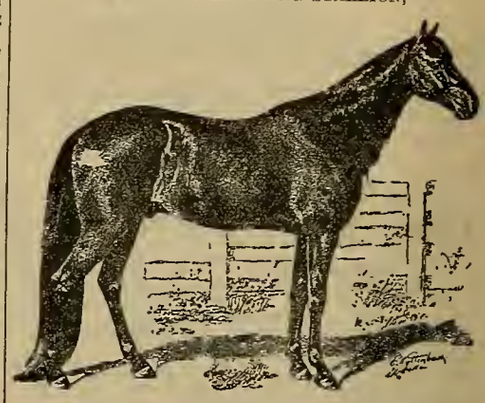
J. P. DIEVES. Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

A Remarkable Shot.

Continuing these cases, which are all more or less interesting, we give the following from *Forest and Stream:*

"Some twenty years ago I owned a long-barreled, fair-shooting, muzzle-loading rifle. One day I saw two crows in the cornfield pulling the young corn, a trick they are pretty handy at. I took the rifle and crawled along a fence to get near enough to the crows for a shot. When not closer than 150 yards the crows took alarm and rose on the wing. They flew high and from me toward some woods. I stood a moment looking at them sailing away, then thought as the rifle had been loaded two or three days I would shoot it off and clean it. I raised the breech of the rifle to my hip, pointed the muzzle generally in the direction of the crows and fired. I shot one crow through the body and he fell dead about 600 yards from where I stood."

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record. 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Panconst, 2:23¾; Rachel, 2:26¾; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29¾; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record. 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15⅞ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided the is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco, or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

FISH.

A recent report issued by the Fish Commissioners of New York State gives much valuable information and some points worthy of general circulation in California. In speaking of the California trout they say: "The Eastern brook trout put in California waters have almost entirely disappeared, but that fact does not show them be migratory. The California tront in Eastern waters have probably blended with the native stock, just as the Eastern brook trout are supposed to have blended in our waters with the California trout. Or the transplanted fish may have been devoured by native fish. To insure success in transplanting it seems necessary to protect the fry from the attacks of big fish until the young ones are at least of the size of 'finger-lings,' otherwise the young ones are apt to be 'assimilated' by the native fish. Or else a large number of the fry should be obtained."

It was supposed the Eastern had either died out or been destroyed in our waters but last year several fine catches were made at the headwaters of two of our rivers. There is something mysterious in the habits of the trout. Who can tell what becomes of our large trout late in the season? They are then seldom or ever caught in our waters at the head, the middle or the mouth. They simply disappear. What becomes of them? That is the question to decide. During the approaching season if any of our anglers meet with any facts tending to solve this problem we shall be glad to receive them for publication. The subject is worthy of investigation

Again it says: "In the fifteen years since its establishment, the Fisheries Commission has planted in the waters of this State 85,000,000 young shad and trout, 250,000 eels and sturgeon, and 50,000 mature fish of the hard-rayed species, such as bass, pike and perch. The effects of this distribution have been to restore the stock of shad in the Hudson river, which in 1870 was almost exhausted; to stock most of the rivers and lakes of the State too warm for trout with bass and similar fish; to restock the almost exhausted large lakes of the interior with salmon trout; and to replenish with brook trout the small streams which are not spoiled by timber cutting or the use of their water for manufacturing purposes."

When we add to this the creation by a judicious system of crossing, of new and valuable families, the knowledge of which has come to us by modern fish culture and its discovery only, we cannot fail to realize the importance of this science to the human family.

In speaking of the cutting away of public forests in connection with fish-culture and preservation, it adds with great force:

"The cutting away of the forests affects the waters in volume, temperature and quality. Evaporation of sources is one of the first evils resulting to bodies of water from the destruction of sheltering trees. Changes of temperature are hardly secondary to this in mischievous effects; and the deterioration of quality in water by the decay of the debris of great choppings, kills or expels the most valuable fish and multiplies worthless ones."

"Not only must further destruction be stopped, but the State must extend the domain over the whole wilderness, and take measures to preserve it for all its valuable public uses. If the supply of fish is to be kept up, the waters must be preserved in volume and in quality. Every public interest requires prompt action in respect to the Adirondack woods."

The forests of California are fast disappearing and the result, in the near future, will be as bad here as in the Eastern States. The latter paragraph will form good reading for the Truckee and other millmen. Unfortunately now-a-days public interests have no weight against private interests.

A Large Black Bass.

"I had no idea black bass ever grew so large," said H. W. Ross, of Jacksonville, Florida, a few days ago, "until I succeeded in landing one that cost me forty minutes of hard work. It measured 37½ inches from tip of the nose to the tip of the tail, was 29½ inches in girth, and weighed 23 pounds and 8 ounces. I had gone with two friends to Niggertown Creek, near Altoona, to fish. After filling our minnow bucket we fished in a lake formed by the creek, which contained some four acres, with water thirty feet deep. I was lazily holding an eight-ounce pole when suddenly my float sank, and away went my line at lightning speed. The fish made straight for the centre of the lake, and it was only with the greatest circumspection that I succeeded in heading him toward shore. The bass was hooked about twelve feet from the surface of the water, and he did not show himself above the surface at any time. When he was finally pulled into the boat he came with his mouth wide open, and to all appearances was dead. He never flopped once after he was landed. I never heard of so large a black bass being taken before."

Our readers are aware we have a good stock of black bass in Lake Temescal, east of Oakland, the preserve of the old California Sportsman's Club. The keeper assures us he has seen bass from twenty to twenty-four inches long, if not more, in that water. They will not bite however. When out with Charley Kaeding at the lake we mostly caught fresh water turtles, but we were successful trolling for an hour or so. This shows what game fish black bass are. We hope this Summer to try a new dodge for the big fellows and astonish Adams, Lohse and others of the club who claim to be fishermen. We think there are black bass in Temescal thirty inches long, and we mean this Summer, if possible, to prove the correctness of our opinion.

Congressional Fisherman.

Izaak Walton has many disciples in the upper house of the National Legislature. Senator Edmunds is a most skillful angler, and can cast a fly with the best of fishermen. Wade Hampton has made a cast that sent the end of the line twenty-four yards out, and is thoroughly versed in every branch of the sport. Among the best anglers of Senatorial dignity are Messrs. Frye, Vest, McPherson, Platt, Kenna, Miller, Garland, Williams, Vance, Ransom, Riddleberger, Maxey and Beck.—*Eastern Exchange.*

Complaints of late have reached us frequently from respectable parties about the dam at the mouth of San Mateo creek, which prevents fish going into the stream. The creek is said to be the feeder of numerous other good fishing streams, and we have been requested to call the attention of the Fish Commissioners to the matter. As the fishing season is coming upon us, and the request is not unreasonable, we gladly so, and hope it will be attended to.

Carp and Eels.

A local exchange, not, however, well posted in these matters, says:

"We have often wondered why some adventurous epicure has never introduced the Eastern silver eel into California waters. As a food-fish it has few equals, and there would be a ready sale among the German population here for an almost unlimited quantity. If people would use their ponds for eels instead of the tasteless, leathery carp that has been so much puffed and so little eaten, we imagine they would make more money, and certainly do more good."

Our friend, who evidently means well, is, however, mistaken in both his propositions. It does not improve the eel by defaming the carp which is a very useful fish in California. We accept his proposition to cultivate the eel more extensively as correct from its merits as a table fish, for both will succeed well in the same pond The old Board of Fish Commissioners planted the real silver eel in our waters, and two years ago we saw one three feet long caught in the vicinity of this city. We can go out any day, at the proper time, and catch a water pail full of real silver eels from 18 to 30 inches long, but we do not propose to give the thing away to everybody. If any responsible party will call upon us at our office we will arrange to give him some good sport in eel catching at very little trouble and expense.

A salmon, three pounds weight, was caught at Tiburon Point on Sunday. The peculiarity of this is that, we believe, it is the first salmon caught at the Point.

At Oakland Long Wharf, on Sunday last, seven fine salmon were caught.

Throckmorton Lagoon, lately a very successful place to visit, has gone back on our anglers. On Sunday lots of people were out, but only three little fish were caught. Three small fish in this city won't work the miracles they did in olden times. In fact, our people don't go a cent on miracles unless a smart, pretty woman is the central figure. Lots of large fish were seen swimming round, but they would not bite. This was placed to the credit of a full moon. It may be so, but in our opinion full moon or no moon, if the fish had been hungry they would have taken the bait.

Charles Ohn, on Sunday, was very successful at Olema. He caught three large salmon, each weighing about thirteen pounds. The fishing at Olema was good all round.

There came down during last week from the Shebley Hatchery, Nevada county, in care of Mr. Shebley, 10,000 young trout, part of them of the Lake Tahoe variety, and others of the rainbow species, found in the McCloud. They are being sent by the Fish Commissioners to the vicinity of Santa Cruz to be "planted," and are old enough to care for themselves, being two or three inches in length and in fine health. An equal number will soon be sent to the vicinity of San Jose.

Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky., has refused an offer of $12,000 for his three-year-old colt Baron Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam Belle Patchen, 2:30½, by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam Sally Chorister (dam of Belle Brasfield and Proteine), by Mambrino Chorister. Last year Baron Wilkes made a two-year-old record of 2:36½ at Lexington, Ky., in the Lexington Stakes, won by Eagle Bird.

The *Colorado Live-Stock Record* says that the old horse Startle (son of West Roxbury), who has been a winner on he turf at all distances, now goes the roads of Denver to a carriage. He is as quiet a horse as need be seen in any country—takes as kindly to the harness as he did to the pigskin.

Horses are the passion of the queen of the Belgians, and as she grows older she become more in sympatby with them, and less with the human race. All the faculties of her mind are daily concentrated for hours on the team of ponies she drives.

Maud S. Will Never Trot for Money.

Mr. Bonner has written the following letter in reply to an applicatien from Elbridge Cushman, Esq., President of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, to let Maud S. trot at that society's annual fair:

NEW YORK, Feb. 26th.—ELDRIDGE CUSHMAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have received your note, in which you state that the people of your section of New England are desirous of seeing Maud S., and that you wish to know if I would entertain a proposition to exhibit her at your annual fair on the 24th of September next.

The facts which you mention, that your Fair is held upon soil that was tilled by the Pilgrims, and that many of your members are lineal descendants of the first settlers, would have great influence in inducing me to grant your request to exhibit Maud S. in your town, if I could do so consistently with my plans. But I regret to say that I cannot comply with your request.

I have declined all applications to exhibit Maud S. during the coming season, excepting a conditional promise that I made last Fall to my persuasive friend, Col. Edwards, President of the Cleveland Driving Park. I shall probably let her trot this season on the grounds of that Association; but neither there nor anywhere else, so long as I own her, will she be allowed to trot for money.

There have been statements in two or three papers to the effect that next Summer I intend to let her trot for purses. There is no foundation for such statements. I bought the mare for my own use, just as I bought Dexter, Rarus and others. I concluded, however, after purchasing her, to give her an opportunity to lower the record, which she did lower to 2:09¼, at Lexington, last November; but it would be impossible for me in future to exhibit her in all the places where the people want to see her. ROBERT BONNER.

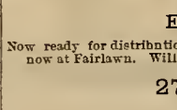
THE WINNERS,

With Records of 2:30 and Better.

Compiled and published by L. C. Underhill, a complete history of every horse on the turf, giving color, size, age, breeding, record, and races of all prominent horses. It gives in the order of occurrence every race of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Johnston, St. Julien, and all the great winners, Rules of the N. T. A., Betting Rules, and is the most complete book for horsemen ever published. 300 pages, only 25 cents. Sent, on receipt of price, by addressing NEW YORK SPORTSMAN, Box 2,950, New York City.

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SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Iris.. Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

Capital Turf Club,

Sacramento, Cal.

Spring Meeting, 1885.

May 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY. Running. No. 1. Five-eighths dash for two-year-olds; winner of the California or Coleman Stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting penalized five pounds; if winner of both, ten pounds; purse, $250.

No. 2. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $500.

No. 3. Mile and a quarter dash, for all ages; purse $250.

SECOND DAY. Trotting. No. 4. 2:50 class; purse, $250.

No. 5. Trotting. 2:30 class; purse, $400.

THIRD DAY. No. 6. Pacing. 2:32 class; purse, $250.

No. 7. Trotting. 2:35 class; purse, $300.

FOURTH DAY. No. 8. Running. Selling race for all ages; mile and an eighth dash; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 less, and two added for each $100 above; purse, $250.

No. 9. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of California or Coleman stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting, or of race No. 1, penalized five pounds; if winner of two events, ten pounds; if of three, fifteen pounds; purse, $250.

No. 10. Sacramento Derby, for three-year-olds; dash of one and one-half miles; purse, $500.

No. 11. Mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $400.

FIFTH DAY. No. 12. Trotting. 2:27 class; purse $500.

No. 13. Pacing. 2:20 class; purse, $400.

CONDITIONS

Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running races to close with the Secretary, on or before March 25th; entries to trotting or pacing races to close on or before May 2d. Where there are ten or more entries, $200 will be added. The Club reserves the right to trot or pace heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, and in running races reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather, or other sufficient cause. All entries must be addressed to

C. H. TODD, Secretary,
P. O. Box 422. Sacramento, Cal.

For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL PAINTING

ENTITLED

"Boys In Trouble."

Painted after Wyttenbach's Celebrated Picture.

—BY—

MISS LULU E. SOUDERS.

This fine painting is 36x48, elegantly mounted and in perfect gem of art for the parlor, saloon or drawing room. It was on exhibition at the late Mechanics' Institute Fair in this City and attracted much attention. It can be seen at the office of the

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
508 Montgomery Street,

Where it is For Sale at reasonable price.

CALL AND SEE IT.

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15¼, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, K
Lock Box 392.

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—AND—

FURNISHINGS.

Our 1885 Catalogue, which is now ready, contains 72 pages, on which are illustrated over 3,000 styles of

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LEADERS, BELLS,
WHIPS, MUZZLES,
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The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1.75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

CALIFORNIA

COURSING CLUB

—GREAT—

Spring Meeting,

Open to all Greyhounds in the World.

AT MERCED, CAL., on March 26th and 27th, 1885.

The Club and friends will leave San Francisco, Wednesday, March 25th, at 3:30 P. M. Tickets for round trip $5.00; for sale at Ferry Landing.

Entries will close Friday evening, March 20th, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Club Rooms, 539 California St. Entrance fee, $5.00.

J. J. MURPHY, Secretary. JOHN HUGHES, President.



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

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Breeder of thoroughbred Jersey Cattle. Registered Jerseys of both sexes for sale. Postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.

BIRCH'S KEY WILL WIND ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. Birch & Co., 33 Dey St., N. Y.

1885. AUTUMN MEETING. 1885.

The Washington Park Club,

Chicago, Ill.

Announce the following Stakes to name and close March 25th, 1885, and to be run at their Autumn Meeting, beginning Saturday, August 29th, and ending Saturday, September 5th, 1885.

$2,000. THE PALMER HOUSE STAKES. $2,000.

A Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, $20 forfeit, with $2,000 added: the second to receive $400, and third $200, out of the Stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the first day of the meeting. *One mile and a quarter.*

THE LAKE VIEW HANDICAP.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any two-year-old race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the second day of the meeting. *Three-quarters of a mile.*

THE DEARBORN HANDICAP.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1882), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the third day of the meeting. *One mile and a furlong.*

THE SOCIETY STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $750 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. A winner of any race, after July 1st, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To be run on the fourth day of the meeting. *Seven furlongs.*

THE WOODLAWN STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for three-year olds, (foals of 1882), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $75 out of stakes. The winner of the American Derby or Sheridan Stakes of 1885, to carry 3 lbs.; of both stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Non-winners of any three-year-old stake race allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. To be run on the last day of the meeting. *One mile and a half.*

—:o:—

A programme will be arranged for five or more days' racing, and $15,000 or more will be given by the Club (or an average of $3,000 per day) in added money to Stakes and Purses. One or more Stake and four Purse races will be run each day, including purses for two and three-year-olds, and all ages, at all distances. Also Hurdle and Steeplechase races.

To be run under the American Racing Rules, unless otherwise specified in the Programme.

ALL ENTRIES MUST BE NAMED.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain the same by application to the Secretary, or to this office.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen. U. S. A., President.

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Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.

Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling**, and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

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The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

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All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

State Agricultural Society.

Offer the Following Stakes for Two Three and Four-year-old

TROTTERS.

Entries to close with the Secretary, at Sacramento, March 10th, 1885.

No. 1, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, for two-year-olds.

No. 2, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for three-year-olds.

No. 3, trotting, purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for four-year-olds.

Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of WHICH MUST ACCOMPANY NOMINATION; remaining five per cent. payable July 15th, 1885. Those not making second payment forfeit first, and cannot start in the race. Five to enter, three to start. If more than ten make second payments, $200 additional will be added. Four Moneys.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. JESSE D. CARR, President.

FOR SALE,



The High Bred Trotting Stallion,

ARTHURTON.

Bay horse with black points, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Abdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder; fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28½. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion his opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of the produce are Arab, 2:20½ and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, either of which could have beaten 2:20; although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to beat 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arab and Joe Arthurton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the broodmares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

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I shall go East for two or more car loads of Durham, Holstein and Polled Angus Cattle, about Feb. 20th, and return within six weeks. Parties in want of cattle, sheep or swine can have their orders filled by addressing me, care of Russ House, San Francisco, Cal., or at my residence, No. 488 Edwards street, Oakland. I wish to fill out the third car load, and when full no more orders will be received for this importation.

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N. B.—The Central Pacific Railroad informs me no more Burton Live Stock Cars will be hauled over their line. R. P. S.

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A YOUNG STALLION FOUR YEARS OLD BY Nutwood, dam by John Nelson Without training the colt will go a mile in three minutes.
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A Canadian draft stallion, the best draft and all-purpose horse in the State. Weighs 1,500 pounds, is active and extrs good in limbs and feet as well as in every other proportion; will be sold reasonable
Geo. W. Hancock, Sacramento,
or Killip & Co., San Francisco.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

By JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. 'Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights." a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpsou is the Editor ot the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:23½, last half in 1:13½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,344. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope. JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Loboe road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

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I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to
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The following Stake is now open, to close April 1st.

——THE——

CHAMPION STALLION STAKES,

For 1886, for colts and fillies two-year-olds (now yearlings) to be entered at the Course by 10 o'clock P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of $250 each, with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of $500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of his stallion, if the subscriptions be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrue; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

FORM OF CONTRACT.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1886, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of ..... [my] ..... Stallion ..... by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by ..... [my] ..... decease, ... [I] ..... agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, Five Hundred Dollars on the 1st day of July, 1886, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above Stakes will close and name on April 1, 1885. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary. **G. L. LORILLARD,** President.

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For two-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For three-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
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CONDITIONS.

If more than 10 paid up entries, $200 added to each purse. Four moneys in each race, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Five or more paid up entries to fill, three or more colts to start. Only two entries allowed from any one breeding farm. Entrance 5 per cent., positively payable with nomination, which close April 1st, 1885, with the Secretary. Five per cent additional of purse payable to Secretary August 1st, 1885, or colt is declared out and first 5 per cent. forfeited.

This Association's rules of 1884 to govern, except as specified above.

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IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle eo as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the hurst-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:50 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:38 P M
*5:15 P M		*5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:08 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:38 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M, *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M, 6:08 P M
10:40 A M, *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M, 6:08 P M
10:40 A M, *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 6:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Pajaro and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, } Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, } Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Joee	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Front in shundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Ag

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express,	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:40 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*8:00—*8:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*9:00—*9:30—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—11:00—2:00—8:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:16—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

National



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THE BEST SPAVIN CURE IN THE MARKET.

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This Liniment is a positive cure for lock jaw. Certificates of cures will soon appear in this paper.

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NEW MAPS,

—OF—

San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on the finest map paper. Size, 4½ by 5½ feet. Price—Mounted on ash rollers, $10; book form, with muslin back, $8; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 11.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Archer Departs.

Unless Frederick James Archer is a most accomplished courtier the expression of gratitude and respect which he evinces for Lord Falmouth whenever that honorable turfman's name is mentioned, does him much credit. The great jockey sailed for England on the Bothnia (Captain Roberts), on Wednesday, and it was a pleasing thing to note the cordial manner in which all the officers of the ship came up and saluted the young man. It was a great tribute to his happy faculty of making friends. Very few persons were present to see Archer off, as his departure was not generally known. On the vessel were Jacob Pincus, John Deakin (an old acquaintance of the jockey), "Handsome Jack" Barnes and wife, and *The Sportsman's* representative. On the evening previous there was an informal dinner tendered to Archer by Mr. Philip Dwyer and others, and a most enjoyable time was had. Mr. Dwyer had promised to see Archer off, and was to bring James McLaughlin in order that the two representative riders might make acquaintance. Up to 2 P. M., however, neither Mr. Dwyer nor McLaughlin had made his appearance, no doubt thinking that the steamer would not sail on time, and Archer expressed no little disappointment.

As it was the last hour that the jockey was to spend in America, it was not the happiest time for a talk on general racing topics; but a few remarks of some interest passed his lips, and the gist of them will be found appended.

There is no doubt that his three months' trip has done the youth much good. He is a totally different man in appearance from what he was when he landed. Bright, vivacious, in good flesh, with sparkling eyes, weighing 137 lbs., Archer is a credit to his profession. He said that Lord Falmouth was sure to come upon the turf again, and he was certain to ride for him. Archer has never consented to yield anyone Lord Falmouth's first claim upon his services.

"He pays me £100 a year as a retaining fee," he said; "my next employer pays me ten times as much. So it isn't a question of money between His Lordship and myself. I will come back here next 'back end'; a more hospitable country I was never in. But I never put myself in the way of invitations. I have been offered £2,000 to ride one race here; I won't say what race, nor what horse. But I couldn't do it, you know; I must get back and go through the racing season. I ride Melton in the Derby. The price against Paradox in the Two Thousand is too short; you can do nearly as well on the day of the race, and that is much safer, isn't it? Poor Mr. McGeorge, he was a wonderfully good man with the flag. They will never get another like him. He got to have such control over the jockeys as it will be hard for another to obtain. Harry Custance is very sure to succeed him, I think. Mr. McGeorge had been starter for five and twenty years, and his father before him was starter. I will reduce in the old way—Turkish baths. Your weights here are a great deal too light. Put them higher and you will have better races, a truer run for your money, and fewer accidents. In handicaps, especially the City and Suburban, the light boys have no chance at the corner; they all go wide, and the elder riders hug the rails. Hence so many good three-year-olds, with very light weights, have been beaten in that race. It is no test at all to have a good colt beaten in the City and Suburban. Foxball was not forward enough when I beat him on Bend Or.

"As to riding on round courses, I wouldn't be at such a disadvantage as you might think. The great thing is to get off well, and then pull back to your horses. Thus there would be little danger of being shut in. The American jockeys are and ought to be good. Donohue I didn't see much of when he rode in England. But the mob had no grounds for the disapprobation they showed him when he rode Hopeful at Epsom. The colt shied at the telegraph board, and the crowd thought it was the fault of the jockey. By-the-way, did you notice that in the City and Suburban St. Gatien was required to give 19 lbs. to Harveater, whereas the last time they met it was a dead heat between them? I see that the London *Truth* criticises me because I told some American reporters that Iroquois was a very high-class horse. It's all very well, you know, to say that he didn't beat much, but I tell you that he showed he was a good one by winning the St. James' Palace Stakes with his penalty, and he won the St. Leger, and what more could a horse be asked to do? Foxhall I didn't know so much about, as I never rode him after he was a two-year-old. But, no doubt, he was a good one."

This is about the manner in which his talk ran. With fair weather he ought to be in England the first week in March. In all probability, Archer's first mount of any importance will be on St. Blaise in the Lincoln Handicap. St. Blaise won the Derby in 1883, and being now five years old is in well at 122 lbs. At 20 to 1 he ought to be well worth backing with Archer up. We may be mistaken, but we incline to the opinion that the jockey will even be more daring and invincible in his finishes than he ever has been.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Lexington Unhorsed.

The blue-grass region of Kentucky, one of the most beautiful in the world, is composed of part of the six counties of Fayette, Jessamine, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon and Clark, an area of about sixty square miles. It is situated near the centre of the State, and is rich not only in the productiveness of its soil and admirable commercial advantages, but in the reminiscences of its remarkable men and women, and the beauty and symmetry of its bovines and equines. Nowhere in this country are there such rich and fertile lands, such handsome and magnificent men and women, such grand and incomparable cattle and horses. Its climate, though variable, is at all times good and healthful, and every part of its soil is rich and fruitful, as its abundant fields and well-filled barns and cribs attest.

No part of this section is more beautiful than that in and around Lexington. On every side vast and extensive fields stretch far away, and primeval forests meet the gaze of the beholder in every direction. Especially is this an attractive and engaging part during the Spring and Summer months, when everything is full of loveliness and beauty, and strangers traveling through are astonished at the grandeur and magnificence of the pasture and harvest fields.

This spot is not very beautiful in its agricultural and grazing pursuits, but in its horses and cattle, and the extensive barns and stables erected for their shelter and protection, the thrift, industry and intelligence of her farmers having so far advanced and improved that all stock is kept and raised at about half the care and expense it once was. Every man with any pretentions to the breeding and raising of live stock does it with a thorough understanding of the principles involved, and an integrity of skill that baffles contradiction. Even the most common and ordinary farmer works with an exquisite taste, and plants his corn, sows or drills his wheat; oats or barley with an observance of rule that is painful. No one neglects to improve the opportunities and facilities offered him to increase and enrich his own pocket, and to the crave and penury of gain more than anything else is due this self and State pride.

Lexington, in the heart of this "Eden," is an old and ancient-looking place, and presents to the traveler more than one attraction. It lies north of Cincinnati and east of Louisville about 100 miles, and is connected with them by railroad. It is more than a century old, and contains some beautiful and historic places. Among them the monument to Henry Clay and the graves of Breckenridge, Morgan, Hanson and Quirk. These are all buried in the cemetery situated just west of the city, on the Leestown Pike. There are many large public and private schools in Lexington that are well attended by students from all parts of the United States, and the professors and teachers engaged in them are able and competent. There are also many denominations of religion, and as many churches with as many divisions and distinctions. The attendance at these churches is very large and regular, and the members apparently live up to the doctrine and teachings of their respective beliefs. All are striving to go the "narrow path" by different directions, some by the Catholic, others by the Episcopalian, and more by the Methodist and Presbyterian. Our manufacturing interests are on the increase, and have grown largely in the past few years, adding more than a half million dollars worth of property to our city last Summer. We have now a spoke and hub factory, furniture factory, twine factory and a roller mill—all additions of last year. Lexington, for its size and the class of its population, is the most peaceful and quiet city in the Union. Half of its inhabitants are negroes, and are in color from coal black to the extreme shade of brunette. They make very good citizens, and are little addicted to drunkenness, stealing, and the many other vices and crimes found among them in most cities. There are no troubles and disagreements, and only now and then are there any arrests or imprisonments. Whether this state of affairs is due to the efficiency and watchfulness of our police officers, or the good example of the whites, I do not know.

Lexington, like all other cities, has its poor and pauperism, with an inherited desire to beg by its poorer classes, is most lamentable, and during all the cold weather they are numberless. They congregate upon the street corners, in and around the public buildings, and beg you to a standstill. If you have but one sensitive point in your nature, you are bound to "shell out" at the earnest entreaties of a poor man or a poor woman. You are bound to assist these, though you do it with a narrow and contemptuous charity. The principal cause of all this begging and suffering is a lack of thrift and management, and an insubordinate desire to go on excursions and picnics during the time to "make hay," and, though you know this, you are compelled to listen to their professional feelings of woe and distress, and give them a nickle or dime, for fear the refusal may be perilous to the easiness of your conscience.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Bay District Trotting.

At the Bay District Course Saturday there was the usual programme of races. The first race was a purse of $200 for the field that has so often contested the track this Spring, with the conditions varied, so as to give an uncertainty to the result. The starters were: Nighttime, Ed and Moscow to road carts, and Blaine and Twinkle to harness. Speculation on this race was quite brisk, Blaine and Moscow being sold separately in the pools, with the other three bunched in the field. The field containing, as it afterward proved, the best horse in the race, soon became the favorite in the inside betting, and at the start the rate was, field $20, Moscow $15, Blaine $13. In drawing for places Blaine got the inside position, Moscow second, Ed third, Nighttime fourth, and Twinkle outside. In the first heat they all went away except Moscow, who had a commanding lead at the quarter and won without difficulty, although he cast a shoe on the backstretch and hobbled a little in consequence. Blaine finished second, Twinkle third, Nighttime fourth, and Ed last. In the next heat Nighttime got off level and held such advantage over the others that the result could not be in doubt, and the race was finished in straight heats. Mr. Hickok undertook the management of Ed, and did exceedingly well, but it was not in the bay horse to beat the big gray, and he had to be content with a minor share of the money.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, March 7th.—Purse, $200; $110 to first; $70 to second; $20 to third horse.

Nighttime, g g, [road cart]—J. W. Donathan	4	1	1	1
Moscow, ch g, [road cart]—George Baylis	1	3	4	4
Ed, b g, [road cart]—A. T. Jackson	5	4	2	2
Blaine, br g—J. A. Goldsmith	2	2	3	5
Twinkle, b m—M. Walsh	3	5	5	3

Time, 2:35¼, 2:30, 2:32, 2:40.

The second event was a match between Altamont, to wagon, and Sam Lewis, the bay pacer, to harness. It was an in-and-out affair, but made a great deal of sport, albeit it was still unfinished when darkness came on. Altamont had the call in the pools at almost two to one, and in the first heat won in the slow time of 2:40½, the pacer dancing most of the way. In the second heat the trotter was in a break when the word was given, and Lewis went off with a great rush, leading the trotter to the finish in 2:28—a shift in the figures remarkable if nothing else. In the third heat Altamont was again a winner, the time dropping off to 2:33½. J. A. Goldsmith drove the pacer in the fourth heat and by a free use of the whip and much loud shouting landed him under the wire first by a length in 2:29½, when the finish was postponed to Monday afternoon at two o'clock. Betting was spirited on this little affair, and was as variable as the performances of the horses. Before the start it was two to one on Altamont, and after the first heat the odds strengthened to five to one. After the second heat the market opened at two to one on the trotter, but gradually changed to even, a goodly sum of money being staked. After the third heat the sales began at two to one on Altamont, but rose rapidly until they reached four to one. On Monday afternoon the fifth heat was gone after a fashion, Altamont running a great deal and making a devious and crooked trail around the track. The judges decided the race and pools off and left the stand. Their action has been much criticised but from what we saw of the race the great fault of the judges was they did not take the step three beats earlier in the affair.

The pacing mare, Elma, is reported sold to H. M. Levy and M. Hoeflich, of this city, for $5,000. Mr. Schmidt bought her last Fall at the Seale sale for $610, and if the $5,000 story is true he has made a good turn, surely. Yet from what she has shown he sold her cheap.

Arab was sold at auction last week for $2,100, and bought for James McCord. It is reported, however, that Mr. McCord acted for R. F. Morrow and that the horse will go into Mr. Hickok's stable.

The once noted horse, War Jig, foaled 1868, by War Dance, dam Dixie (the dam of Herzog), by imp. Sovereign, was sold a few days since at an auction stable in Cincinnati for $30.

Gilroy, the sire of Grinstead, is now 23 years old, and is doing stud service in Kentucky at $25 the season.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

The National Gun Association.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, of Feb. 16th, gives us the report of the National Gun Association on rules, which it seeks to have in force all over the Union. The idea is good that the same rules should prevail at all matches in America, and several prominent gentlemen wish us to suggest a meeting of delegates from the different clubs in California and others interested in trap shooting to discuss the propriety of California joining the Association. We cannot publish the whole proceedings and rules at once, as given in the *Picayune*, but will do so by installments each succeeding week until finished; then by preserving our paper all trap-shooters and sportsmen generally will be posted on the labors of this important organization, and act intelligently if any steps be taken for the State to join.

"The final meeting of the National Gun Association was held Saturday night at Rhodes' gun store. A number of additional subscribers were reported from Ogden, Utah, Waseca, Minn., and Vicksburg, Miss.

"A number of important resolutions were adopted. Among others it was resolved that residents of Canada is eligible for membership on the same conditions as residents of the United States; that Dr. Rowe, editor of the *American Field*, Mr. C. Reynolds, editor of the *Forest and Stream;* and Mr. Bruce, editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, be elected honorary life members; also that the Association accept the celebrated Bogardus Cup, offered to the National Gun Association, to be shot for as an individual championship cup at all tournaments given by the National Gun Association in the next two years. Conditions: 50 singles, 25 doubles, National Gun Association rules to govern. The winner the greatest number of times during the ensuing two years to keep it permanently.

"It was also resolved to appoint a Committee on Organization, one from each State and Territory, who shall be second Vice-President of the Association. The following committee was appointed:

Maine—Col Farrington, Portland; New Hampshire—Dr. C. H. Gerrish, Exeter; Massachusetts—C. M. Stark, Winchester; Connecticut—C. M. Spencer, Windsor; Rhode Island—E. W. Tinker, Providence; New York—J. Fisher, Buffalo; Pennsylvania—W. H. Bradley, Bradford; New Jersey—Al. Heritage, Jersey City; Delaware—E. Van Cullen, Delaware City; Ohio—Al. Bandle, Cincinnati; Illinois—R. B. Organ, Chicago; Indiana—Ed. Voris, Crawfordsville; Missouri—R. W. Main, Fulton; Michigan—E. S. Holmes, Grand Rapids: Wisconsin—Mr. Phillips, Chippewa Falls; Texas—C. Erichson, Honston; Louisiana—J. K. Renaud, New Orleans; Tennessee—A. Meaders, Nashville; Kentucky—J. Barbour, Louisville; Mississippi—D. N. Hebron, Vicksburg; Arkansas—Geo. Read, Sunnyside; Florida—E. A. Crawford, Tallahassee; Alabama—Judge Randolph, Montgomery; Georgia—Wm. G. Cooper, Savaunah; South Carolina—E. Gibbes, Columbia; North Carolina—J. W. Jordan, Asheville; Virginia—S. R. White, Norfolk, Va.; West Virginia—Capt. West, Parkersburg; Minnesota—W. H. Skinner, Waseca; Nebraska—F. S. Parmelie, Omaha; Kansas—F. A. White, Topeka; California—J. K. Orr, San Francisco; Colorado—Geo. B. Dougan, Leadville; Dakota Territory—Ruhlen, Ellendale; Utah—W. D. Howe, Ogden; New Mexico—J. W. Virgin, San Marcial; Washington, D. C.—W. Wagner; Wyoming Territory—Paul Bergerson, Cheyenne; Iowa—Walter Chambers, Davenport; Maryland—Ed. Colston, Baltimore.

From the Committee (of 21) on Rules, Dr. Russel, of Springfield, Ohio, reported the following rules, which were duly adopted, to take effect from date, with the exception that for the balance of this tournament the ten per cent. from purse rule shall govern:

RULES FOR TRAP SHOOTING.

Rule 1. Referees and Judges—The shooters shall choose two judges, whose duty it shall be to elect a referee. The referee's decision shall only be required in case of the disagreement of the judges, and his decision shall be final. There shall be no appeal from the referee's decision. If, however, the referee does not see the shot, or, from any other cause, is in doubt as to what his decision should be, he shall consult the judges, or such other competent persons as he may select, not being less than two in number, and having no pecuniary or other interest of any kind whatsoever in the referee's decisions, either in regard to bets, stakes or shooting score. This proviso applies equally to the judges.

The referee may allow a contestant another bird in case the latter shall have been interfered with, or may, for any reason satisfactory to the referee, be entitled to it.

Time at Score—Each participant in a shooting match shall hold himself in readiness, and come to the score prepared to shoot when his name is called by the scorer. If he be no longer than three minutes, it shall be discretionary with the referee whether to allow him to shoot or not in the match.

Scoring.—The judges shall each be provided with a red and white flag or guidon. They shall raise the red flag to indicate a broken or killed bird, and they shall raise the white flag to indicate "lost" bird; they shall raise both flags to indicate a "no" bird or an "imperfect bird." The scorer shall promptly repeat his score in a loud tone of voice.

Rule 2. Cartridges—It shall be the duty of the referee to examine cartridges, to ascertain the amount of shot used by each shooter at any time during a tournament, when requested to do so by a contestant.

Rule 3. Traps—Five shall be used, set in an arc of a circle, level with the ground, five yards apart, numbered from left to right; the fourth notch, or a velocity equivalent thereto, shall be used (excepting for trap No. 3, where the third notch shall be used), with the projecting arm of the trap elevated not over 15 degrees.

Rule 4. Traps Nos. 1 and 5 shall throw across the line drawn from the shooter to trap No. 3, the crossing point being not over 25 yards from the shooter; trap No. 2 shall throw left-half quartering; trap No. 4 shall throw right-half quartering; trap No. 3 shall throw straight away.

Rule 5. Double birds shall be thrown from traps Nos. 2 and 3; ties from traps Nos. 3 and 4.

Trap No. 3 shall be set at about fifteen degrees elevation; traps Nos. 2 and 4 at about twenty degrees elevation.

Rule 6. Double birds—1. In case one be a fair bird and the other an imperfect or no bird, he shall shoot at a new pair; both birds must be sprung at once, otherwise they shall be "no birds."

2. A shooter firing both barrels at one bird, in succession, shall be scored lost birds.

3. If both birds are "killed" by the first shot or barrel, they shall be scored "no birds." if by the second barrel they shall be scored first "lost," second "dead."

Rule 7. Ties on single birds shall be thrown from traps No. 1, 3 and 5.

Rule 8. Screens—No screens or netting shall be used; "Back Stops" may be provided for trappers, not to exceed ten yards from the end traps and not to exceed three feet in height.

Rule 9. Broken Birds—No clay pigeons shall be examined for shot marks; birds shall be scored lost unless broken distinctly in the air.

Rule 10. Imperfect or no birds—If a bird be broken by the trap, it shall be optional with the shooter to accept the same; if accepted the result shall be scored.

Birds—The shooter shall be allowed another bird under either of the following contingencies:

1. In single bird shooting, if two or more birds are sprung instead of one, and the shooter does not fire, (but if he fires he shall be scored).

2. If the bird is sprung before, or at any noticeable interval after the shooter calls "pull," and he does not fire at it, (but if he fires the bird shall be scored).

3. If the bird does not fly thirty yards from its trap, passing over a line, (imaginary); at a distance of ten yards from the traps and four feet high, and the shooter does not fire, (but if he fires the bird shall be scored).

4. If in the judgment of the referee the shooter is baulked by accident or otherwise.

5. If the shooter's gun, being properly loaded and cocked, does not go off at any cause whatever, excepting through the fault of the shooter.

Pigeon Shooting.

The season has now commenced in earnest and the matches follow in regular rotation and will soon assume their old weekly form. At present the prospect for a good season is bright, and several tournaments are spoken of already, which lead us to hope for some of the finest shooting ever known in California. So far in our local matches the shooting, except in a few individual cases, has not been up to the standard but several reasons may be assigned for this defect, principally the change from light quail guns to heavier ones, and the character of the birds which, at this time of the year, are mostly old ones, fat, large, strong and full of fly. The young birds will come in by and by and these being easier to kill will increase the scores. So far the attendance at the trap has been good, and as the season advances it will increase.

At Bird's Point.

On Saturday the Alameda County Sportsman's Club had their first shoot for the season at Bird's Point. The day, though warm in the city, was delightful across the water, and added much to the pleasures of the day. The club, in number, is the largest in this vicinity, if not in the State, and containing many thorough sportsmen, always turns out a good delegation at a match and did so on Saturday. By the remissness of some in authority we were left under the impression there would be no match on Saturday and so stated. This mistake, though we were not responsible for it, kept quite a number of spectators away, who would only have been too glad to enjoy the beautiful day out of town. Some of the leading members were unavoidably absent on business, but those who did attend did not permit this to interfere with their pleasure or their scores, and shot for all they were worth. The match was under the usual conditions, 12 birds each, five ground traps, 30 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules, only a judicious handicap prevailed. Those shooting with twelve-bore guns were allowed two yards all round, Brown who had never before shot at the trap was allowed four yards, and Adams, the champion last season, had to toe the 31-yard mark. Thirteen members put in an appearance. A change was made in the character of the prizes. The old medal system was abandoned and a cash value substituted, viz.: $25, $15 and $10 for the three members making the best averages of the season, to be paid in sporting materials. Some adverse comments have been made upon this change, which we think altogether out of order. In the first place, it must be remembered it is the unquestionable right of the club, if acting with a majority of votes, to do as it pleases in the matter of prizes, and to fix their character and their value as it thinks proper or as best suited to the club. In the second place it must be remembered pigeon shooting is an expensive luxury if enjoyed only in moderation, and this cash-value system of prizes at the end of the season will be found very convenient to many. We know several gentlemen in other clubs who are surfeited with medals already won, who seldom now shoot up to their form in medal matches, or perhaps, not at all, until the cash pools come on. The action of the Alameda Club in this matter is quite correct, and quite beyond public comment. It may not sound as dignified as the medal system, but now-a-days we sacrifice the useful to the dignified too much both in our individual and national life. At the worst it is only applying the tournament system to the club system, and there the controversy ends. Mr. Slade's shooting, on Saturday, with his 18 birds straight in match and freeze-out, made him champion of the day and throughout was in very good style. Mr. Mortimer, not so well-known to fame, followed him up all through until the last bird, when the strain on his nerves was too much and he missed like many another good man, and then came Mr. Mayhew, president of the club. These three were the winners. The birds were very good; owing to the smoke lingering after the first shot, the second barrel was of little use. It was a day in which recruits beat the veterans, and for inexperienced men at the trap the shooting of Messrs. Mortimer, Brown and Ghiradelli promised much for the future. This is as we like to see it. The score:

Slade	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Mortimer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Mayhew	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—10
Brown	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Adams	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Bell	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Tuttle	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 9
Havens	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 8
Norton	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 8
Edson	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 6
Ghiradelli	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 7
Goodall	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 7
Pollack	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 6

After the match a freeze-out followed at $2.50 each, with nine entries. This was divided by four with six birds each, Messrs. Slade, Tuttle, Coffin and Adams, owing to the scarceness of birds and the lateness of the hour. The shooting in the freeze-out upon the whole was better than in the match and made a proper closing of a very agreeable day.

At San Bruno.

On Sunday the California Wing-Shooting Club inaugurated the season by a match at San Bruno, the grounds they always patronize in preference to any others. With this club, as with the San Francisco Gun and Alameda Clubs, the shooting, if we except that of Mr. Golcher, Sr., who is by no means thoroughly recovered from his late severe sickness, was very poor, no other member getting into the double figures, and this with such men as Messrs. Robinson, Fay, Pearson, Kerrigan, and others of reputation, is remarkable, if not unprecedented in our annals. A very general sentiment of pleasure was manifested at the veteran Golcher taking first prize. No man in the State kills ten and eleven birds at the trap oftener than he does during the season, but he is always unfortunate in *the one* easy shot, which deprives him of the leading honors of the day. Even on Sunday this perversity of luck pursued him, for he missed an incomer almost on the muzzle of his gun, and another as usual fell dead just out of bounds. The birds, however, he did kill showed excellent shooting, and justified the rank he holds in our community as a sportsman. The birds unquestionably were a clinking lot of flyers, with one or two exceptions, strong, fat, large healthy birds that meant business the moment the click of the trap told them to get away. As with the Alameda Club, at Bird's Point, on Saturday, the wind drove the smoke towards the man, and thus rendered the use of the second barrel difficult, if not impossible. But if it had been different, with such birds we doubt if we should have seen the same number of brilliant, long second-shots, usually made by the members of this distinguished club. In fact they were all "off," and where they spent Saturday night has become an interesting historical question. What birds were killed, with only one or two exceptions, were quarterers or incomers, of which there were vastly more than we ever saw at San Bruno before, yet even some of these were unaccountably missed. The attendance of members was not as large as expected, or as we should like to have seen. Only eight went down on the first train, and when Mr. Fay arrived at 11 o'clock the first match was most over and he shot his string off by himself for eight out of twelve, tying Robinson and beating Slade by two. Whether there is so great a difference in two grounds we do not know—we do not think there is such a difference in any two grounds—yet at Alameda on Saturday Mr. Slade killed eighteen straight, twelve in the prize match, six in the freeze-out afterwards; at San Bruno on Sunday he only killed six. Next to Golcher, Sr., came Tom Pearson and Kerrigan with nine, and many of their birds fell without the promptness and cleanness these gentlemen usually show. In the shoot-off at four, Kerrigan won the second medal by one. The conditions of the match were twelve single birds each, thirty yards rise, eighty yards boundary, California rules, which are very similar to the Hurlingham. This is a slight departure from last year's programme. However, what was wanting in science was made up in good fellowship and we doubt if ever the club had a more congenial meeting. Even when a very bad miss was made those who backed the gun took it good-naturedly, though now and then the lines of the face would lengthen out a little. A few birds were lost on time, and for once in retrieving, Robinson was badly beaten, much to the glee of Pearson, who challenged the bird. Cunningham, of the San Bruno House, sent out a generous lunch, which was promptly attacked on all sides, and he was also very attentive to members of the press, which for ourselves we beg to acknowledge. Cunningham is making some fine improvements about his place which will add much to its appearance. The principal of these is the wire arch which bid welcome to Grant, on Market street, in his great procession here, and which will soon be covered with flowers and creepers. It will form in future the front entrance to the beautiful gardens. Mr. W. L. Eyre acted as judge and referee; Murphy supplied the birds, and the veteran Price superintended the traps. The score:

Golcher, Sr	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—10
Pearson	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9
Kerrigan	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Robinson	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 8
Fay	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 8
Putzman	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 7
Graff	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 7
Slade	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 6
Brand	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 3

The tie on nine between Pearson and Kerrigan for second medal, was shot off at four birds each, when Kerrigan won by one.

Kerrigan.....1 1 1 1—4 | Pearson.....0 1 1 1—3

The club match being finished a sweepstakes followed, 3 birds each, $5 entrance, under the same general conditions which brought six good men to the trap. The money was divided into two prizes, $20 and $10, and Frank Maskey took down the dons with some excellent shooting, beating Robinson and Pearson in the shoot-off at 4 birds by one, a triumph he had a right to feel proud of. The first score:

Robinson.1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8 | Slade....1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—7
Pearson...1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8 | Fay.....1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—6
Maskey...1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8 | Graff.....0 wdn.

The second:

Maskey.....1 1 0 1—3 | Robinson.....0 1 0 1—2
Pearson .....1 0 1 0—2 |

The third:

Pearson.....1 1 1 1—4 | Robinson.....1 0 1 1—3

This closed the club match. There being still a few birds left, Mr. Fay took them for a practice, and gave a remarkably fine exhibition of his skill with the gun. He got up to the weight of his heavier gun and shot with the quickness and accuracy so often seen in his best form. He had the five traps filled all at once three times in succession, and without knowing which was to be sprung upon him, killed thirteen dead out of the fifteen, missing only with his second barrel one of the two escaping by being interfered with by spectators standing in the range of flight, three of whom got pretty well peppered with shot in spite of Mr. Fay's precaution. This little incident should cause Cunningham to have the double gates fastened up during the progress of matches, or

some one may get seriously hurt. The string of birds when Mr. Fay enapped the first barral, and ehot with the eecond, was certainly as neat an exhibition of skill as any man conld giva. We hope Mr. Fay will ba in good form to-morrow week at the tournament open to the State, and then we think, with the aid of Messrs. Robineon, Pearson and the Bassforde, "brother Tucker" will have all he wante to do to get away with eveu second prize.

At the Six-Mile Houee.

The match betweeu-Messrs. Fnncke aud Blankeu for $50 a eide, the second they have had this seeson, came off as enounced at the Six-Mile House on Snuday, and again resulted in favor of Mr. Funke, though again by only one bird. These gentlemen are both good shots, very evenly metched and alwaye make an interesting and attractive contest. We do not at all snppose Blauken will remain satisfied with the preeeut result. According to the agreement of the challenge the match was a mixed one, eight birds, Hurlingham rnlee; eight birds, 21 yerds rise, single barrel; eight donbla birds, 18 yards. Mr. Geo. Bnruett acted es referee. The shooting was quite creditable considering the wind blowing durng the match. The score:

Blanken	30 yards—	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—7
Funke	30 yards—	1	0	1	1	0	1	1—5
Funke	21 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
Blanken	21 yards—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—7

DOUBLE BIRDS.

Funke	18 yards—	2	1	1	1—5
Blanken	18 yards—	2	1	1	2—5

This gives 20 birds for Funke and 19 for Blanken. Try it once more, gentlemen. Wallace only thought of renewiug the fight for the independence of Scotland, when, lying in prison twice defeated, he saw a spider gein its web efter the third attempt. The third attempt in human affairs often mekes quite a chauge.

We desire to keep before the public the great trap tournament at San Bruno, to-morrow week, 22d iust. A number of local celebrities with the gun have already signified their intention of contesting, and these with brother Tucker, ae central figure, ought to make au attractive day's sport. The conditions will be 40 birds each, $50 entrance, Hurlingham rulee, open to the State, with the purse divided into three prizes. It will be a field day without doubt.

Good Field Shooting.

Among the successful field shots of the late season, few have done better than Mr. C. F. Precht, of this city, who is known also as a good shot et the trap. Dnring tbe season he selected Sonoma and Marin counties chiefly for his expaditions, and his diary gives 600 quail aloue. He owns an excellent dog called Frank, avidently a thoroughbred Englieh setter, but his pedigree is not known. In ona day, when the birds were plentifnl, Frank made 74 points, at from one to three birde to the point. Ont of these 60 were made with Mr. Precht, aud 18 with hie companion for the day. At the time Frank was only 7½ months and not thoroughly broken. His nose sagacity and stauuchneee are epoken of as wonderfnll, but he is deficient in retrieving. That, however, will come as a matter of course with education. Can any of our amateur hnnters give us more of theee intereeting and useful records? We shall be glad to have them.

We beg to acknowledge a copy of a work styled The Gun Trial and Field Trial Records of America, published by the *Turf, Field and Farm* office. The contents are full, admirably arranged, bnt in dog lore not qnite accnrate. The work incldee the International Gun Trials; the Ramnlach and other club rules for clay pigeous shooting; Field Trial Winners of America; National Field Trial Clnb Rules and Instructions to Judges; The American Kenuel Club and Rules of the Hurlingham Gun Clnb, England. As a book of reference and authority it is indispensable to gentlemen fond of their gun and dog. Wa presnme a copy can be obtained at the pnblishing office, thongh it is not stated whether the book is for sale or not.

Notes from Los Angelee.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The open eeason haa at laat cloeed. In our section it has paseed very unevautfully, in fact, it haa been ramarkably quiet, both with our club and the lovera of the gun in general. Duck shooting on onr club grounds haa been the pooreet this aeason it haa been for many years, only on one of two occasions good baga having been made. There ara two causes for this, one the lack of water at our grounds, and the other the abundance of it in all the small ponds throughout the conutry from last year's rain, giving the ducks so much feeding ground that tha moment they are disturbed in one locality they are off for another. Onr quail shootiug has been reasonably good when we wonld go the necessary distance from town. And here let me digress to give a point in favor of what I have eo oftea advocated, viz.: the change of datea of the open and cloee seaaona in this section. My last qnail shoot was on the 22d nlt., and from one of the birds killed eggs were taken. I was very aorry for it, for two shoota I had already planueu were undar the circumatancea indefinately postponed. This fully demontrates what I have long claimed, that in thia section at least the seaeon ehould close by the 15th of Febrnary at the lateet. I will here add that I have had several very pleasant quail shoots with Mr. Geo. Ligowsky, the inventor of the clay pigeon, who has been apending a large portion of the Winter with ua. 'Tis a fact, even nnder tha protest of yonr correapondent, "Nimrod." Poor "Nimrod," I pity him, bnt jnst eo loug as gentlemen are allowed the privilege of choosing their own company, I cannot see any remedy for his complaint. Mr. Ligowsky ie a very pleasant gentleman, a genniue aportamau, and a capital shot, and what will interest many of your readera mora he hae with him hie fine pointer Mack, what I believe to he the hest trained and best working dog on tha Coast. In fact I cannot see how a dog could poesibly do more or be more obedient to work and motiou than ia that faithfnl and intelligent dog. When quail lie well he worka with a freedom and a dash that ie graud to behold, while where tha cover is poor and the birds finsh wild he exerciees a cantion that is born, not of instinct, bnt of carefol reasoning. Befora leaving this section Mr. Ligowsky intends giving ua a clay pigeon tourlament under his new mathod of shooting tha clay bird, now being rapidly adopted in the East and known as "field walking." This plan consiste of tha uaa of a half dozen trape or more grouped naar aach other but not in a line, tha shooter instead of standing at the score and with gun in position calling pull, has to walk among the traps and without any signal from him one of the traps is eprung, the bird eailing off (by Mr. Ligowsky's method of throwing) very much like the springing from cover aud flight of a quail. I will here cantion my fellow sportsmen, who think the clay bird too eesily hit, that with Mr. Ligowsky at the trap if their scoree don't contain as many goose eggs as figure ones they can put themselvee down ae pretty good shots. Mr. Ligowsky will visit yonr city on his way home, and we bespeak for him a generous reception by your sportsmen.

I also had the pleasnre of a couple of days duck ehooting with Mr. Holmes, of the Tule Belle Club, and friends, and I trust I will have another before he leaves. Unfortunately we strock a bad day for ducks aud made very small begs, a dieappointment I mnch regretted on account of our guests. As to myself their company amply repeid me for all other failnres. With commendable enterprise a number of onr market hunters and other crack shots inaugurated the commencemeut of the close season on March the 1st, with a claypigeon shoot at the Park, an ect that bespeake an acquiescence in the law of the land, and a growiug love for the pleasnree of the gun *per se* as well as its gain. I nnderstand thet there is some talk by the projectors of the shoot of forming a club and continning the good work eo well begun during the Summer; an enterprise I trust that will be crowned with enccess and receive the co-operation and eucouragement of every trua sportsman in onr county. The shoot was at only five birds in each match, making each total very nnsatisfactory, or I would have sent you the names and scores.

LOS ANGELES, March 4th, 1885. P.

The Neophyte Club held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon, and determined upon having their inaugurel match to-day, at Bird's Point, at 2 P. M. sharp. The following efficers were elected for the ensning year: C. W. Kellogg, President; C. O. Deau, Vice Preeident; Edgar Chaplin, Treasnrer; W. W. Heskell, Secretary. In future the club matches will be held at Bird's Point, on every second Saturday in the month. The prizes will be: First, fine gold pocket match-safe, suitably engraved; eecond, an ordar on the Winchester Arms Repeating Company for a rifle to snit the winner It may be well to remind those going over to take the 12.30 boat or they will get left.

We had prepared for thie week's isene the biography of Mr. Ed Fay. of tha California Wing Clnb, bnt want of space compels us to postpone it until next week. The gentleman has so often distinguished himself with his gun both on the field and at the trap, and has justly so many friende who would resent an abridged sketch, that for our seke as well es his we must do him jnstice, end so bespeak his indulgence.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The attendance was good, but the shooting generally was miscellaneons and for practice. Only in one or two ceees were the scores np to the averege etaudard.

First in importance of official ehooting, and, in fact, the only oue, was the meeting of C and G companiee of the First Infentry, and both for numbere out and scores made they gained high credit. For the second classes many members participated, meking good avereges. The scoree:

First clees—Capt. J. E. Klein, 82; Second class—A. J. Ruddock, 79; Third class—H. U. Jandin, 41; Fourth class—F. J. Beyre, 41. The first two ecores were out of a possible 100; the two latter ont of a poseible 50.

Then followed an impromptn match between a team of six men from Company C, under Klein, and a similar team from Company G, under Mr. Johnston, 200 yards, 10 shote each, no sightere, only that with the exception of Klein all the sharpshooters of Compeny C ehould ba excluded. This match waa for the etceteras which on snch occaeiona are numerons. Company G team won. The scores:

G COMPANY'S TEAM.

Diers	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	5	4—42
Tilden	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4—40
Johnson	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4—40
Pembroker	2	4	3	4	3	5	5	3	3	4—35
Thompson	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	4	2	3—30
Adams	4	3	3	4	0	0	4	3	4	3—28—215

C COMPANY'S TEAM.

Capt. Klein	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—43
Simpson	4	4	4	5	3	0	4	3	4	4—35
Ruddock	4	4	4	3	4	5	0	3	4	4—35
Sherman	5	0	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	5—35
Dierpery	0	4	4	4	3	5	3	3	4	3—33
Sloan	0	4	3	3	5	3	4	3	4	3—32—213

This match will be repeated in two weeka' time. Speaking of this Company the *Alta* says:

"At the next monthly meeting of the two companies there will be a match between two teame of five men each, who have uaver fired a military rifle. The conteats of theee two comnanies are very enjoyable, that of Sunday being no exception, and more fnu to the sqnare foot is seldom packed into a conple of hours than was enjoyed on the ranga."

We fully endorse the above. It ia by these agreeable and spirited meetings that the First and Fifth Infantry go to tha front at the butts. Let tham be adopted by all.

Company C, of Oakland, and the Wolt Tone Guard of the Third Infantry, had large delegatioue ont on Snnday, practicing at the 200 yard range. Both made good scores. They are both to he commended for their spirit.

Our old friend, Major A. J. Klose, Inspector Rifle Practice, Second Brigade, was present, bnt tha score he mada wae away down for him. The reason is ohvioua, there wae no Celery, Beef aud Iron.

The Fifth.

Colouel Ranlett, who again begins to look like his old aelf, took two ten-ahot etrings on Snnday, and made a fair scora:

Colonel Ranlett	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4—38
	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4—44—82

Mr. E. Pierce, Compauy A, Fifth Battalion, ehot two strings at the double distances and made a fine showing. Mr. Pierce is one of the reliables with the rifle:

Pierce	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4—41
	500 yards—	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—44—85
	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—44
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4—46—90

C. F. Waltham, though recently sick also made a good ecore at the double distances:

Waltham	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	5—42
	500 yards—	4	5	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	4—40—82

Mr. L. Barriere, one of the noted men of Company E, First Infantry, was out with a new Sharp's Burchardt. Heretofore he has nsed a Springfield reguletion gun. Sunday was h first use of the new gun, end his scores show what we ma expect by and by:

Barrere	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	3	4	5—43
		4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—42
	500 yards—	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—45
		5	4	5	5	5					—24

At Sheutzen Park, Alameda.

The San Francisco Indepeudent Rifles, Captein Geo. Cantns, held their regular medel match at the Alameda Park, on Sunday. The winners were: First medal, H. Tonnemacher, 39; second medal, Sergeant O. Huber, 39; third medal, Lieut. J. Kuhlke, 39.

Afterwards the members and gueste shot for soda weter and trimmiugs. Major Klosa left Shell Mound to enjoy the fun here, and came out at the head:

A. F. Klose	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	5—44
H. Tonnemacher	5	5	5	3	4	4	3	3	4	5—41
G. Marcus	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3—40
O. Huber	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—39
J. Kuhlke	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	4	4	4—39
T. Stande	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	2—35
Geo. Cantns	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	2—35
F. Krohne	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	3—34
R. Paul	4	3	4	2	3	4	4	3	3	4—34
J. Von Glahn	4	4	2	4	4	3	3	4	4	—32

Lillian Smith will attend Schnetzen Park to-morrow at the California Schuetzen Clnb tournament and shoot at the 200-yard range. Thosa who hava not seen this female prodigy with the rifle shoot should be present. Her ecore at the 200-yard renge will ba a matter of great intereet. We will bet Jacoby a cigar she beats him at that range. Is it a go, Philo? Fred Kuhnle, of Petaluma, will also be present. We guess we will all have to be there.

C. C. Rholffs won Sunday week the first class prize for the third time in enccession, and is therefore entitled to eelect a prize of the value of $25. We welcome him now as a comrade in the champion class.

Capt. Klein is going for a few weeks stay at Petalnma, and dnring his visit, proposes to meet Lieut. Kuhnle at the target. We predict he will get well beaten.

The Police team follow np their practice, at Shell Mound with good resnlts. Captain Douglass, however, prefers to keep the scores private. If he does not let us hava them we will let ont that "dark cell racket" right away. We have to get even with him.

To-morrow the California Schuetzen Club will hold a grand shooting festival and family picnic at Schnetzen Park, Alameda. There will be thirty prizes at the pnblic target, ranging from $25 down to $1.50, and fifty valuable prizes at the honorary target of silverware and jewelry. This will be an enjoyable time.

At the monthly ehooting of the Swiss Rifle Club, of San Francisco, the following scoree were made: First prize, P. Elvoce; second prize, R. Hauser; third prize, J. Leemann; fourth prize, T. Wetzel; fifth prize, A. Mona; sixth prize, M. Stuber; seventh prize, J. Bachman; eighth prize, J. Rohrbach.

It is generally reported that Miss Lillian Smith will soon visit San Jose to arrange a match with Mr. Frank Coykendell, the rifle expert of the local gun club. If the match maturee, we advise Mr. C to do some tall practicing before hand.

A New Rifle Sight.

Some weeks ago we gave the philosophic ideas of a rifleman to improve the failing sight of men who are advanced in life, yet love still to shoot. This week we give a synopsis of an invention of Mr. Chas. Slotterbek, of Lekeport, in this State, which is well worth the consideration of those for whose aid it is inteuded. It is scarcely possibla to give a correct idea of the principle contended for without a cut of the spectacles to be used while shooting, but any man of ordinary intelligence will gain a good idea of their value from Mr. Slotterbek's description. The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will soon contain a cut which will show the advantage of the invention fully.

"This invention is especially useful as an aid to persons whose eye-sight has become defective, and acts as a collimator in enabling them to taka sight either in shooting a gun or in the use of surveying-instruments, or for other similar purposes.

"A A are the glasses of a pair of spectacles or ordiuary eye-glasses, which may be united or fixed by any of tha usual methods. At ona angle, prefarably tha interior and upper side of one of the glasses, I cnt away a portion and insert an opaqua diaphragm, B; or the glass itself may be made opaque for a portion at thia point, aa ahowu. Through thie opaque diaphragm a amall hole, C, is made, which is not covered with glass or any other substance. By making this opaque portion at one side of the glasa, the glasses may be used for all ordiuary pnrposes without any interference; but whan the waarer wiehea to use the rifle it will be found that when the rifle is hronght to tha shonlder and the head in tha proper position to look through the sights, the hole C through the opaque diaphragm B will ba in the proper line of collimation with the sights without in any wise straining the eye or placing the head in an unnatural position. The advantage of thia device ia that it cnts off all the diffused light and permits only a direct ray to enter, thua enabling the operator to draw an accurata line of collimatiou through the eights of an ordinary rifla, even although he may suffar from the defective convexit of the eye. It corrects tha parallax and diffraction occaeioned by the ordinary open eight or globes in commou usa, and aide in eecuring an accurate aim. As before atated it leaves the view unimpeded when its nae is not necessary, so that a perecu naing glasses will nse them in the ordinary manner without any interference by tha opaque portion. Th poeition of tha collimator in the orbit of the apectacle-glass is eoch that the foramen is in collimation with the axia of vieion when the head of tha operator is brought into the position reqoired for taking aim through the sights of a gun or rifle.

"Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secora by Letters Patent, is—

"An improvement in spectacles or eye-glasses, consisting of the perforated opaque diaphragm fixed at one side of the le substantially as herein described."

Busy Days at Sacramento.

The fine mornings which Sacramento has been favored with for the past month, has had a tendency to bring out at an early hour the numerous trotters and runners now quartered at Agricultural Park, which is recognised as one of the safest as well as fastest tracks on the Coast, and while it is a little early for the trotters to receive much fast work, occasionally one is given his head through the stretch, which causes the boys to commence speculating as to probable chances of improvement, accidents, etc. One of the most noted trotters is the bay gelding, Adair, six years, by the mighty Electioneer, who, by being on the wheel of Guy Wilkes in the third heat in 2:19½, showed an ability to somewhat lower his record of 2:21. He has Wintered well, and comes out in fine form and finish, and if he fails to knock four seconds off his present record, he will fail to accomplish that which his many admirers believe to be within the limit of his capacity. He is being handled by Wilber F. Smith, than whom no finer gentleman or more careful horseman can be found in any country. Wilber also has in his string the black gelding, Thapsin, by Berlin, five years, with record of 2:28 made last year at Marysville, on a day when the heat was so intense (110 in the shade) that wilted shirt colors and oily butter were "all the go," when brandy smashes failed to invigorate, or claret punches to cool. That third heat in :28 seemed to have "cooked him," for he was not himself down the line afterwards. However he is all right now, a little high but strong and resolute, and will be heard from in the circuit this Summer. Pansy, black filly, four years, full sister to Thapsin, three-year-old record of 2:36½, is undoubtedly the pet of the stable. If the secret of perpetual motion has ever been discovered, Pansy is entitled to a patent for being the original discoverer. Wilber doesn't say much, but if she fails to cause some of the boys to "walk to town," the anticipations of those who know her best will not have been realized. Alhorack, aged, also by Berlin, and in Wilber's stable, but usually driven by his brother Floyd, has a fine way of going and is very liable to cause some guessing to be done before the season is over.

Bay Frank, the Sacramento wonder, is taking his exercise in a one acre lot with alfalfa up to his knees. Whether he will be worked the coming season is a conundrum which I am unable to solve. Jimmie Sullivan has Belle Spencer and a couple of youngsters. Belle is looking fine but has had no fast work as yet. Jim Lyndon is in charge of W. B. Todhunter's string, consisting of Nevada (pacer), Huntress, and two young stallions recently bought by Mr. T., Kentucky bred fellows, being sired by Mambrino Patchen and Administrator, respectively. Nevada is working along very smoothly, being able to do up a mile in :30 with the greatest of ease. When he gets over stepping on a "pumpkin seed" every quarter, he will be dangerous in his class. The Mambrino Patchen stallion is much admired on account of his breeding and fine way of going, and as he can step along about a :30 clip now, it is only a question of time when he will be able to "add another" to the list of his great sire, so recently deceased.

Worth Ober has several youngsters and a couple of pacers, one of which, Patti, he thinks will be able to sing the boys a song this Fall, more sweet than those sung by the great *Diva* who is now charming the people of your city. Dr. Hicks is driving a large number of yearlings, also Bright Eyes, (pacer), two years, by Sterling, and two or three others of various ages. Bright Eyes is without doubt the very fastest two-year-old in America. As a yearling he paced a half-mile over this track in 1:13, while upon another occasion he went a quarter in 34 seconds, and if a 2:16 clip for a yearling is not sufficient to justify the belief that Bright Eyes is the coming pacer of the world, (Johnston thrown in), then I may be considered a little "off my nut," as regards the coming pacer. A new errival is Manon Pat, with Geo, Hearst's string, mostly three-year-olds. They are fine lookers, and by their breeding should be trotters, but as they have not been shown up any yet I am unable to locate any of them as to their merit in that respect. S. K. Trefry, the former owner of Bay Frank, has several horses, most of which are fine lookers, and threatened with speed, especially the bay colt Apex, three years, by Prompter, who is rapid, while his way of going is perfection itself. Pete Williams has in his stable five head, Col. Hawkins being foremost from a speed standpoint. That he is a fast and game little trotter, no one who saw him in his races last year will dispute. He was in hot company all the way through last year, in fact, out-classed, but if he don't make some of them throw up the sponge in the fourth round "Marquis of Queensbury," the coming season, I shall imagine myself entitled to honorary membership in the Sazarac Club, of Nevada, for having predicted the same. Pete also has a two-year-old filly, by Echo, which moves along very smoothly, and whom age will undoubtedly develop into a trotter. A Montana bred stallion, a beauty to look at, can show a :50 clip with perfect ease, and that too with but a few weeks' handling. Last, but by no means least, is Goldnut, by Nutwood, "a princely son of a royal sire," a sire who as doing service for the general public never had an equal on the Pacific Coast. Goldnut is a beautiful golden chestnut horse, five years old, 15.3 in height, and weighs about eleven hundred pounds. At a slow jog he has a most grand and lofty appearance, while at speed his way of going would indeed charm any lover of the trotting horse, and when collared for a brush, if he don't represent a large-sized family edition of a steam engine, then the writer never saw or heard of one. His record of 2:50 was made here last Spring, but it is far away from the limit of his capacity. If he fails to perpetuate the name of his mighty sire he will fall short of accomplishing that which it is believed he has the ability to put forth. P. Tietjens has a stable of three green ones, all side-wheelers, the brown gelding Selim being the most promising. It is well to remember him, for should he be entered in some of the second class pacing races, some of your readers may want an introduction to him before the race is over. Mr. Tryon has three in command, side-wheelers, all of them; two of them, Shaker and Prince, are well known to all turfites on the Coast as they have "how'ed it down" and thrown the boys down on several occasions. They are both looking fine and will be seen down the line during the season. The other one in Mr. Tryon's stable is a chestnut filly, four years, and promising for amount of work she has had. James H. is receiving his exercise by James H. Brown, owner. He is looking remarkably well, feels like an East Park fighting cock, and should nothing go wrong with him will be "hat rags" this season. John Denman, better known as Jersey Jack, has Happy Jim, four years, by Brigadier. He imitates a trotter very much, has a record of :34½, I think, and will cause Jim McDonald to smile when he goes to the front at the knowledge of his being by his horse. A Mr. Cox is working a nice looking bay colt that I understand is scarcely yet broken, but which shows a ready adaptation to the trotting gait. He is said to be by Nutwood, and as his way of going is an easy one he ought to make a good one.

Speaking of this man Cox, I am told that he has been imposed upon by a person whose avocation would lead one to suppose him not guilty of such an act. It happened as follows:

One afternoon last week as the boys were congregated in front of the saloon talking horse, a smoothly shaven gentleman—an entire stranger—walked in through the gate and took a chair in the crowd. After listening attentively to the various arguments concerning the horse, blood lines, trotting families, how to develop youngsters, etc., which Cox took part in, the stranger got up, tapped Cox on the shoulder and they walked around the corner, where he presented his card, Rev. Edgar O. Younglove, pastor Congregational Church, Shingle Springs, Cala. Says the deacon, "I was much interested in your argument on trotters, and as I take it you know something about a horse, want to ask you some questions and perhaps confide to you a secret. I have a horse coming eight years old, that can pull a wagon so fast that I am afraid to ride behind him; in fact he can just naturally fly on a trot. I have driven him to a spring wagon a half a mile on the Shingle Springs grade in exactly 1:14, and I candidly believed he would learn to trot in about 2:13. Our people are about to build a track and give a Summer meeting and I would like to have him worked a little, just enough to come up there and win every race they give. But you see it will not do for me to have anything to do with it personally, for my good people would not approve of such conduct. Now you see how I am fixed and if you can suggest how the thing can be managed, and my name not mentioned, why I am in for it." "Oh!" says Cox, "I can fix that all right, I will enter him in my name. In fact, claim I own him, and then you see your people will not even suspicion you, because they will not know anything about your connection with it." "That will be fine," says the preacher. "a good scheme. But will it work, and will we succeed?" "Will we?" says Cox, "well I should stare to death! You bet it will: you do the praying and I will do the singing. You can ante and I will pass the buck. But where is the horse?" "Just around you corner," said the Rev. "I left him out there so no one would mistrust my business, as I wouldn't have this thing get out on me for the whole of Placer county."

By this time the corner was reached, where stood a nicely-formed, brown horse, about 15.2, a little low in flesh, which was accounted for by his having had plenty of hard road work, and consequently was in condition to go right along with fast work, which, of course, must not be seen by anybody for fear of giving the whole thing away.

"Work him slyly," says the deacon, "and not let anybody see him when you indulge him in one of his bursts of speed." "All right," says C., and to the stable went the horse, while Younglove was off for home to await further developments. They were soon developed. The next day Cox, in his desire to find out something about his wonder, thought he would let him go along a little ways, about a :40 gait, just to see how he handled himself, and find out what kind of boots, if any, he required, how to shoe him, etc., and in order to keep the boys usually congregated in front of the stand from catching him, started him up at the three-quarter pole to go an eighth, pulling up at the seven-eighths pole. A watch, held by a gentleman who at the time was jogging up the backstretch, registered the eighth as being trotted in :41 secs., or at the rate of a mile in 5:28, stepping three hundred and ninety-seven times in ten seconds, and trying to leave his feet nine times while covering the distance. It was thought to be too good a joke to keep, and the timer gave it away—the horse has also gone away. Cox says the next preacher that applies to him to have a horse worked must be able to present a certificate as to truth and veracity, and while he says some preachers may get to heaven he thinks if ever Elder Younglove enters that celestial palace it will not be by the main entrance, but that it will be gained only by skulking around through the woodshed, making his entrance by the back kitchen door, perfectly content to occupy a chamber in the garret and sleep with the Chinese cook. Ches. Schlutins is working a four-year-old filly, by Buccaneer, belonging to Levit Todhunter, also bay colt, four years, by Brigadier, both of which are doing finely, and able to show a :40 gait any day. What a pity that Dan Dennison should have lost his voice! He could once be heard seven miles, while now his voice is audible scarcely more than three. Dan is here with a string of green ones from Oregon, two of which are Knox-bred, I believe, and very promising, but the slick one is Apple Jack, a very unpretentious sort of a fellow; but if he should be entered here at Turf Club meeting the boys need have no fear of getting too full of "Apple Jack," for I apprehend it will cause no swelled heads in the morning, but rather swelled purses.

Among the runners, the stable controlled by M. M. Allen is the strongest in point of numbers. It consists of Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster; Prince of Norfolk, 4 years, by Norfolk; Alta, 3 years, by Norfolk; Ed Corrigan, 2 years, by Hooker; Minuet, 2 years, by Norfolk; Ingleside, 2 years, by Norfolk; King of Norfolk, 2 years, by Norfolk, full brother to the Prince, and Gaston, 2 years, by Norfolk, all of which, I believe, have engagements at the Blood Horse Spring Meeting. Duffy is somewhat higher in flesh than he was last Fall, but as his preliminary airings through the stretch and occasionally around the ring have extended well back into the Winter months, what is on him is hard and there to stay. He is taking his work with an apparent relish, the faster he runs and the farther he goes seeming best to suit him. The jock that pilots the steed who shows him his heels in his two-mile heat race on April 11th will not be astride of a mule. Prince of Norfolk has Wintered nicely, looks strong, and in the pink of condition, and the manner in which he galloped away from his companions last Fall at the Blood Horse Meeting in five eighths dash, warrants the assertion that many will be glad to have made his acquaintance before the season is over.

Alta has improved much in form from his two-year-old appearance last Fall, there being a perceptible change in his general make up, he having filled out and rounded up until he presents to-day the ideal picture of a great racehorse. That such be is no one who knows him doubts, and if his mile in :42½ as a two-year-old, with weight up, is any criterion to go by he will not disappoint his friends in his coming engagements by "driving in the field." The balance of the string are all two-year-olds, none of which have ever faced a starter. Consequently the joy produced by being first at the wire or the sting of defeat when beaten "way off" is not to be placed to the debtor or creditor of their account, respectively. They are a merry band of two-year-olds of high form and finish, exceedingly well developed for colts of their age, especially Ed Corrigan, being a big, slashing looking fellow of the Jim Renwick style of going, but as they will probably all make their bow to the public at the Oakland Meeting, I leave them without comment as to their respective merits to win, expressing an opinion, however, that they will be more familiarly known to the audience when the curtain shall have fallen at the close of some of the acts.

Speaking of Allen, it seems that the bad luck which had hold of him last year, released its grip for a short time only, as it has again taken hold of him with renewed energy, a personal hold so to speak, for he has been confined to his bed for nearly two weeks, suffering at times most excruciating pains, and unable to change his position in bed without assistance. I am not advised as to the name given the disease, but as it is confined to the lower back and abdominal regions, may, I presume, be called spinal affection and inflammation of the kidneys. But Matt is an astute horseman, a keen observer, and by having his horses led out in front of his window, and helped to raise up in bed so they could be seen, he has been able to observe their apparent condition and thereby dictate as to the work to be given them, which dictation has been carried out by his assistant in such a manner as to produce no particular change from good to bad, and as his condition is somewhat improved, it is to be hoped he will be able to personally superintend the putting on of the feather edge previous to their departure to fill engagements, commencing March 27th.

That very affable gentleman and reliable trainer, Matt Storns, has four head in his stable, consisting of Jimmie Loug, 3 years, by Shannon, a recent purchase from Palo Alto, a large raugy looking gelding, with an easy way of going, one of the kind that rates right along at an even pace, without any apparent exertion. It will require good company to show him their plates. Prescilla, 3 years, by Thad Stevens, is a good looking filly and will undoubtedly render a good account of herself. Catalina, 2 years, by Wheatly, if not first at the wire, I venture say will not be the last one away when the flag falls. Belle of the Lake, 3 years, by Wheatly, is a very handsome filly, with more real strength and substance according to her height, than any racer of her age on the track. She was slightly amiss last year, but is now in fine form. The three-year-old that "throws her down" will suffer no disgrace by having been in her company.

Jas. Garland, Big Jim, has Forest King and Beaconsfield. King takes his medicine without a growl, and although he sometimes gets a sour streak on while waiting for the flag to fall, he is a bad horse to leave ont when one is trying to guess a winner. The "Prime Minister," Beaconsfield, is a grand looking racehorse this Spring, and occasionally takes a look at some of his competitors as much as to say, "Won't I 'coon you up' when I meet you down below?" His friends are very liable to ride to town in a hack after his race in preference to going in on the street cars.

Wm. Murry has quite a large stable of horses, among the most prominent of which are Estill and Bryant W. With weight for age and an additional five pound penalty, Estill lapped Alta out in a mile dash in 1:42½ last Fall. That established his reputation as a first-class colt, and as he has grown much during his vacation, now presents himself as a fine specimen of a racehorse. I am unable to say much about Bryant W., as Murry is such a slick worker that the boys are unable to get on to him, but if the outsiders are not made to believe that they have been charged with some of O'Donovan Rossa's dynamite, I shall fall short of guessing correctly.

Frank De Peyster has that fast and game little "wind-splitter," Philip S., 4 yrs., by Leinster; also a couple of two-year-olds by Joe Hooker. Phil. showed himself to be a first-class race horse last year, especially in his race at the Bay District, where he was first at the wire in a mile and a quarter dash, in the very fast time of 2:08¾. 'Tis well-known that by his performances quite a number of straw hats were worn all Winter, and if he should create a demand for linen dusters in place of overcoats the coming Winter, I shall not be surprised. The two-year-olds have had but little work and will probably not be seen in public until the Fall meeting, when they will be able to give an account of their tuition.

Jim Browne has a string of four, among which is Frank Rhoads, aged, by Leinster, who done up a strong field at Oakland three years since in a mile and a quarter dash in 2:11. He went a little wrong the following year, and was not worked any last season, I believe, but he now appears all right, and I predict that the one that heads him in his class will not be in demand to head a funeral procession, unless the same shall have been engaged to head off a corpse forwarded by the lightning express. The balance of Browne's stable are untried youngsters, and as they will put in an appearance somewhere during the season I leave them to establish by their performance in public the right to a claim of superiority.

Geo. Howson, the only professional rider and trainer combined, now here, is working a string of four, among the most notable of which are Jim Douglas and Ichi Ban. Douglas needs no introduction to the many readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, he having appeared before the public so many times and performed so grandly as to be familiar to most habitues of the turf. To my eye he never looked so well in his life, and as he has had plenty of good strong work, you may depend upon his being "hot corn" at the Spring meeting. Ichi Ban, three years, by Hooker, has grown into a slashing looking racehorse. In filling his engagements at the Blood Horse Meeting an opportunity will present itself for him to show to the public whether he can again go to the front in good company. The old veteran Joe Howell has just arrived from Oregon, and is in Howson's stable. I have not seen him, but he is reported to be as colt-like as ever. Many a man has been made to "howl," because he did not know Joe Howell. I guess it is about time for me to "howl" enough. Adieu. OBSERVER.

SACRAMENTO, March 12th.

England has two hundred jockeys who make incomes varying from fifteen to thirty thousand dollars each per annum by the practice of their profession. Jockeys in that country are required to serve on apprenticeship, the terms and conditions of which are perhaps more rigid than those in force in any other trade or occupation. In selecting suitable boys for the business the trainer looks upon the size of the subject as perhaps the most important consideration. Stunted boys of twelve or thirteen years of age, long in the leg, but short in the body, thin and wiry, are the most sought after. Probably three-fourths of the jockeys riding in England today come from "horsey" families. Either their fathers have been jockeys before them, or perhaps stud-groome or lads who never became sufficiently proficient in the art of riding to enter the higher branch of their profession.

The sales of young thoroughbred horses in England were more satisfactory last year than for several years past.

Philadelphia has five good race tracks, and yet has not very much of a reputation as a racing city.

DEAR SIR: I am now prepared to say what I think of the Perfection Driving Bit. I think it is the champion bit, and my mare has tested it as not one in a thousand would. She tried every possible way to beat it, but now she is as straight a line driver as any mare I ever saw. To sum up, I will say that if I could not get another I would not take $50 for my one bit. Please send a bit to the enclosed address.

Yours truly, JOHN GORDINER, Waupaca, Wis.

McDaniel and Springbok.

The recent death of Col. McDaniel, whose figure has been a familiar one on the running turf for the last quarter of a century, and the fact that one of his old-time racers, Springbok, is well up in the list of the winning sires of 1884, makes an anecdote concerning the two *apropos*. It is told by "Vigilant," in the *Spirit of the Times*, as follows:

Springbok's five-year-old career was not less glorious than his career at four. No horse in all our recollection seemed to improve more with age, both in looks and in ability to perform. When he came out that Spring he was the highest type of the thoroughbred ever stripped on this continent. The old objection of his legginess no longer existed; he had let down and filled in. But he had developed a bad temper. His temper had never been the sweetest, but the races with Bowling, in 1873, had completely soured it, and, as early as the Spring of 1874, he had begun to "raise the devil," as Col. McDaniel solemnly announced. Jimmy Rowe had got to dislike the horse, and McCabe and Walter Clark had no special fondness for him. Nobody cared to ride him until, at last, in despair, Col. McDaniel had sought out George Barbee.

"Barbee," snapped the old Colonel, "they all say you can punish a horse?"

"Yes, if he needs it," answered the jockey, unable to see the point.

"Well, I want you to ride this big cuss of ours; he's got all these boys of mine scared. I'm the only one he's afraid of," and here the Colonel made a pass with the old hickory stick which never left his hand.

"I guess I can handle him," replied Barbee.

"Well, see that you do. Don't be afraid to use your whip, and if he cuts up any of his infernal deviltry, cut him in two."

Barbee promised he would, and he kept his word. The horse showed fight at once. Barbee did everything before he resorted to harsh means, but finding no other would answer, "the pocket Hercules" brought down his whip with a force that no other jockey in the profession can master, and it won the day, for Springbok was mastered. He never forgot the lesson, but when the colors were not up he was quite as bad, and seemed to know the difference, and held his stable-boys in great contempt. His preparation of the Spring of 1875 was quite a circus, with the old Colonel as ringmaster, and "Ah, you infernal rascal—you d——d cut-throat," and other choice expletives, accompanied by liberal applications from the "big stick," helped to make up the regular morning's entertainment. The Colonel always flattered himself on his ability to master the big chestnut. "I'm the only one he'll mind," he exclaimed one day to a party of gentlemen, as he marched, stick in hand, into the box, when the horse came for him, open mouthed, and the Colonel was forced to make a "Chifney rush" for the door, and never could forgive his auditors for enjoying the fun of the situation.

Our Australian Letter.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: An extended tour in the country kept me from town until yesterday, too late for me to send you a full contribution of sporting and other matters by this mail. I hope to do so next time, however. A very large stock sale was held a few days ago, the seventh annual sale of Mr. Andrew Town. The prices for blood yearlings were very good; they realized an average of £237, forty-six head being sold. The highest price, 1,550 guineas, was paid by Mr. A. F. Smart for a brown colt, by Maribyrnong, out of The Fawn, by The Premier. This colt is a full brother to two Maribyrnong plate winners; besides this his two elder brothers won a Derby and a Leger and the Australian Cup, while another brother won the Hawkesbury Guineas. None of a very numerous family have sold for less than 1,000 guineas, so that the mare has been a veritable gold mine to her owner, Mr. A. Town, who is the leviathan breeder of the Southern Hemisphere, his stud approaching in number to that of your Governor Stanford, whose place I had the pleasure of visiting when in your city in 1883.

We have an eleven of English professional cricketers here just now. They have been wonderfully successful and managed to pull off (or draw) every match played. Through some objectionable tactics on the part of the Australian eleven (just returned from England) in wishing to obtain more than a fair allowance of the gate money plunder, they have never met our full strength. When they do it will be a very close match, so we anticipate, as this is by far the strongest team that has ever landed here, and good judges predict a victory for them. We are not often troubled with railway accidents, but this week will be memorable for the hideous one which occurred on the main line from Melbourne to Sydney. During the day and night a fall of six inches of rain occurred and the culverts could not carry off the overflow. The result was that a large gap was washed through the line, and the up-train plunged into it about 11 o'clock at night. The water was rushing over the care and up to the present it has not been ascertained how many lives were lost—eight persons have died, many are terribly mangled and many missing. It was a night of horror not easily forgotten by those who went through it.

The drought seems to have broken up all through the country. It is the most severe we have had for years. On every side immense losses in cattle and sheep are reported. In one case 70,000 cattle are said to have died out of 100,000 head, and another owner lost 200,000 sheep out of about 220,000. Hoping you have had better luck up your side,

Yours faithfully, ANTIPODES.

SYDNEY, Jan. 29th, 1885.

A Case of "Poor Dog Tray."

The *Turf, Field and Farm* speaking of the prospect of legal prohibition of pool-selling, at Coney Island, this season, says:

Last Spring the Supreme Court Judges expressed the opinion in a conference that justice required that the law against pool-selling and book-making should be enforced with as much rigor in Kings as in Westchester county, and it was understood at the time that District Attorney Ridgway would be industrious in the prosecution of offenders at Sheepshead Bay and Brighton Beach. But the Summer went by without any serious interruption or wager transactions. The judges were not called upon to act. Thousands of dollars changed hands, and hundreds of the market-men, saloon-keepers and tradesmen of Brooklyn virtually neglected their business to spend months in watching the horses at Brighton Beach. Facilities were even offered to women to speculate, and the daily spectacle of scores of hungry-eyed gamblers in skirts and bangs doing the plunging act was the reverse of elevating. The Winter, we are told, by the well-informed, has been a hard one on many of those who went down to the seashore, not to find rest in the waves, but to follow the book and pool fluctuations, risking a little each day in the hope of landing a big stake. Families have felt the pinch, and a sentiment of opposition to further excesses in the way of betting on horses has taken root and is being industriously cultivated by a faction behind Anthony Comstock. The pressure which is being brought to bear on the District Attorney is so strong that he is compelled to interfere. He dreads impeachment. Unless a determined move is made in Albany for the modification of the pool law, or a compromise is effected at home, the book-makers and professional betting men will find the road as hard to travel in Kings as they have found it in Westchester. If the judges lean in the same way that they did in the conference of one year ago, injunctions will not prove an ark of safety. The dangerous reaction is due to a plethora of racing on the beach, much of this racing being for pools and pools alone. The Coney Island Jockey Club has a magnificent property, and if the money-changers are driven from the pavilion on its course, the consequences, it is feared, will be serious. The earnest need is co-operation on the part of all the tracks of the State for a law which can be enforced with impartiality in every county. It depends upon the mood of the local authorities whether the present betting act shall be treated as dead or alive. This is a serious objection to it, and it should not be difficult with united action to persuade the Legislature to give us a more liberal measure—to so modify the law as to secure its general enforcement. The other remedy is in the hands of the clubs themselves. They should establish a central authority for the regulation of meetings and the advancement of discipline. When it is demonstrated that the policy of an individual association is bringing the turf into disrepute, is arraying against it the major and influential portion of the community, the central club or authority, acting for the general good, should have the power to compel a change. The racing interest has developed so rapidly in the last few years that confederate action has become almost a necessity.

The Dark Side of Racing.

The London *Truth* of February 5th, in an article on the ups and downs of racing and breeding, comments on some of the recent failures:

"One of the splendid failures of last season was Ben Venus, by Plebian—Katrine, which cost 500 guineas as a yearling, and his owner recklessly entered him in fifty-three stakes, of which the forfeits will make a hole in £1,000. He did not win a sou. Dandi Dinmont, by Silvio, was in nearly forty stakes and won nothing. But a worse speculation is Abbey Craig, by Sterling—Marie Stewart, for whom thirty-eight heavy engagements were made, but she proved worthless for racing, and, having been sold to Lord Falmouth for 400 guineas, is now in the Merewortb stud. Mr. Crawford was dreadfully unlucky with his crack mares, and the tragedy of Marie Stewart has been several times repeated. She cost 5,000 guineas, won the Brighton Cup (beating Louis Victoria) and then went to the stud. She has always been sent to 100-guinea sires, but I believe the wretched Abbey Craig is the first thing she has bred. Fraulien and Pilgrimage cost some 8,000 guineas, and neither so far as I remember, have yet bred a winner. By these three mares Mr. Crawford and the Duchess of Montrose must be out of pocket at least £20,000. Devotion, the gold mine of this stud, cost only about £300 as a yearling, won a number of races when in training, and produced a flyer almost every year she has been in the stud. Lady Masham (dam of Peter) and Lady Sefton (dam of Sefton) cost nearly 4,000 guineas at the sale of the Glasgow stud in 1878, but I cannot remember that either has since bred anything that could race. Lord Molyneux's brother to Sefton had thirty engagements last year and won nothing. Pepper and Salt, by The Rake, was entered in forty-eight stakes, and started ten times without winning. The 520-guinea sister to Hanteur was in forty races and won nothing, while Mr. Bowes had three animals of his own breeding in more than 120 stakes, with the same dismal record.

"The complete and ignominious collapse of Lord Falmouth's grandly bred and highly praised two-year-olds was almost grotesque. The 4,000-guinea Louisbourg has never started. The 3,200-guinea Armida ran once and was beaten. The 2,500-guinea Cocoanut ran twice, and she was beaten on both occasions. The 2,200-guinea Esther Faa has never yet started, nor has the 1,150-guinea Jael, nor the 800-guinea Vivacity. Indeed, of the twelve heavily engaged two-year-olds, for which the average was 1,430 guineas, only one has yet been a winner—the 500-guinea Lady Chatelaine, who started six times and won a selling plate of £147. The whole story of this sale and its tragical results to the feverishly eager purchasers is both melancholy and ludicrous, though at the same time full of instruction."

Foals.

At Santa Anita. Property of E. J. Baldwin, Esq.

March 5th, bay filly, by Rutherford, dam Maggie Emerson, by Baywood, from Lag, by Loadstone.

March 5th, bay filly (dead), by Grinstead, dam Grey Annie, by Rutherford, from Ophir, by Baywood.

March 8th, bay filly, small star, right hind heel white, by Grinstead, dam Clara D., by imp. Glanelg, from The Nun, by Lexington.

The following foals for 1885, at Santa Anita, have been heretofore given without the sires, and are republished as a corrected record.

Feb. 19th, bay filly, strip in face, both hind feet white to pasterns, by Rutherford, dam Experiment, by Monarchist, from Cornflower, by Virgil.

Feb. 26th, chestnut colt, by Rutherford, dam Ophir, by Baywood, from Lag, by Loadstone.

At Palo Alto Stock Farm. Property of Hon. L. Stanford.

THOROUGHBREDS.

March 4th, chestnut filly, by Shannon, dam Fostress, by Foster, from Planetia, by Planet.

TROTTERS.

March 4th, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Lilly, by Electioneer, from Lillian, by Lodi.

March 4th, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Lilly B., by Homer, from Maggie Lee, by Blackwood.

March 4th, bay filly, by Fallis, dam Lizzie, by Wildidle, from Lizzie Miller, by Fred Low.

March 6th, brown filly, by Electioneer, dam Lizzie Collins, by Stansifer's Woful; second dam, by Berthune.

March 7th, brown colt, by Clay, dam Beatrice, by Wildidle, from Bettie Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief.

March 8th, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Eleanor, by Electioneer, from Sallie Gardner, by Vandal.

March 9th, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Dora, by Don Victor, from Irene, by Mohawk Chief.

An Artist on the Yacht Question.

Mr. Franklin Bassford, the marine painter, contributes his experience on the all-absorbing question of "sloop or cutter?" "I have witnessed," he says, "all the races sailed in our waters between these types, and certain salient points have particularly attracted my attention. On August 6th, 1883, a double event was sailed off Newport—the race for the Goelet cups and a private match between the cutter Maggie and the sloop Vixen. In the run to windward, of all the 'single stickers,' large or small, the Vixen was the only vessel which carried a topsail, and she was almost the smallest. That she was able to carry it in so hard a wind (which even smashed the mainboom of the big Bedouin), was simply because of her 'holding on power,' due to absence of sheer and consequent high freeboard.

"In the match between Bedouin and Gracie for the Bennett Challenge Cup, the bollow or flaring bows of the sloop were the principal cause of her defeat. The race was sailed in a sea heavier than the wind and every wave that struck her lifted and set her down to leeward, while upon the straight bows of the Bedouin it had no effect. It would, therefore, seem apparent that as little sheer as compatible with appearances and entire absence of flaring bows are among the requisites of a good sloop.

"In the match between the Bedouin and Gracie, above alluded to, the tremendous disparity of equipments was most apparent. The Bedouin carried a small sprit topsail and a light linen jibtopsail, barely big enough to fill the space above the jib. Both these 'drew' like horses, while she sailed within three and a half points of the wind, while the Gracie's club topsail and large jibtopsail wouldn't draw a pound within five points. Going home, 'off the wind,' the high-footed spinnaker of the Gracie was twenty feet in the air at the clew and no lower at any other point than the spinnaker boom, while the Bedouin's almost swept the water even when the boom cocked fully as high, certainly giving her an immense advantage. A large main jib will certainly pull harder than the double head rig of the cutters, but there are times when the whole of it cannot be carried, and for such times another jib to hoist on the same stay, with separate halliards and sheets, should certainly be provided, as reefing a jib is both a dangerous and lengthy operation in a heavy seaway, and when, as in a race, every second is valuable, a twin stay, so that one could be run up as the other came in, would be of the greatest service.

"For still heavier weather a storm staysail, with chain halliards, could be set up taut without a forestay, and would undoubtedly prove serviceable. I would also suggest, instead of double reefing a mainsail (an operation which always requires that the vessel be hove to fully ten minutes), that a large trysail be provided, with snap hanks on the luff, to be bent on a stay, up and down the mast, to hoist as high as the hounds of the rigging and sheet home to the outer end of the boom, thus getting more sail than in a double reefed mainsail, and yet of such shape as to drive and never depress the vessel. The equipment would then comprise:—Mainsail, main jib, storm jib, storm staysail, small linen jib topsail, large jib topsail, balloon jib topsail, balloon jib, gaff topsail, sprit topsail, club topsail, large tryesail and spinnakers—in all, thirteen sails, and every racing cutter now has as many; the Bedouin, for instance, having four jib topsails, three jibs, two forestaysails, one mainsail, two sprit topsails, one club topsail and spinnaker.

"Our sloop men will probably hold up their hands in holy horror, and ask where they are going to keep such a 'sail loft,' but surely if the cutters find room for them the sloops might, and if the sloops try to beat the Genesta and Galatea without them, they'll only add to their chances of failure, which are already sufficiently great."

THE KENNEL.

Coster's Buckellew.

Mr. Washington A. Coster, of Flatbush, N. Y., owner of the orange and white setter dog, Buckellew, by Druid ex Ruby, has recently bred him to a pure English setter bitch, Madame Llewellin, by Rock ex Rocksie. The litter was a nice one, and on the sire's side a distinguished one, since Buckellew won a field trial first, at the late trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, of which Coster has for years been Secretary and Treasurer. One of the litter was purchased by George T. Allender of this city, and is now here, a very keen, three and one-half months' pup, black, white and tan in colors and well marked, of good size, much quality and very precocious. Allender is a good hand with a dog and will give the youngster every advantage. Another of the litter was offered to Mr. H. H. Briggs, by Coster, but circumstances compelled its refusal. The offer, however, is a thing to be noted with satisfaction, since it is an evidence that generosity has not entirely departed from the realm of the sportsman. The offer came unexpectedly and from one almost a stranger to the other, except in the way of acquaintance through the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN and *American Field*. Coster must be a pretty fine sort of person, and it is not surprising that he should have been urged to take up the burden left by Mr. Charles Lincoln, in the way of managing the Cincinnati Bench Show for this year. Mr. Allendar says that no host could have been more cordial and hearty than was Coster in extending the hospitalities of his elegant home to our wandering Californian. Perhaps, one day, the compliment may be returned with interest. It surely will if Mr. Coster comes this way.

Dame fashion introduces some stupid and insane practices, which her æsthetic votaries madly follow and ignorantly worship. It is reported that household dogs in Paris are now gaily decorated after the following styles—Black dogs wear bracelets of plain gold on the left paw. Gray ones are better suited with one of precious metal cut into brilliant facets. Poodles that are clipped to the semblance of lions wear a bracelet on each of their fore paws. Bulldogs, which last year wore a military gorget with celluloid tie, adopt this year a plain nickel collar lined with red cloth. We shall soon have pigs treading pearls, and silly people foolish enough to provide them with the amusement.—*Stockkeeper.*

The Pacific Coast Coursing Club held their Spring Meeting this week at Merced, and our special commissioner will make his report next Saturday.

The New England Kennel Club will hold its annual bench show in Boston, April 7th to 10th. $1,700 in prizes.

Two thoroughbred Irish Red puppies are for sale, as announced in the advertising columns.

Opening the Seaeon at Pleaeanton.

Eoitor Breeder and Sportsman: Thinking s little sporting news from this end of Alameda county would he of nterest to some of tbe readers of the Breeder and Sportsman, I send you the followiag: On the 28th of Februsry we hsd an exciting race over the Pleasanton track, free for all hnggy horses owned in Washington snd Mnrray townships, for a purse of $100, of three in fivs, to hsrnese. The race was advertised for the 21st of February, hut was postponed for one week on acconat of rsin. Following were the entries made: Fashion Stahle, Livermore, entered h g Selim; Mr. Lyncb entered hr g Shadow; W. Mendeahall entered g g Tnlsre Dick, and H. G. Cox entersd s g Vengeance. The morning of the race the suu rose clear hut there was a strong sonthesst wind, and westher prophets predicted a bad day for the trotters, but, contrary to their prophecy, shout ten o'clock the wind died away snd the sun best down iu a msnner to cause sll to seek a shady spot. Long before the time advertieed for etsrting several hundred people had congregated, and by the time the horses were called np for the first heat eix or eeven hundred people had gathered. Among the first there was our worthy poolseller, Dan McCaw, who, hy the way, will eome day rival Killip. Pools started with Dick favorite, Vengesnce second and Shadow and Selim in the field. Choice sold for from $10 to $15; sscond choice $8 to $12, and field from $2.50 to $5, hut before the horses started for the first heat Vengeance was iastalled favorite, Dick second and field the eame. At two o'clock shsrp the horees were called ont for s start. The first to appear was Selim, Mossmau behiud; secoud Vengesnce, with H. G. Cox behiad; third wss Shadow, with L. Lynch behiad. And last but not least wae old Tnlare Dick, with the old veteran, Gannon, at the helm. Positions were assigaed in the above named order.

First heat—On the fourth ecore the horses were tspped off to a good start. Soon sfter leaving the wire Vengeaace snd Selim msde dieastrous hresks, and Dick making s bold etrike gained the pole, closely followed by Shsdow, the others hringing up fsr in the rear. After paseing the half Shsdow msde a bad break, and Dick ehot away ahead and half wsy down the stretch had them all outside, hut was pulled up, and allowed Vengeance and Selim to save their distsnce, Dick first, Vengeance eecond, Selim third, snd Shadow dietanced. Time, 2:48¾. Vengeance still fsvorite.

Second heat—A good send off wss given after scoring twice. Dick and Vengesnce went until nearing the dietance stsnd like a douhle tesm with Selim far in tne rear. At the distance stand Vengeance made a bad break, and Dick paseed under the wire fully three lengths in the lead, Vengeance second, Selim distsnced. Time, 2:37. Dick now ran up to favorite, selling for $18 to $7.50.

Third heat—The horses got off on the eecond score, Vengeance taking the lead, which he retained until entering the homestretch. Dick sctedhadly the firet tbree-quarters, breaking several times hut entered the homeatretch trotting very fast, and psssed the wire fully a length ahesd, Cox protested Dick'e breaking, and the judges gave Vengeance the heat. Time taken, 2:38½. Pools now sold two to one on Dick.

Fonrth and last heat—The horses got the word on the tbird score, Dick going sway very fsst, taking the pole from Vengeance on the firet tura, which he retained throughout, pssaing the wire eeveral lengthe in the lead, winning the heat and race. Time, 2:38½. Quite an amount of money changed hands, hut all went home satisfied that the race wss for "hlood," but Vengeance hackers very eore, ae they felt eure of winning.

Pleasanton, Feb. 28, 1885. Purse $100.

Tulare Dick, g g—W. Mendenhall	1	1	2	1
Vengeance, ch g—H. G. Cox	2	2	1	2
Selim, b g—Fashion Stables	3	dis		
Shadow, br g—L. Lynch	dis			

Time, 2:48½, 2:37, 0:00, 2:38½.

Pleasanton, March 4th. Reader.

Pilot, Jr., Not a Pacer.

Dr. Herr writes to the *Western Sportsman* ae follows: I have recently noticed in eome of the eporting papere that partiee writing in regard to Pilot, Jr., claim that he was a pscer. I think the impression ie an erroneous one and had the authors of the articles hsve had a personal knowledge of the horse they would hesitate before making thie assertiou to the public.

I purchssed Pilot, Jr., from Mr. D. Heinsohn, of Louisville, Ky., and afterwsrds sold him to R. A. Alexander, of Spring Station, Ky. Hsving owned the horse snd driven him at every rate of speed from a wslk up to hie highest rste and haviag seen him from hie box etsll in the paddock, and in his races and having traiued and handled the horse, I can eay that I never at any time while I had him in my poseeseion, saw the least disposition in the horse to strike a pace, hut always found him to he a square and resolute trotter. I stood Pilot, Jr., a Fall eeason for mares and made a public challenge to trot five of hie get against an equal number of the get of any stallion, which wae not accepted. I ownsd and saw many of his colte, and although he eerved mares from pacing familiee, I never eaw one of his colts pace. He may have gotten an occasional pacer, hut such never came under my observation, as all hie colts were square and honest trotters. Kuowing that the hlood of Pilot coursee through the veine of some of our best performers on the trottiug turf, and that there are eome writers who are eo closely wedded to the pacing cross and opposed to the thoroughbred, they are very apt to fall into the error of writing "pacer" after a horee's name, (especially if hie name appears in eome of the close up crosees in the pedigree of eome distinguished performer), as the road pacer accords with their "pet theory," they are ready to accept and assert it as a fact, even when the iaformation ie very meagre and comee from eome one who hae never had an opportunity to become perconally acquainted with the facts. We all have our weakneeses, and whenever a statement accorde with our "pet hobby" we are only too ready to accept it ae a fsct, and never take the trouble to investigate the matter and see whether the informstion comee from a reliahle eource, or from eome one who has never been in a poeition to know what they are talking ahout. I trnet that no one will infer from this card that I am opposed to the pacing cross (of which I am particularly fond) or that I would have it believed that the pscer has not contributed greatly toward the capacity of our trotters to lower the record. I eimply write this becauee I notice tbere is a disposition on the part of some writers to inform the public that such and such a horse "was a pacer," whereas the fallacy of such a etatement is at once apparent to one who from experience knows that the horse in question never manifested the slightest disposition to pace. Those who claim that Pilot, Jr. was anything but a square and honest trotter, err, either from a want of reliable iuformatiou, or from an over-willingness on the writer's psrt to sccept any statement that tends to substantiate a "pet theory."

Plesse psrdon me for having infringed on your valuable epace, hut I thought that one who kuew the fscts ought to give his experience and epeak out in meeting, least the impression should he made on the public that Pilot, Jr., wss himself a pscer, which I know to he a mistake, and I am eure no one who ever handled or was fsmiliar with the horse, will write after the name of Pilot, Jr., "pacer."

The Ideal Driver.

A correspondent of the New York *Spirit* works out the following description of the ideal driver:

"The successful driving moet combine in his *personnel*, gifte which would do credit to s judge on the supreme bench. He mnst know all that the trsiuer knowe, snd much more hesides. He mnst be able to tske his place hehind a horse he has, perhsps, never eeen before, and learn hy driving him a hslf mile or a mile, all that the trsiner msy know by months of etudy. He must bave thst rare gift of knowing exactly when his horee is doing his best. He must hsve thst gift worthy of the good lswyer, of knowing well, not only the weskness of his oppouents, but of impartisily judging those of his own animal. He must not get excited in the hest of a conteet. He must have his plans made, heforehand, for a race; how to drive it, where to go, or when to eave hie horse. He must know at every rod of s mile where he ie, relatively, to every one of his opponente. He must hsve s judgment thst will, in an instant, direct him to do exsctly the right thing st the right momeat. He muet watch his charge with the diligence of a faithful sentinel. He must labor to keep him in condition, with euch labor and diligence as would command enccees in any other form of businese. The succeeeful driver must add to all this morsl qualities worthy of the pulpit or the har. He muet learn to be patient, and control hie temper nnder the most exasperating circnmstances, and yet be courageous ae a soldier. His langusge in public must be gentlemaaly and polite. He muet be abstemioue in the nse of drink, and ss regards other forms of indulgence. I do not, of course, go to put a hslo around the head of tLe knight of the sulky, but speak only of my own observation of the qualities that mark ench drivere as sre known to he eucceseful.

The Duke of Cumherlsnd eold the grest Eclipse for forty-five gaineas, before he hsd been tried, on acconnt of his coaree huild and thick wind. When the dsy of trial came, he could distance the best horse in England. He cleared for O'Kelly, hie owner, £25,000. It is not best to make a sacrifice on a well bred animal before his merits have been proved by some practicsl demonstration. The fsncied imperfection of under or over size of bone or huild msy he the appropriate form for saving the wsste of power hy centralizing the force of gravity. Some of our hest horsee have been passed by discreet horsemen, as posseesing no extraordinary power. When put to the test, they have proved the great champions of their dsy.

The Montana *Husbandman* is informed that the hsy stallion, Dexter, 2:24½, by Milliman's Bellfounder, taken East by Geo. Leihy lset Fsll, has been purchaeed hy parties in Parie, Texas, and the intention is to "ring" the horse through the southwestern circuits iu the elow classee this eeasou, nnder the name of Headlight.

The thoroughhred horse, Osceola, hy Norfolk, dam Black Msria, by Belmont, from Mary G., hy Ashland, died at Island City, Oregon, a short time since.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Horses Lamsd by Pavements.

Having eeen something of the triale to which horsee sre put in cities like Chicago, we will say a few words as to the opportnities for trsneferring from city to farm, some moet excellent epecimens, especially mares, for farm work and for breeding. City psvements and continuoue wearing of sboes, many times not ekillfally put on, and in msny inetancss worn too long without re-setting, very often cause injnriee to the feet before any other part of the horse ie damsged. Tbeee tender feet have but very slight opportunity for improvement while horses are still compelled to work upon hsrd roads, for this hindrsnce ie not only at work constsntly, but the horees must at all timee be kept shod, thus taking away an important meane of cure. Very fine and valnshle horses are bronght to the city, that have not previously been upon pavements, and, in fact, in some cases they have been shod for only a small portion of the year. These soft-muscled horsss, with feet previously strictly eound, yet highly susceptible, are driven by men lacking in judgment, till they are over-heated and made sore in feet by the rapid travel over hard streete. While retained in the city they cannot be favored, for if driven, it must be upon hard pavements, or if kept at rest, it ie not upon dirt, but upon plank. Most horses have some weak pointe, or if not especially weak, at leaet weaker than other points of the eyetem, and with some of theee a ehort period of life in the city cute ehort their usefulness, unless they are removed to a country home. Horses that have been ueed in the country a portion of the time without shoes, and when ehod were not set upon calkins, hence doing their work with the frog upon the ground, are trausferred to hard pavements and set upon calkins, and the dowuward etrain upon the interior portions of tbe foot ie severe. The quarter of an iuch downward spring giveu to tbe sole of the foot ie checked without etrain or concuseion when the frog can come in contact with the grouud; but with the foot "set up," with no eemblance to a soft cuehion of earth for the frog to come in contact with, there is both etrain and concuseion at every etep, eevere or moderate accordiug to the gait. When a horse goes lame, whetber he be in city or country, iu niue cases out of ten the lameneee ie charged to a etrain in the shoulder or some other part distant from the foot, while a better understandiug of the liabilities of the psrts would invite attention first to the foot. Theoretically, one reason for thie ie, that whatever etraiu comee upou the ehoulder ie, owing to the extensive spread aud wide attachments given to the muecles, so divided and distributed over a great extent of eurface, tbat the liability to injury of the parte is slight. On the other hand, tbe etrain put upon the very limited eurface inside of the hoof is great, and, perhaps in nine cases out of ten the chances are that thie psrt will he injured. Horsee injured iu the mauner here briefly outlined, will, upon being removed to the farm and kept at work upon dirt roade, generally mend at once, and in many cases fully recover, while if retained in the city they will gradually go from bad to worse, until beyond reach of curative meaue.

The plan often followed in cities, of sosking the fest for an hour or two dsily, by backing the horse into his stall and eo confining his movements that hie forefeet are retsinsd in a tub partisily filled, gives temporsry relief in the same msnner as a poultice gives temporary relief from the psin in su inflamed part. But the relief given to the horse in thie way is, iu a measure, deceptive and mislesding, ae the temporary relief afforded prompts sending the horse out to bis work; the result being that the foot becomes still more tender. Relief to the horse csn be obtaiued moet effectusily by transferring bim to the country, where the frog can rest upon the soft earth, ae upon s cuehion.

The using of disshled mares for breeding purposes is oaly now snd then a safe plan, but horsss that have inheritsd good feet (and no stallion or mare hsving inherited defective feet should be bred from) are not likely to trsnsmit any defect of the feet where this is iu no wise inherited, hut on the other hand, has been produced by continued application of undue concuseiou; aad s defect of, perhaps, a few months stsndiag only. The opportunities for securing very desirahle bargains in all the large cities are numerous, provided the seeker be s close judge, or in the absence of this qualification, employs an expert who is apon the ground to co-operate with him. We suggest to the farmer who is ressouably near a large city, and hss valuable marketahle horses on hsnd, that he is wearing out at ordinary drudgery about the premises and upou dirt roads, thst possibly he might find it profitshle to take advsntsge of the opportuuitiee referred to above.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Clsvsland Bays for Gensral-Purpose Horses.

There is a large number of horse-hreeders who are uot fully satisfied with suy of the breeds uow permanently before the public, so fsr ss they have tried them for the production of a lsrge, rangy, stylish horse, suitable alike for the work of the farm and the plessure of the drive. The draft is too big; the thoronghhred is too light, and the trotter, while not large enough, matures too slowly and takes too much money to develop. The medium-weight Englsh Shire produces the model of an all-work borse—low-down, compsct, blocky and active, with good form aud splendid legs aud feet; bnt he don't quite fill the hill for the fastidious lover of horses who, admiring the blood-like appsarance of the thoroughhred aud the road qualities of the trotter, requires the weight of a medium draft. Just here comes the Cleveland Bay, combining in remarkshle messure the last-described qualities.

It is now pretty generally known among horsemen in America thst the Clevslsnd Bays as originslly hred were nsed on the mail coaches of Englsnd. They weighed from 1,600 to 1,700 pouuds, and were remarkable for their strength and endursace, as also for their ahility to pull those poaderous vehicles at a good round rosd-gait. During the nset fifty years their size hss been cousiderably reduced by a fresh iafusion of the hlood of the racehorse, which has effected an increase in speed without msterially reducing their etreagth, the reduction in size being more than couterbalanced by iucreased uerve. They nsy very properly he called the Royal Horse of England snd, in fact, of Europe, as the strongest competition Americau huyers have to encounter is from the agente of the crowned hesds aud wealthy nobility and gentry who come annually to Englaud to procure the finest specimeas of tbe breed, snd which msy be seen attsched to the handsomest equipages upoa the fashionable drives in every city in Great Britsin and Enrope.

A ceutury's hreeding in one directiou, with one purpose in view, hss thoroughly estshlished the breed, and their strength of hlood is attested hy the remarksble uuiformity with which the geueral chsracteristics of the breed—color, form, style and quality—are trausmitted eveu to their grade offspriug, and snyone who will tske the trouble to look over a large number of these horses—see, ae I have recently, in oue stsble nearly eeventy-five specimens of the breed, and uote their uniform size, color and form—will he convinced, as I was, that they are the coming general-purpose horse of America.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Transporting Horees.

The Boston *Herald* describes s new csr lately put in eervice on the Grand Trunk railway of Canads, for tbe uee of horses and horsemeu:

The external appesrsnce of tbe car is the ssme se thst of any ordinary psssenger car, it hsving the usual ventilator and windows, the Westinghouse hreak, Mill coupling, Pullman spring and nsper wbeels. The entrsnce for live-etock is st the eide, with portable plstforms attsched, enabling the reception or delivery of horses st any ststion. The iuside of the car is divided into two compartments, one at each end, and a epace oetween for the accommodation of those in charge, together with the necessary feed and water. The stalls, which are contained in each of the two compartments, are heavily padded with hair and covered with duck, the ceiling hein, sufficiently high to enable the horses to stand at ease. The car is well ventilated, being well screened, so as to prevent the entrsnce of duet or cindere. The stalls, which are of varnished oak, are placed lengthwise with the car, preventing a side motion and enabling the horse to move backwarde or forwarde at ease, thus avoiding serious injury, which ie caused by the eide movement in many cases. The horeee which were hrought on were found to he, at the place of dieembarkation, as fresh and in ae good condition ae when commencing the journey, not having lost a meal.

As the procreative power of a etallion ie inoreased by the estsblishment of condition, and as conditiou results from the assooiatiou of good food and sufficient exercise. it is apparent that entire horses must be hsnefitted hy moderate labor, a propositiou snbstantiated by general admission that workiug stallions beget more foals than those whose systems have been pampered by over-feeding and iusufficient exercise. Duriog the seaeous, traveling stallione cannot, of course, be put to team lahor, but they should have sufficient daily exercise to maintain their muscles of locomotion in vigor to create a natural appetite for food, and to receive the fall bensfits of pure air and change of scene. Out of eeason the iufluence of a moderate amount of draught work is, in every particular but one, beneficial; the exception being that after long-continued collar-work, entire horses never regain that nohle snd elaetic deportment so noticeable in an unworked horse.

There ought to be in every barn two or three suitable epots eelected where a hook to hang, or a hracket to set the lantern on should be provided. In eelecting the spot for your bracket or hook, select a point from which the light will radiate to the best advantage, and which will he sufficiently out of the wsy not to be in danger of being knocked over duriug the various operations conducted in the barn.

The Check-Rein.

There has been so much said, pro and con, about this appendage to a horse's rig that it has become nearly a hackneyed subject. Were it not that I continue to see so many false views to my mind upon its consideration, I should not obtrude my own individual opinion of its merit. As an old horseman, however, having in my day owned and driven two score of horses, and broken many a wild one, the expression of my opinion may not be without some weight, and not out of place in your columns.

Men are not alike in their views any more than horses are alike in their habits and dispositions. That the check-rein is fearfully absurd, there can be no reasonable doubt. But if there are owners and drivers who will sacrifice the comfort of a faithful dumb servant, upon the shrine of pride or fashion, in the extreme use of the side or Kemble Jackson check, that is no reason why the man who is "merciful to his beast" should discard an appliance so salutary to his own safety and the good of his horse, when used with reason and discretion.

It is not necessary to cite precedent for its use by way of argument, notwithstanding it still continues in universal demand, despite all that has been written against it. Allow me the form of interrogatory argument.

1. Where is the man who takes the negative of the subject who would pretend to hitch up a young unbroken colt, of whose disposition in harness he can know absolutely nothing, and attempt to drive him without the precautionary guard of a check-rein? His own common sense, and the law of self-preservation, teaches him that his colt to get up behind, which he is liable to do nine times in ten, must get his head down in front; hence the check, and pretty taut at that; and he is the very man who will use it, too, notwithstanding his tirade against it.

2. Where is the sane man who would venture behind a new purchase of whom he is wholly unacquainted, whatever may have been his recommendations, having an eye to the "tricks of the trade," without the check, more especially if the horse had thus been driven? The truth is, horses are changing hands continually. They come to new owners with habits thoroughly confirmed, and unless they have been shamefully abused, it is often dangerous to bring them into entirely new habits of rig and performance, and the more mature the horse is, the harder the task. True, the horse that has been cruelly checked may be driven with a more humane arrangement of the check, not safely by discarding it.

3. What man is there of common sense who would more than once hitch his nag to a post without the protection of the check, and return to find his beautiful headstall rubbed and scratched and torn out of semblance, the rosettes torn off, part of the horse's mane sticking to the post, or, peradventure, the horse dangerously tangled up by the lines trying to get his head down to grass, if indeed he has not laid down in harness; how long before a check-rein would be put on that horse?

4. What man of experience does not know that the check-rein is a great support to a horse that habitually or occasionally stumbles? I have seen this so often demonstrated as to require no argument. Many a time have I known a horse to recover himself when the check remained intact, and have seen him go to his knees, or a full fall, when the check broke. And right here let me say that a horse that is restive and uneasy when being shod, will often stand quiet and docile when shod in harness and a check-rein.

I will not further obtrude upon your columns. I maintain that the humane use of the check is not only nearly indispensible to a man's safety and comfort in driving, while it need not interfere in any possible manner with the comfort of the horse. While there may occasionally be a horse that will perform to his owner's satisfaction without the check, it will be the exception to the rule, while with 99 horses out of 100 it will never be.—*Dr. C. Alex. Garnsey, in American Liverymdn.*

HERD AND SWINE.

Progress in Cheese-Making.

In 1869 a patent was granted in the United States for "moulded cheese in a bandage." Previous to that event cheese was moulded in a large square cloth placed inside of the hoop into which the curd was filled, and the protruding corners of the cloth folded over the top of the curd. After two or three hours pressing, the pressed curd was taken from the hoop, its "press-cloth" removed, and a dry and clean one put on and the cheese, for so the pressed curd has now become, turned and again put to press, where it remained till the press was wanted for pressing the next day's curd, when it was again taken out, and a close-fitting bandage put on it, and the now completed cheese placed in the curing-room, where it required greasing and turning every day till cured. The cumbersome press-cloth—a yard and a half square—was a clumsy thing to wash and handle, and often gave a great deal of trouble from its sticking to the curd and pulling the newly pressed cheese to pieces. All this trouble and a great deal of extra handling was done away with upon the discovery that the bandage could be made in advance, and, when wanted, placed inside of the hoop on a tin frame, and held in place till the curd was filled into it and pressure applied—the bandage taking the place of press-cloths and saving the trouble of putting it on, besides making a better rind from having the bandage pressed into it, and making the cheese safer to handle, but the cheese thus made, was not quite safe to send to market on long voyages without being protected with a close-fitting box. But the inventive genius of these latter days is superceding all these advantages, and is quite successfully "moulding cheese in a box," one design being a box of pasteboard, and another of wood, closely fitting, of any desired size, and adjustable and removable at pleasure, thus saving not only the old time press-cloths, but the present bandage and the subsequent labor and expense of boxing before the cheese can be safely sent to market. There are several advantages likely to result from this new device, besides the saving of extra box and bandage. First, it will make a saving in quantity of cheese by avoiding loss from a thick rind. In fact, there will be no rind. The cheese from not having its surface exposed to the air to dry, will cure to its extreme outside. It will avoid most of the loss now incurred from shrinkage. The cheese will be so protected from the air while curing as to prevent a large share of the loss in moisture which now takes place, thus making a further saving in the quantity of cheese. The retention of moisture and the protection against change in temperature will make the curing safer, more rapid and complete, and consequently give a richer and more digestible meat. Moisture is a very efficient agent in the speedy and perfect curing of cheese. The drier a cheese the slower and less perfectly the curing goes on. There is a disadvantage attending the present mode of making and handling cheese from the necessity of making it harder and drier than consumers prefer it, in order to make it stable enough to endure the rough handling it gets in the long journeye it has to perform. The American taste for cheese is decidedly in favor of a soft, rich and mild flavored cheese, and some more feasible way than at present obtains, ought to be devised for satisfying it. Hard, dry cheese, with a thick, indigestible rind of dried curd, does not sufficiently meet the popular demand in this country, whatever may be the preferences abroad.

Free access of air, it is now known, is an essential element in developing the characteristic flavor in cheese. By being closely covered with a paper or wooden envelope, the air will be so much excluded as to occasion a milder flavor in cheese thus treated than when cured in the open air of a curing room—an effect which some might object to, but which most would prefer. Cheese dealers who are aware of a preference for mild flavor, often order cheese boxed when a few days old, with the intent of keeping the flavor down by causing them to cure in the confined air of the box. Moulding and pressing in boxes, at least, meet the wishes of such dealers. If the new device is successful, it will effect a saving of labor in the care of cheese while curing. Cheese as now pressed and treated, must be turned and rubbed daily till the curing is well along, otherwise the surface will dry and crack, to its serious injury. All the labor of greasing and turning to prevent undue drying will be obviated. Turning once in ten or twelve days to prevent moisture from settling to one side and to subject both sides to equal temperature will be all the turning needed, and no rubbing or greasing will be required.

We may be too hopeful of the new method in advance of more extended tests, but we must confess to seeing a prospect of good results. The discovery of a necessity is half the labor of meeting it. A demand for some simpler, cheaper and more efficient means for protection and convenience in transporting and handling cheese in its journey to market is appreciated. If the inventors now engaged on the problem are not successful in their present designs, they, or some body else, will, in the end, meet the demand.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Ensilage.

Seeing the report of the fourth ensilage congress, I wish to make a few remarks and give in detail some of my experience with ensilage as a food for milch cows.

I constructed my silo three years ago and have filled it three times. It is 50x20 feet, and 13 feet deep, and partitioned off into four boxes or pits. The first year I had good ensilage, but heard so many reports about filling quick that, the second year I procured an engine, a large amount of help and teams and filled a pit each day, and the result was it came out the poorest of ensilage, not being nearly so good as the previous year, when I was about three days in filling a pit.

Last season I determined to fill slow, dispense with the larger part of the help and thus reduce expense and obtain sweet ensilage if possible. I used a tread power instead of an engine to run the cutter. Two pits were filled in this way, allowing them to develop heat. The covers were not put on until the thermometer would mark about 130 deg., which degree it reached in three days. The cover was of matched two-inch plank. All the weight used was four inches of wet clay, well trodden down.

When these boxes were opened in December and January, I found under the plank about four inches of mouldy ensilage, dried out and light as a cork; under this mould the ensilage was found perfectly sweet, nor was it in a state of ferment, and it did not "warm" up after opening. A large number of farmers and professional men visited the silo during the feeding of these two pits, and each can testify as to its sweet quality, if evidence is needed to convince any doubters. Some who have fought the system of ensilage now give in, and the result is that quite a number of dairymen about here will and have already commenced to build silos.

The other two pits I filled slowly, but covered immediately and weighted very heavily, and, while good samples of ensilage, are sour, but not nearly so much as last year, which shows that the way to have "sweet ensilage" is to fill slow so as to develop heat with each day's filling and cover several days after the filling has been completed.

In 1882-3 it cost me not far from eighty cents per ton to fill my silo, not counting my own personal labor. This last season (1884) it cost me thirty-three cents per ton and only employed two men, and my wife was good-natured all through the ensilage season. The idea of having seventeen men and no end of teams about to fill a silo looks to me as if that "modest young man" was trying to cut a splurge in public, instead of trying to demonstrate the economy of the system in the securing of cheap and good food for stock. The employment of a great army of men and teams has been one of the strong points for the theorists to harp about, and has hindered in many localities the building of silos, especially where help is scarce and wages high. I am wintering fifty-three head of dairy cows, winter milkers, on eleven acres of ensilage and five acres of field corn, with no hay and no purchased grain.—*H. J. Wing in Breeders' Gazette.*

YACHTING.

Mr. Schuyler's Speech.

The published accounts of the special meeting held by the New York Yacht Club on the evening of February 26th, for the purpose of acting upon the challenge received from the Royal Yacht Squadron and North of England Yacht clubs, for the possession of the America's Cup, made but little reference to what was not only a very important but most pleasurable incident in the evening's proceedings. Reference is made to the remarks of Mr. George L. Schuyler, the oldest member upon the club's list and the only surviving donor of the America's Cup. Mr. Schuyler, being called upon by the Commodore for his views, expressed himself as follows:

"Commodore and Gentlemen—The conditions which govern a match to be sailed for the America's Cup were drawn up with great care to insure a fair contest, and to guard against any undue advantage to either party. The six months' notice is important for two reasons—first, to give time to the challenged party to build, if necessary, a suitable craft for the defence; and second, if six, eight or twelve clubs should challenge at the same time, with one representative vessel for them all, it would not be possible to sail twelve races on twelve successive days, as was proposed some years ago.

"The challenge now under consideration comes from gentlemen of the highest standing, and in all its details evinces the desire of a contest for the cup on such terms as will fully and fairly determine the relative merits of the yachts of England and America. I am confident it will be received by the New York Yacht Club with the same spirit in which it is given.

"Permit me to refer to the period, now long past, when the America went out to England. Although disappointed in not securing a national match, yet nothing could exceed the fairness with which it was declined—for the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron offered to make a written statement that the reason was that they had nothing to place against the America on which they would risk a national defeat. When it was determined to enter the America for the cup she so easily won in a race around the Isle of Wight—open to all sizes of yachts and no time named in which the race was to be run—the Earl of Hilton furnished us with a pilot for whose skill and faithfulness he made himself responsible. I could mention other instances of courtesy and kindness. I refer to them because they show the genuine interest that all true sportsmen take in each other, and because I am sure that such is the feeling here toward those gentlemen, who are coming to wrest from us, if they can, our well won trophy.

"We do not wish, with such adversaries, to stand upon technical details and are ready to waive any unimportant matters. We welcome them as friends in a friendly contest, not as enemies endeavoring to obtain a prize to which they are not entitled. I am confident, therefore, that the New York Yacht Club will cheerfully waive the six months' notice asked for by the North of England Club. We are ready at all times to make as good a fight as heretofore for the cup, but equally ready to yield it up when fairly outsailed; but, let us hope, not permanently."

Mr. Schuyler's remarks were cheered to the echo—a sure indication that the meeting was entirely in accord with him and thoroughly satisfied with the whole condition of things as they stand at present.

The Commodore of the New York Yacht Club and Vice-Commodore Douglas have given orders for the construction of a centreboard sloop to meet the expected cutters, and work will be commenced upon her at once.

In addition to the Cape May and the Brenton's Reef challenge cups, which are already open to foreign yachts, a number of races for valuable cups will be opened to them during the yachting season, and in the event of the America's cup being won from us the winner will take away with him a permanent memento of the occasion.

Yachting Notes.

[N. Y. Herald, March 1st.]

A model for a big centreboard sloop was received at the New York Yacht Club house yesterday morning from the builder of the celebrated yacht Arrow, Mr. David Kirby, of Rye, N. Y. Its dimensions are: Length over all, 89 feet; on water line, 80 feet; breadth, extreme, 23½ feet; depth in hold, 9½ feet; draught of water, 7 feet. In appearance Mr. Kirby's last "whittling" is as much like the crack Arrow as if moulded on identical lines.

Mr. P. McGiehan, the builder of fast sailing yachts at Pamrapo, N. J., has just completed the model and design of a centreboard sloop that his many friends think very highly of—so well, it is said, that the funds for building her will be forthcoming immediately. This craft in shape is like the open yachts that Mr. McGiehan has built, and which have no superiors and few equals in the country. She is designed to be 83 feet long over all, 75 feet on the load water line, 23 feet wide and 9 feet deep.

A number of yachtsmen and yacht experts assembled yesterday morning in the office of Mr. J. G. Pragne, architect, to inspect two models that had just been finished by Mr. Philip R. Ellsworth. As a yacht modeller Mr. Ellsworth is well-known to New York yachtsmen through his excellent productions—Montauk, Grayling, Fanita, Crocodile, etc.—and as far as the geometrical fairness, tasteful and harmonious curving of sheer, section and side lines of these two last models go, they are an obvious improvement on anything that has ever been designed by him heretofore. They have the sharp, boat-like mid section of the yacht Montauk, with more spring to the gunwale sheer, and consequently more handsome ends. One of these models has a stem like the yacht Grayling and a circular stern; the other has a raking stem (which gives the long bow a noble and powerful appearance) and a light V square tuck stern that finishes over a long overhanging counter. One model is eighty-five feet and the other eighty-two feet on the water line, and the ratio of breadth and depth to the length is much greater in one design than in the other. Those who had the pleasure of viewing Mr. Ellsworth's models yesterday were all agreed in the opinion that they were beauties and could hurry the bold British challengers—with their narrow, lead loaded crack cutters—over the New York Yacht Club course in a very lively manner; in short, "put the cutters to sleep," in spite of the indisputable philosophical fact that beam in naval design, is first, last and always—resistance.

"I don't know what the confidence of some people may be based upon," said an expert racing yachtsman to a *Herald* reporter yesterday, "but in this match of sailing a large cutter against a large centreboard yacht, the philosophy of the problem is dead against us, as I view it. And, again, it is an axiom in competitive sporting matters that a match well made is already won and really I think that as far as this match has progressed it has been well made on the part of Mr. J. Beaver Webb. No doubt our proverbial native ingenuity and inventive genius could overcome much of the strictly physical difficulty that must operate against us in the production of a craft of our peculiar model which must sail faster than the British model, but there is no time for experiment, and such things as improvements in trim, ballast and rig must be felt out by practice, particularly when those of a radical nature are demanded. In the matter of yacht designing and building the mechanical ingenuity and inventive genius of those concerned have never led the naval world; they have always followed, and sometimes very slowly; and the cause of this is very plain, I think. The challengers desire a 'true test between the British and American type of yacht' in these contests, as Mr. Webb writes. In naval philosophical matters the value of any test varies with the condition under which it is made, and for my life I cannot see how our having to win the double event to retain the cup, while a single win takes it from us, is a true test of the different types of yacht model. A yacht might beat the Genesta and yet not beat the Galatea, though the Galatea be no better craft than the Genesta; and opinions will differ, I think, regarding the value of this two-to-one contest as offering a 'true test' of the different models, and which seems at present to be received by a majority of yachtsmen about here with 'Mongolian placidity.'"

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - Saturday, March. 14, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 16th and 17th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Admiral, S. S. Drake, Vallejo.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Abbotsford, Wash James, Agent, San Mateo.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson. 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Albert W., A. Waldstein, San Francisco.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Cook's Hambletonian, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Clovis, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Cresco, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Duke of Wenlock, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Director, John A. Goldsmith, Oakland.
Guy Wilkes, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Jim Mulvenna, J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.
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Manbrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Agent, Stockton.
Nephew, G. W. Trahern, Stockton.
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Rustic, P. J. Shafter, Olema.
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Saladin, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

The Hoof of the Horse.

When we first thought about giving microscopical illustrations of the hoof we did not realize the magnitude of the task. Entirely ignorant of all pertaining to the science we entertained an erroneous supposition that all that was necessary was to purchase a microscope, shred off a few slices of horn, set Wyttenbach to work to make drawings, employ a wood engraver, and with these to look at write descriptions which would fill the blanks. It was an easy matter to buy an instrument which we deemed good enough, and then walk a short distance to Bancroft's and invest in works which treated of the science. It did not take long, however, to learn that there was no royal road to obtain the necessary knowledge for even so simple a matter, appareutly, as to find out what the horn was, or more than give a guess regarding its structure. An ordinary magnifying glass showed the tubes in the walls quite distinctly, and we expected that with a higher power the revelation would be perfect. "Half Hours with the Microscope" was eagerly run over for light, and the little volume furnished information which showed that a beginner would have to take plenty of time and encounter many failures before he could expect to succeed. A brother in Pennsylvania had in former years amused himself with microscopical studies and a piece of the hoof of Antevolo was sent him. He forwarded it to Chas. E. Alling, of Rochester, New York, and that gentleman very kindly "mounted" the objects. On the receipt of these, eight in all, including transverse and longitudinal sections, we found that the instrument was not as good as it should be, and exchanged it for a better. We managed to "study out" the adjustments and was delighted to see pictures graphic as could be desired, though different from what was expected. The former instrument required a "condenser" on a separate stand, the last bought had one attached to the barrel of the microscope. "Half Hours" had taught how to use it and opaque objects could be scrutinized. By reducing the power to the lowest, new shavings from the horn of the foot of X. X. was an enlargement of the same shaving as seen through a simple lens, the tubes very distinct and the agglutinizing material palpably shown. When the slides sent by Mr. Alling were examined, with either the lower or higher power, the image was perfect, but much more intricate than the inferior exhibition. The transmitted light brought out the most delicate tracery in the skillfully manipulated material, and what appeared, to the naked eye, like delicate lines on the glass, when placed on the stage presented a picture, so perfect and pleasing, that evenings were shortened by, at least, one-half in examinations. But the differences were troublesome to reconcile. The circular tubes were elongated, and the spaces between them, in place of presenting a dark-colored field, as shown in the opaque specimens, were composed of minute threads crossing each other in all directions, and yet regular in the outlines where in contact with the tubes. While we think the solution is within our reach it will require a good deal more study before attempting to elucidate. There is, as we expected great differences in the structure of the wall and sole, and still greater in that of the conuection between wall and sole. The frog presents changes from all the others and the enamel shows novel features. Between the hoofs of horses there are divergences and we expect to find striking opposites in the hoof of horses which have worn shoes for years, and those that have never had the *benefit* of metallic protection. So far as we have progressed there is the utmost confidence that what we have found to be correct treatment in practice will be supported by the revelations of the microscope. While it will be gratifying to be thus sustained, researches will be pursued, regardless of previous conceptions, and should it require months of study, the determination is fixed to pursue investigations until thoroughly satisfied that correct conclusions have been reached. Were it not for assistance which has been kindly proffered by capable microscopists we would not have such thorough confidence in completing the task. That when completed it will be of most benefit to those who are interested in horses, or, at least, that portion of them who are willing to forsake the old ruts, worn by a blind adherence to the prejudices of centuries, we firmly believe, and this is the incentive which prompts to continue the investigation. It is certain that without a better knowledge of the structure of the hoof than prevails at present there cannot be intelligent treatment, and though there might be a proper course taken, it would be partially owing to good fortune. Even with the knowledge that the hoof was composed of hairs fastened together with strong glue it might have been reasonably inferred that prolonged soakings, especially in hot water, would be detrimental, and yet how few *horsemen* take the trouble to learn that much of the physiology of that important part of the animal. Californians of an early era discovered from practical experience that an opposite course was imperative, and, in place of macerating, hardened the hoof by burning tallow or brown sugar in the bottom of the upturned foot. So far as our researches have gone, and what we learn from others who have a number of books on microscopy, the hoof has escaped examination. In the little work alluded to, "Half Hours with the Microscope," by Lankester, there are 250 cuts. In this number the only one that has the least resemblance to horn is a transverse section of whalebone, and this shows very much like cross cuttings of the hoof. The same irregular grouping of tubes with spaces between, and we are strongly of the opinion that future examinations will show similar features.

In a note from Albert Cooper, at Santa Anita, received this week, he says: "Horses all doing good down here. The weather has been so fine this Winter that if Mr. Baldwin was not going East I would show you some better looking horses this Spring than I had last Fall. I think I would be on more even footing with them all."

Mr. G. Valensin, of Arno Farm, Sacramento county, has a four-year-old stallion in the stud this season which bred from faster records than any horse living of his age or older. He is called Sidney, and was sired by Santa Claus, 2:17¼, his dam Sweetness, 2:21¼.

Capital Turf Club.

A person who would desire a pleasanter trip than the journey to Sacramento, and who would rail at the enjoyments of a week's sojourn in that town and environs in the merry month of May, must be chronically affected by churlishness, especially when the visit is timed to include the Spring race meeting. But this feature will more properly come under consideration hereafter, and at the present date it is of more importance to impress on the minds of owners and trainers the necessity of material aid in the way of making entries. The main trouble in California is confining the sports of turf and track to a short period of the year, and though it will be some time before Spring meetings can vie with those of the Autumn, it rests with people having control of horses to make them superior to those of former years. Good fields of horses will "draw" at any season when the weather is favorable, and certainly with an interval of several months between Spring and Fall circuits there can be no serious objections to making engagements. Racehorses will have ample time to recover, in fact there are substantial reasons to claim that horses which run in the Spring will be in better order to perform a few months thereafter. The bane in trotting sport is the fear of records, and that this fear is induced by a scarecrow of old rags and straw is susceptible of proof. The 2:40 classes of last season were rougher, rockier roads to travel than those ten or fifteen seconds lower, and with one exception, those engaged in the slower could sing with emphasis that that Jordan was not only a hard road to travel on account of its ruggedness, but the finishing grade was so steep that only one engine had weight and tractile force enough to overcome them. Stallions in service cannot be expected to join with feminine and neuter in performing arduous labor during the month which Dryden and Addison claimed to incapacitate for active work, but there are only a small portion of the fast division, and there are plenty not having that kind of enervating influence, and those incapable, to fill every purse to the satisfaction of the club. There is another point we desire to call attention to, that being the foolishness of cavilling at the classification and amount of the purses. The former can never be arranged to meet with universal approval as there is a general desire to have the figures arranged to suit horses owned by the objectors. We saw a comical illustration of this in Chicago in 1873. The proprietors of Dexter Park leased the track to a couple of ardent young men who were very anxious to have their first meeting "go off" with unusual *eclat*. Forty thousand dollars was agreed upon as the sum, and in order to secure the support of owners it was resolved to consult with all of them that could be reached. The figures were noted and on comparison it was found that to suit everybody that a purse would have to be given for nearly every second between 2:25 and 3 minutes, and that there would be a string of single entries all through.

There is slight necessity for repeating on this page what can be so readily learned by reference to the advertisement, further than to state that the entries for running close on the 25th of this month, to the trotting and pacing on the 2d of May. We sincerely hope that "work" will be given to prepare horses to take part, and that there will be no backwardness in engaging them when the time arrives. This course will result in mutual benefit the largest gainers being the *horsefolk*.

Spring Race Meeting.

We are not given to prophesying, and fully realizing that our tendencies are tinged with optimism, carefully look over the ground when rose-colored views are reflected from the retina of the imagination. Many lessons have been necessary to correct the errors of over-sanguineness, not one of them more vividly recalled than an occurrence of forty-five years ago. It was one of the warm days of an Eastern Winter, the warmest of a succession of them, and the snow was soft and rivulets of water in every depression. A bee tree was discovered when on a shooting expedition and as the swarm of insects were darting among the branches, all desire to slaughter pheasants and rabbits gave way to a stronger will to capture the honey. It was not very far from the house and it did not require long time for an active boy to return with an ax and buckets, to fell the tree and secure the anticipated sweets. The tree fell with a joyful squash into the snow, and the boy was among the branches eager to see where the orifice was which led to the store. The biggest hornet's nest we ever saw was hidden among the twigs, and the "yellow-jackets" were huge in proportion and with stings that at the time seemed like red-hot spears. While mother was bathing the face with amonia she remarked: "My boy, before you get through life there will be many hornets' nests when you expect honey." Since then we have cherished this

hit of philosophy, and defeat accepted with less repining than if there had been fewer previous disappointments. But we have not the least hesitation in predicting that there will be the best race meeting ever held in California in the Spring, and though there may be some sharp stings for those who "plunge," there will be lots of honey for the more considerate, who only invest what they can afford to lose. The large majority of spectators who attend the races for the pleasure of seeing the contests, and who are excited to a degree which wagering could scarcely enhance, will have any amount of enjoyment in witnessing the struggles for supremacy, unembittered by monetary regrets. The divison, and a strong contingent it is who could not be induced to go to the races if debarred from betting, will find ample scope to gratify their propensities. As nearly as can be foretold, there will scarcely be a race where favoritism will be decided, that is with one horse or colt having a strong call over others, and in some which could be named, it is altogether likely that "choices" will alternate with every few pools sold. As will be learned from a perusal of our Sacramento letter, the horses in training at that point are doing remarkably well, and reports from various training grounds are to the same effect. Not only reported to be doing well but, without a dissenting voice, rated as the best lot which have ever been trained on the Coast. The two-year-olds are classed as "wonders," three-year-olds to have improved vastly on their previous form, and good as the three-year-olds of last year showed themselves to be, that the months which have elapsed since the last race meeting have perfected them in both speed and endurance. The aged division are tried veterans, and the many battles fought have left few scars and an absence of ailments which shows that fortune has been kind.

There is another consideration which has great weight in determining the success of a race meeting. That is the course, and when we prophesy that it will be in the best possible order, should the weather be favorable, there is no danger of the expected honey being changed into the acrid venom of the wasp. Not a person of even hypercritical tendencies could find fault with it last Fall, that it will be equally as good this Spring is assured. Trotting races have been tabooed until the racing is finished, and Colonel Dickey will spare no pains to put it in the best order. We learn that it will be thoroughly harrowed on Monday next after due wetting, and those who desire to finish the preparation on the course on which the actual contests will come off will find everything in readiness. By notifying Colonel Dickey a day or two before stalls will be ready, and on their arrival find things in shape.

2:20 Class.

There is little question that the fairs will give a 2:20 class, and there is still less doubt of its being one of the very best races on the programmes. There are twelve horses in California with records ranging from 2:19¼ to 2:21½—and two seconds is not a very wide margin—Guy Wilkes, Belle Echo, Adair, Manon, Nellie R., Hinda Rose, Brigadier, Albert W., Arab, Ashotsford, Vanderlynn and Romero. With all due allowance for mishaps there are good reasons to think that eight entries, at least, will be made, and in that case it will justify the association in giving liberal purses.

The attraction of such a field of horses would be so potent as to induce attendance from all sections of the Coast and speculation be brisk indeed. Every horse named would secure supporters, and with prospects that the races would be so closely contested as to sustain the interest at every point in the circuit. A "free-for-all" would also bring some of these out to meet Monroe Chief, Sallie Benton, Director and Bonita, the only horses now in training here which have records to bar them from the 2:20, or, at least, all that we can recall, trusting to memory for the data.

While these classes present unusual chances for good races, California horses are so grouped that a full programme can be arranged with little danger of a blank spot. More trotters will be in training this season than in any previous year, and of higher class than ever before. From present indications it is not likely that any California trotters will make an Eastern trip, and we are creditably informed that there will be new names in the list of nominators. The outlook is so good as to warrant liberal provision on the part of associations, and an early announcement of what will be given have a beneficial effect. An early closing of entries, provided payments are broken into three instalments, will, in our opinion, prove judicious by increasing the number of entries and starters.

George Kinney has started during his career upon the turf in thirty-four races, of which he has won twenty-one, been second nine times, third twice, and unplaced twice, winning in money $62,985.

Stakes for Trotting Yearlings.

The State Agricultural Society, Petaluma, and the Oakland Fair have given purses for yearlings for several years, which has stimulated the training of young colts and been of service in demonstrating the superiority of the climate of California for the education of trotters, and also attracted attention to the quality of stock.

The Embryo Stake was the precursor, the pioneer, as it may be termed, on this coast of offering stakes for yearlings. It was unfortunate that this stake was permitted to lapse which was owing to the conditions being somewhat intricate to those, at least, who were not familiar with racing stakes. It was patterned after those of the turf a sort of combination between produce stakes and those for two and three-year-olds, and payments similar. This was the trouble and had it been modeled on the plan at present in vogue would have still been popular. The Embryo, for foals of 1881, had more than one hundred nominations and but for the entanglement arising from misconception on the part of some, a desire on the part of others to escape liabilities, it would still be an important feature in California trotting.

The advantage in stakes over purses is the larger amount for winners without being onerous to subscribers. Thus at the last State Fair the Occident cup was worth $1,125 to the winner after deducting his stake, the second got $255, besides his stake back, while in the $1,000 purse for three-year-olds, in which was the same amount of entrance, the winner netted $400, and the second $150. Stakes of $50 or $100 each, with a small fee at time of subscription and two payments between that time and the opening of the fairs, will be likely to secure a large number of nominations, incite people to train yearlings, and this will give fuller representation in future two, three and four-year-old events.

Should the plan be generally adopted and Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose and other fairs join in opening stakes for yearlings there will be additional inducements to train. We understand that Santa Rosa will open a stake and there is little doubt that others will follow. The conditions might be varied so far as to make a portion of them heats of half a mile and others a dash of a mile.

Early training of trotting colts is the only way that California can successfully compete with Kentucky in this important branch of horse-breeding, and whenever efforts in that direction are relaxed present supremacy will be replaced with certain defeat. The question involves an immense sum of money to California breeders and the fairs are important factors in deciding it.

Additions to Stallions.

Since a former notice appeared, additional names have been added to the list of great stallions advertised in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, and well worthy they are of being placed alongside of those which preceded them. Rustic and Admiral are the trotters, and Red Jacket thoroughbred.

Admiral has a trio of sisters, Huntress, Sister and Nona Y., which would reflect credit on any horse, and three others of his get which are said to be of equal promise. The breeding of Admiral is very good, combining Hambletonian and Clay strains, with a backing of thoroughbred, and his sire Volunteer is pre-eminently one of the great names in the trotting calendar.

We have always thought very highly of Rustic. With literally no chance he was a trotter himself, and had Rowdy Boy lived it is nearly certain that he would rank among the fastest of California. For a big green horse Nighttime has shown wonderful capacity, and Sunbeam, had he been kept on the track in place of relegated to roadwork, would have made a mark. The Rustics are, as a rule, well adapted for road and track, being of good disposition, sound limbs and feet. The pedigree of Red Jacket contains some noted names, and if he does not have the two crosses of Lexington, which the Kentucky Sunday school scholar regarded as the synonym of well-bred, there are two of Boston which are about the same.

Death of Bazaar.

Mr. W. L. Pritchard informs us by note that the chestnut horse Bazaar, by Jack Malone, dam by Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australia, from Bay Flower, by Lexington, died recently at Honolulu. He was owned at the time of his death by the Miles' Bros., who purchased him of Mr. Pritchard, paying $5,000 for the horse. Bazaar was bred at Woodburn, by R. A. Alexander, foaled 1873, and in his racing days was a good performer. As a three-year-old he won at a mile and a quarter in 2:09½; ran second to Aristides, two miles and a half, won in 2:47½; won mile heats in 1:43¾, 1:46½, and at two miles in 3:45¾. He was then brought to this Coast and as a four-year-old started twice but was over-matched, being beaten by Mollie McCarthy at four-mile heats, and by Lady Amanda at mile heats. He did not start afterwards, and owing to the retirement of Mr. Pritchard from the turf, the horse disappeared from public view. His death will be a serious loss to the Messrs. Miles.

Improved Horseshoe Nail.

We have experimented for a number of years with a somewhat novel pattern for a horseshoe nail, and with such results that we applied for and obtained a patent to cover it. The shape is the main advantage, the convex and concave sides making it much easier to drive, and when bent over forming a far superior clinch to that of the ordinary shaped nails. The following are the specifications and claims allowed:

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH C. SIMPSON, of the city of Oakland, county of Alameda, and State of California, have invented an Improvement in Horseshoe-Nails; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to certain improvements in horseshoe-nails, and it consists of a form which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the nail, showing its convex side, Fig. 2 is a view showing the concave side. Fig. 3 is an enlarged transverse section to show more clearly the cavity and convexity of the nail.

This class of nails are usually made from the best and softest iron obtainable, in order to give them sufficient ductility to form a proper clinch; but this very softness makes them difficult to drive, and in addition to this, when cold-pressed, they become fibrous, so as to be easily split, in which case the horse's foot may be seriously wounded when they are driven.

I form my improved nail of prepared steel having sufficient ductility to form a clinch without breaking. The advantages are greater strength and stiffness, which makes them easier to drive, and less liable to be deflected or diverted from their course.

To prepare my nails and give them the increased tenacity and ductility necessary, I heat the steel to a cherry-red in a charcoal fire, and then cool it slowly. Prepared in this way a much lighter and smaller nail may be made than from iron or other material, and it will not injure the hoof so much as a nail of the ordinary size. There is also less danger of crystalization, and the metal, being firm and more homogeneous, is not likely to split, as before described.

To still further improve my nail, I form it with one side convex and nearly semicircular, as shown at *a*, and with the other side concave, the concavity extending from a suitable distance below the head nearly to the point, so that the concaved portion will always extend entirely through the hoof, and appear upon the upper side and be clinched thereon, whether the nail be driven near the edge or away therefrom. The convex side is toward the inside when driven. That part which passes through the metal of the shoe is of the same shape as the punch by which the nail-holes are made, and the point is slightly flattened and beveled off, as shown at *b*, so as to insure its passing out through the enamel when driven. By this construction the nail cuts away a smaller proportion of the horn of the hoof when driven and leaves it in better shape.

In order to facilitate the clinching of the nail after it is driven, the outer side, where it is to be turned over, is made slightly concave, as shown at *c*, so that when it is turned over the edges of the concaved portion will be embedded into the surface of the horn, and will lie close and smooth, and the convex surface will be less likely to wound the opposite leg if it should be struck.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A horseshoe-nail having one side made convex and the other concave for a part of its length, substantially as herein described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.

Witnesses: C. D. COLE, J. H. BLOOD.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

W. Z. & Co., Petaluma, Cal.

We have a mare whose pedigree we are desirous of ascertaining, if possible. Sire we are informed was standing at Sacramento at time of service. Mare is 12 years old, and sire was Trustee stock, and, we are told, that was his name. If you can ascertain of any stallion of this name standing at Sacramento at that time he probably is what we are in search of

Answer—Trustee was a chestnut horse 15½ hands high, foaled 1854, and was kept in the stud at Sacramento by Fred Werner, the owner of Rattler. The pedigree of Trustee, as Mr. Werner gave it, was: Sired by imported Trustee, dam American Doe, by Daniel Haight's Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imported Messenger.

C. F. B., Callahan's Ranch, Cal.

1. Mystery was a chestnut stallion, bred by D. G. Cunningham, Brooklyn, New York, sold when a colt to F. L. Brown, of Essex county, Vermont, from whom he was purchased and brought to California in 1860. The pedigree furnished by Mr. Cunningham was: Sired by Cassius M. Clay, dam Maid of Honor, by Duke (Bowman Horse), son of imported Prince LeRoye. Maid of Honor was bred in Canada. 2. We cannot at this writing give the breeding of Lancet, further than that he was a son of Vermont Black Hawk. Will send you further particulars later.

D. W. E., Watsonville, Cal.

I should like to have you give the pedigree of Gen. Taylor, and also his record in full, and the places where he trotted, and his pedigree, as far back as you can trace them. Please publish in your next paper if convenient.

Answer.—Gen. Taylor was bred by J. L. D. Eyclesheimer, of New York; foaled 1847; sired by the Morse Horse, dam unknown. The Morse Horse was by an imported French horse, whose pedigree is also unknown. The dam of the Morse Horse was claimed to be by Ogden's Messenger. A full statement of what is known of the family, furnished by Mr. Eyclesheimer, was published in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of March 10th, 1883. We can hardly afford the space to reproduce all his races. He started fifteen or sixteen times and consequently his turf career is a lengthy story. He won ten of his races. He made a record of 2:38 at Racine, Wis., Oct. 21, 1852, and repeated the performance several times while he was on the track. He made the same time in the fifth heat of a race at San Francisco, June 21st, 1855. He is credited with twenty miles in 29:41½, and thirty miles in 1:47:59.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustea.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereya.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will maka the coming season, from February 1st to Juna 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, wall worthy of the family to which ha belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of tha trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mila in 2:20¼, and at the sama time demonstrated that ha was capable of trotting way down in the teans.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, danu Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¼ and sira of Felix 2:19¾, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast oues) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unex aptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was mada at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of tha race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Maras kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which ara in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling tima. All bills due on or befora the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidenta or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or R. H. Nason, Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal Georga.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands threa inches in haight, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmairy and strength. Owing to a severa attack of epizootic or pinkeya he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of yonngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of sacond heat in 2:42½ Will maka tha ensuing season at Marysvilla, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a hay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29¼, and as a trotter was noted for her spe d and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she heat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she heat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, tha last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning tha first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she heat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may ba returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTed Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free tha next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra cara taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15⅝ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remark able style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:25, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire, Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31½ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sira of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¼; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky. Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotaford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22¾.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, ha by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckla John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the aame as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—Ha is a blood bay, 15½ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attrsctiva animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. Ha is in tha accepied mould of tha highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 tha season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 15 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sira of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¾, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dala, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Quaen, (dam of Volmar, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messengar.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, ha strides 23 feet, and with aga will maka a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs ha can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the aeason.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stonar, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17: Westn ont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21¾.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipsa.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on tha farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ bigh. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Voluntear, sira of St. Julian, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodina, 2:19½.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, baraly broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior etock horse.

Will ba allowed to sarve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about tha nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

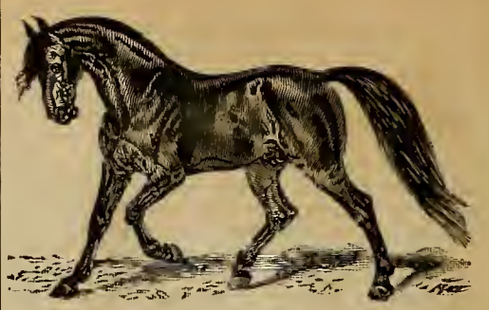
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Sterioker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. Ha is symmetrical in form and an attractiva horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

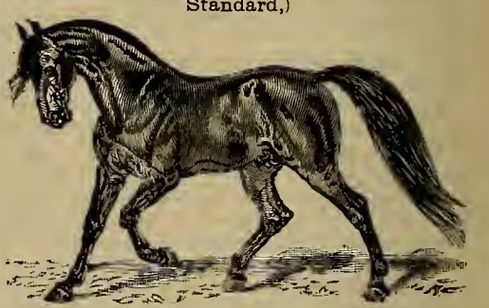
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoa, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to Stata There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to tha world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sira of Syntax, ona of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, rsised by Alax. Chalmers, of Stockton; they ara the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have tha privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30½; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and anding August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexandar's Abdallab, sira of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall. 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldina, 2:19¾; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18½.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sira of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, tha sire of Imported Trustea.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in tha newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, whila tha third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from bis daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mara is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Msmbrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckaboe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood); he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (3811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale 2:22¾, and Onward, 2:23¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20¾, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07½, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33½—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19¾; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¾, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles—4:48¾. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile-and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Antbony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park,

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 2½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "jewel-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON, (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions,

SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¾. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:12½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:24¾), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26¾; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Belmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

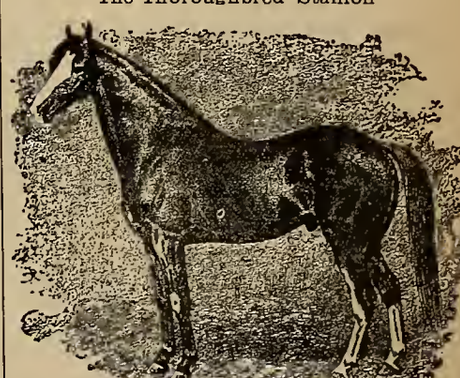
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

Oregon Notes.

[Rural Spirit.]

W. W. Percival, Dalles, Oregon, has sold to D. W. Maloney, Independence, b c, 2, by Inauguration, son of Alexander, dam by Henderson's Emigrant, son of Emigrant, by Cassius M. Clay; $300.

Miles Ruiter, who will be remembered as the driver of Johnny Bine last Summer, as well as one of the finest horse-shoers we ever had in this country, died of lung fever a few days since at Salem.

J. T. Apperson, Oregon City, has sold to Earl Clark, Pilot Rock, Umatilla Co., b c Herald, 3, by Rockwood, son of Fleetwood, by Happy Medium, dam the Burnside mare, by Paul Jones, son of McCracken's Black Hawk; $1,000.

William Waterford, who is now in the employ of Major J. L. Hallet, at Spring Hill Farm, said: "The covered track is to all intents and purposes what it was intended for." Waterford has been with Major Hallett two months, and has been able to jog the colts every day.

J. W. Wisdom, Baker City, Oregon, has sold to Matlock Bros., Pendleton, Oregon, h c Russell, foaled May, 13th, 1883, by Chesapeake, son of Lexington, dam by Monte Christo. We are informed that this colt was bought by the Messrs. Matlocks to supply the place made vacant in their racing stable by the sale of Leamington. He was sold last Fall for $1,500, and went East.

J. E. Gentry, Baker Co., Oregon, has sold to Dick Barnes, Pendleton, Oregon, ch g Echo, 4, by Osceola, dam by old Dasher. This is the runner that came so near knocking Leamington's eye out last year in a half-mile and repeat race, Leamington winning first and third heats by half a head. The price was $500.

PACIFIC COAST BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

SPRING RACE MEETING.

1885.

Bay District Course.

Programme.

FIRST DAY, Saturday, March 28th.

1. CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Closed with 15 nominations.

2. HEARST STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit: $200 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

3. WINTERS STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half. Closed with 22 nominations.

4. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $25 to second; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. One mile.

5. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced March 21st; entries close March 27th, at 1 P. M.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, March 31st.

6. WINTERS JOCKEY STAKES, for maiden two-year-old fillies; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 1st, 1885; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a public mount for money; to carry 100 pounds. Theo. Winters adds the following premiums: to the winning Jockey $50; to the second $20; to the third, $10.

7. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds, colts and fillies, that have not won a race. One mile and an eighth.

8. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on the first day of meeting.

9. PURSE—Same as No. 8.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, April 2d.

10. COLEMAN STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California Stake on first day to carry five pounds; second in California Stake to carry three pounds extra.

11. PACIFIC CUP HANDICAP; $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles and a quarter. Nominations close March 1st, 1885; weights announced March 16th; declarations due March 28th.

12. HANDICAP STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $10 declaration; $250 added; $50 to second. One mile and three-eighths. Weights announced March 16th; declaration due March 28th.

13. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Tuesday, March 3d, the first extra day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY, Saturday, April 4th.

14. GANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed with twenty-one nominations.

15. PURSE, $300, for all ages; $50 to second. Three-quarter mile heats.

19. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on April 2d, the second day of the meeting.

17. PURSE, same as No. 16.

18. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters. Closed with twenty nominations.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, April 7th.

19. PURSE, $250, for two-year-olds: $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California and Coleman Stakes barred; second in California and Coleman Stakes to carry five pounds extra.

20. HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 declaration; $250 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and an eighth. Weights announced March 28th; declaration due April 6th, at 1 P. M.

21. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Saturday, April 4th.

22. PURSE, same as No. 21.

EXTRA DAY, Thursday, April 9th.

23. PARK STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th, 1885; $200 added, of which $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

24. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $50 to second. Conditions same as No. 4. Mile beats.

25 PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced April 7th.

26. PURSE, same as No. 25.

EXTRA DAY, Saturday, April 11th.

27. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for two-year-olds; winner of any two-year-old event at this meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra; weight not cumulative. One mile.

28. OCEAN BEACH PAVILION STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $300 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and a quarter.

29. PURSE, $500, for all ages; second to receive $100; third $50. Two miles and repeat.

30. CONSOLATION PURSE, $200; $50 to second; for non-winners at this meeting. Five pounds allowed for each time beaten. One mile. Entries to close five minutes after the finish of the last race.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle.
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)
Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)
Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away
For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, be by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, bind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age he is bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBETT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sweet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¾), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¾, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:30 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

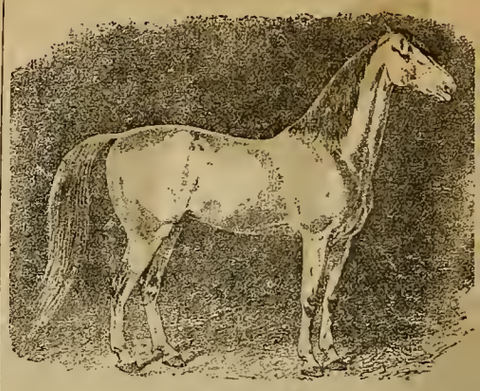
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whippie's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, be by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, bence be breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nightime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21¾. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19¾; Manetta, 2:19¾; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22¾; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25¾; Rachel, 2:26¾; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princess, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettle, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17¾; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28¾; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 629 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

Selling Races.

The earlieet inception of selling races was due to the fact that clerks of the course in England desired to avoid that monopoly of coustry stahles, which campaigners of the Fisherman type threatened to create for the benefit of Tom Parr and others of that ilk. No handicapping within the bounds of reason or decency could stop these hungry, well-trained cormorants till the new condition, "the winner to he sold by auction," kept them out of the lowest plating contests, and left a door open for even the worst form to earn a season's hay and oats. Owners, too, having a horse with a screw loose somewhere were glad of a chance to get rid of him hy sale or claim, when no qnestion could he asked and no donbts thrown on the *bona fides* of the seller. *Caveat emptor* was the motto of the day, and many a dip into the lucky hag is recorded which resulted in the purchase of a flyer at half his value. There was an elemeut of chance ahout the thing which won it many adherents; and at the same time selling races became fruitful sources of fraud as sharpers came to nnderstand the ropes. In process of time came the graduated scale, owners were left at liherty to make their own handicaps. Whether the result has heen satisfactory to the reformers of the turf may well he doubted.

The question also may be asked whether any reelly good purpose is served hy the retention of a class of animals on the turf which hut for selling races would have heeu relegated to the cah rank, or used as park hacks or ladies' palfries. Of one thiug we are quite certain—namely, that if the auction is to remain the farce that it has now very generally become, the sooner this class of races follows the fate of heat racing the better. It has grown to he thought a monstrous piece of rudeness, or even an nnfair advantage, for anyhody in the assemblage to offer a bid, and indeed the auctioneer generally looks as though nothing could surprise him more than to hear one. "take him away!" is the order heard hefore there has heen time to ohserve any unusual delay in the return of one of the horses to his stahle. A minute has sufficed for the enactment of a hollow farce. Last year, at Jerome Park, we know as a fact that in the case of a "winner to he sold," the owner hadly wanted to get rid of his colt. There was a man who was as anxious to become possessor of the auimal. The next day the parties met, and the colt was sold for the price at which he would have heen sold hy the auctioneer, had not the party heen afraid to give offense by hidding. Cluh law is the only law applicable to turf matters, and if a man enters his horse subject to certain conditions, it is unreasonahle for him to complain if the public insist on the performance of the most important of them. If the ring of trainers and owners have a mutual understanding on the subject, theu the sooner some outsider steps up aud "confounds their politics" the better. Or let selling races he improved off the face of respectable programmes.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Blue Grass, by Pat Malloy.

A late number of *Bell's Life* contains the following notice of the American hred colt Blue Grass, hy Pat Malloy, from Amy Farley, hy Planet, granddam Lnlu Horton, hy imp. Alhion:

"Throughout the Winter Blue Grass hae heen kept in good work by Marsh, and as the Lordehip Farm trainer enjoye special facilities for exercising his horses even in the most severe weather, he will, though a horse that requires plenty of training, he delivered in good condition at Lincoln. He is sounder now than he has heen for a year past, and I have reason to know that he won a remarkahle high trial with Ossian at the time the Leger winner was in his hest form. When only half fit he ran a good third in the Manchester Novemher Handicap, and though I do not, as a rule, cere to recommend a horse that has once broken down, Marsh is not unlikely to win a Spring handicap with the American-hred colt. The cause of hie retirement early leet year was not, I helieve, any chronic unsonndnese, hut the concuesion caused hy hie heavy frame on his forelege proved too much for them to hear on hard gronnd.

BICYCLING.

Another Tournament.

The Bay City's have decided to give auother tournament at the Mechanics' Pavilion on the evening of the 21st inst., in which all the cluhs on the Coast will be invited to participate. Wilmot and Miss Sylvester will take part and the Bay City Drill Corps will aleo give an exhihition. There are to he four speed races, a one, two, five and ten mile, the first two handicaps, (prohahly), eutries received by F. R. Cook, 614 Market street. This tournament will prohably he the most imposing of the kind ever given weet of the Mississippi river. There will he a grand parade headed hy Wilmot and Miss Sylvester, followed hy the Bay City's, San Francisco, Oakland and other cluhs in full uniform, with hanners and other paraphernalia; these will he followed hy unattached wheelmen. The racee are open to all amateurs.

The Bay City Cluh had a pleasant spin of fifty-five miles to Belmont and return last Sunday. While there they were photographed hy Mr. Butler, one of the members, in a eeriee of views. They also hanqueted the Garden City Cluh of San Jose.

FISH.

A Difference in Legislatures.

Our readers are aware that earnest efforte have heen mede thie session hy the State Sportsman's Association to have our Legislature do something practical and decisive to stop the fearful maranding of our fish and game, going on for years amongst us, hefore hoth are destroyed. The session has cloeed, hut, up to writing, we have not received a word from the committees as to the result of their lahors, and do not know whether or not anything has heen done. It is not so, however, with all our State Legislatures, and for activity, correct spirit, and resolution in the right direction, the Maine Legislature carries off the honors, and stands forward pre-eminently conspicuous for its honesty and good sense. At the present time, the following will he found good reading to those who are true to their country.

"The Committee on Fish aud Game in the Maine Legislature has ahout finished its work for this term, since it was understood that it would adjourn finally this week. A nnmher of petitions have heen presented asking for special privileges under the present stringent fish and game laws of that State, but in almost every case, as on the question of opeuing Septeuher for deer, caribou and moose hunting, the petitioners have heen given "leave to withdraw." The privilege of fishing through the ice for trout with oue or two set lines during Februaary and March was asked for, but the committee respectfully declined. Some provision for getting more than three deer, two caribou and one moose out of the State, wheu killed in open season was demanded, but the committee declined to recommend legislation. The Legislature was also asked to legalize trausportation of game over the railroads when accompanied by the owner, but no satisfaction to the market-huuters or the marketmen was ohtained. The Legislature was importuned to legalize the sending home of 'a few trout,' while the owner stayed to catch some more, hnt the friends of fish and game protection in the Pine Tree Stete were awake. They answered: 'Once legalize the forwarding of a moose or a deer accompanied hy the owner, and every returning Boston runner will he the owner of some venison, and it will go straight to Boston markets. Allow a few fish to he sent home, and every marketman in Boston will have a few sent home to his stell. No, no changes here.'

"But singularly enough this same Legislature has heeu exceedingly prolific of special laws for the greater protection of fish and game in specified localities. Nearly a dozen special laws of this class have heen passed, either closing ahsolutely for a specified number of years, or better protecting hy a longer close time, certain ponds and streams. The visitor to Maine the coming Summer may find his favorite pond or stream closed. Even the taking of pickerel it is proposed to regulate in some ponus. A special law has heen passed for the protection of trout and landlocked salmon in Rangeley, Southhog, Bemis, Cupsuptic aud Kennehago streams. The Commissioners helieve that these streams are the great nnrseries of trout in the Androscoggin waters, and that to protect the little fellows there will keep up the future supply of giant trout for which these waters are noted."

Growth of Carp Again.

Some surprising evidences of the growth of the German carp have recently heen seen in New York city. Last week Mr. E. G. Blackford had on his slahs, in Fulton Market, a lot of carp from the Potomac River, one of which, a leather carp, weighed over fifteen pounds, and a scale carp of thirteen ponnds. The fish are some that were captured at large in the Potomac, having eecaped from the Government poude on the occasion of a freshet which hacked the watar of the river over the ponde and releesed several thonsand fish of four and five inches in length. This occurred some three years ago. As there were no carp in the river previous to this there is no difficulty in tracing the origin of theee fish and the date of their escape. The daily papers had noticee of these fish, and many persons saw them.

A Gilroy paper eays: "The Secretary of the Rod and Gun Cluh made application to the State Fish Commiesionera for some trout for stocking the streams near Gilroy. A. B. Dihle, Secretary of the Commission, writes that he will send 20,000 trout. The speckled heanties will he here soon. Mr. Payne has also written to the U. S. Fish commiesion for 5,000 hlack hase to put in Soap Lake. Congreseman Tully has heen requested to nse his influence to procure the fish. If they are ohtained, Gilroy will have the heet fishing grounds in the State."

So far ae hlack haes are concerned, as we have often etated, people wanting them need not send east for fry or egge. Every year now the old California Sportsman's Cluh, who first introduced these fish into our State, seine Lake Temescal, their preserve near Oakland, to remove their stock to Lake Merced. At thie time, late in the seaeon, any pereon can have a good supply of young, healthy, etrong fish from one to two inches long, on the moet reasonahle conditions—that is, hy paying a fair proportion of the expense of eeining lake Temescal. This is much the cheapest and eafest method of gettiug a good eupply. Soap Lake, or in other words the head watere of the Pajaro river, would he a good place for hlack hass, and we advise our Gilroy friends to act as we enggest.

Good Business Prospects.

A New York dispatch says: "I look forward to a lively husiness in Columhia river salmon this eeason," said Fish Commissioner Blackford recently, "principally on account of the competition hetween the Union and Northern Pacific railroads, also because of the low freight rates prevailing. No money could he made hy dealers last year on account of the excessive freight charges, which ruled at 13c ₽ lb and retailed here at 25c. If we can get shippers to lay fish down in this market with freight charges not exceeding 6@8c, we can give them plenty af orders. Steelhead salmon have been arriving here straight through the Winter and found ready market. The first consignment of Chinook salmon came in yesterday. They weigh from 19 to 30 lbs and sell at 15c wholesale and 25@30 retail, and are delicious in quality, heing fully equal to auy Atlantic salmon. We find that steelheads arrive in much hetter condition that Chiuook, aud they seem hetter ahle to stand the long journey. Last year we suggested to shippers to remove the entrails of fish hefore packing them. This has heen done with excellent results. Yesterday we received 15,000 Rainbow trout eggs from the McCloud river. They came from the United States Fish Hatchery, at Bairo, Shasta county, and will he forwarded at once to the Cold Spring Hatcheries. We propose at the April trout display to make a special exhibit of every variety of salmon and trout of the Pacific Coast. Geutlemen in Washington Territory and Oregon have promised to send ue a nnmher of fine specimens."

Results of Unlawful Fishing.

A Neenah, Wis., paper states that it has on good authority "that no less thau 2,700 barrels of fish were shipped from Oshkosh aud points on the east shore of Lake Winnehago in the year 1884. Of this vast amount of fresh fish, mainly hlack hass, fully two-thirds were canght illegally or contrary to the law. The result of this fish piracy is that Leke Winnehago has degenerated from its once famoth reputation as a fishing resort to a mere delusion to the angler with rod and line. It hes become a vital qneetion to the interests of this whole section whether or not the old reputation shall he re-established. There would he ten Summer visitors to this part of Wisconsin where now there ie one. More than this, if so protected from Oshkosh fish hutchers, the poor man in all this section could occasionally secnre a fine mess of fish for his family where now they are dragged in hy nets and shipped Sonth to keep a few fish piratee in work and money. Let some good law he enacted and let that law he enforced to protect the interests of Oshkosh. Neenah and all this section demand it. We are glad to see many Oshkosh citizens interested in this matter, and among them Mr. G. F. Stroud. It is time something in earneet wae done in this direction."

So it goes all over the Union, yet some say there is no need of stringent legislation to preserve our fish food. All over the Union it is the poor man who most suffers from this "fish hutchery"—a very happy expression.

A gentleman named Harry Pritchard, of New York, claims that he and his son are the hest trout-fishers in America, and can cast a fly further than any other two. Pritchard Sr., is willing to hack this opinion with coin. Was all the telk we have heard of ex-President Arthur's wonderful power in casting a fly fnrther than other men only a eilly deference to high political positione?

Our local fishing for the week, according to reports from the different parts of the bay, was very poor, the fish refusing all kinds of hait no matter however temptingly presented. We cannot hear of a eingle person or party who made a catch worth speaking of. Last week it was the full moon; this week it ie the tides; next week it may he an eclipse, an earthquake, or the increased complications of the Sharon case. From some cause the fish didn't want food. That's it.

For Sale,

Two thoroughbred Irish Red setter puppies, five weeks old. For pedigree and other particulars apply to,

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Sacramento, Cal.

Spring Meeting, 1885.

May 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY. Running. No. 1. Five-eighths dash for two-year-olds; winner of the California or Coleman Stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting penalized five pounds; if winner of both, ten pounds; purse, $250.

No. 2. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $300.

No. 3. Mile and a quarter dash, for all ages; purse $250.

SECOND DAY. Trotting. No. 4. 2:50 class; purse, $250.

No. 5. Trotting. 2:30 class; purse, $400.

THIRD DAY. No. 6. Pacing. 2:32 class; purse $250.

No. 7. Trotting. 2:35 class; purse, $300.

FOURTH DAY. No. 8. Running. Selling race for all ages; mile and an eighth dash; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 less, and two added for each $100 above; purse, $250.

No. 9. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of California or Coleman stakes at the P. C. B H. meeting, or of race No. 1, penalized five pounds; if winner of two events, ten pounds; if of three, fifteen pounds; purse, $250.

No. 10. Sacramento Derby, for three-year-olds; dash of one and and one-half miles; purse, $400.

No. 11. Mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $400.

FIFTH DAY. No. 12. Trotting. 2:27 class; purse $300.

No. 13. Pacing. 2:20 class; purse ,$400.

CONDITIONS.

Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running races to close with the Secretary, on or before March 25th; entries to trotting or pacing races to close on or before May 2d. Where there are ten or more entries, $200 will be added. The Club reserves the right to trot or pace heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, and in running races reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather, or other sufficient cause. All entries must be addressed to

C. H. TODD, Secretary,
P. O. Box 422. Sacramento, Cal.

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By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

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or **Killip & Co.,** San Francisco.

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A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights: A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Enhryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of this horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope. JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW PACK & DOCTRINE that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

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—AND—

FURNISHINGS.

Our 1885 Catalogue, which is now ready, contains 72 pages, on which are illustrated over 3,000 styles of

DOG COLLARS, LOCKS,
LEADERS, BELLS,
WHIPS, MUZZLES,
SHIPPING BOXES. KENNELS.
BISCUIT, MEDICINES.

And all Furnishings Pertaining to the Dog.

To insure the receipt of Catalogue, send 35 cents in postage stamps or postal note.

Medford Fancy Goods Co.,

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The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past. Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1.75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

CALIFORNIA

COURSING CLUB

—GREAT—

Spring Meeting,

Open to all Greyhounds in the World.

AT MERCED, CAL., on March 26th and 27th, 1885.

The Club and friends will leave San Francisco, Wednesday, March 25th, at 3:30 P. M. Tickets for round trip $5.00; for sale at Ferry Landing.

Entries will close Friday evening, March 20th, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Club Rooms, 539 California St. Entrance fee, $5.00.

J. J. MURPHY, Secretary. JOHN HUGHES, President.



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.
SAN FRANCISCO.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

ROBERT BECK.

Breeder of thoroughbred Jersey Cattle. Registered Jerseys of both sexes for sale. Postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.

BIRCH'S KEY WILL WIND ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT
SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

1885. AUTUMN MEETING. 1885.

The Washington Park Club,

Chicago, Ill.

Announce the following Stakes to name and close March 25th, 1885, and to be run at their Autumn Meeting, beginning Saturday, August 29th, and ending Saturday, September 5th, 1885.

$2,000. THE PALMER HOUSE STAKES. $2,000.

A Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, $20 forfeit, with $2,000 added: the second to receive $400, and third $200, out of the Stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the first day of the meeting. *One mile and a quarter.*

THE LAKE VIEW HANDICAP.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any two-year-old race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the second day of the meeting. *Three-quarters of a mile.*

THE DEARBORN HANDICAP.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1882), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the third day of the meeting. *One mile and a furlong.*

THE SOCIETY STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $750 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. A winner of any race, after July 1st, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To be run on the fourth day of the meeting. *Seven furlongs.*

THE WOODLAWN STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for three-year olds, (foals of 1882), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $75 out of stakes. The winner of the American Derby or Sheridan Stakes of 1885, to carry 3 lbs.; of both stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Non-winners of any three-year-old stake race allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. To be run on the last day of the meeting. *One mile and a half.*

—:o:—

A programme will be arranged for five or more days' racing, and $15,000 or more will be given by the Club (or an average of $3,000 per day) in added money to Stakes and Purses. One or more Stake and four Purse races will be run each day, including purses for two and three-year-olds, and all ages, at all distances. Also Hurdle and Steeplechase races.

To be run under the American Racing Rules, unless otherwise specified in the Programme.

ALL ENTRIES MUST BE NAMED.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain the same by application to the Secretary, or to this office.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen. U. S. A., President.

The Perfection

Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Cometocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth. Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

For Sale..

A BEAUTIFUL PAINTING

—ENTITLED—

"Boys In Trouble."

Painted after Wytteubach's Celebrated Picture.

—BY—

MISS LULU E. SOUDERS.

This fine painting is 36x48, elegantly mounted and perfect gem of art for the parlor, saloon or drawing room. It was on exhibition at the late Mechanics' Institute Fair in this City and attracted much attention. It can be seen at the office of the

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Where it is For Sale at reasonable price.

CALL AND SEE IT.

THE WINNERS,

With Records of 2:30 and Better.

Compiled and published by L. C. Underhill, a complete history of every horse on the turf, giving color, size, age, breeding, record, and races of all prominent horses. It gives in the order of occurrence every race of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Johnston, St. Julien, and all the great winners, Rules of the N. T. A., Betting Rules, and is the most complete book for horsemen ever published. 300 pages, only 25 cents. Sent, on receipt of price, by addressing NEW YORK SPORTSMAN, Box 2,950, New York City.

FOR SALE,



The High Bred Trotting Stallion,

ARTHURTON.

Bay horse with black points, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Ahdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder; fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28¾. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion his opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of the produce are Arab, 2:20½ and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, either of which could have beaten 2:20; although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to beat 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arsh and Joe Arthurton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the broodmares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

WM. CORBITT, San Mateo, Cal.,
or 218 California St., San Francisco.

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Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

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This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

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MONMOUTH Park,

Long Branch, N. J.

The following Stake is now open, to close April 1st.

—THE—

CHAMPION STALLION STAKES,

F 1886, for colts and fillies two-year-olds (now yearlings) to be entered at the Course by 4 o'clock P. M. on th day before the day appointed for the race, of $250 ea , with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Asso. ci ion to a subscription of $500 each by owners of st lions, whose get alone shall be qualfied to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of his stallion, if the subscriptions be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrue; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

FORM OF CONTRACT.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of ..... [my] ..... Stallion..... by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by..... [my] ..... decease, ... I, ... agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, Five Hundred Dollars on the 1st day of July, 1886, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above Stakes will close and name on April 1, 1885. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary. **G. L. LORILLARD,** President.

Rancho del Paso.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

Thoroughbreds, Trotting Colts and Fillies, Harness, Work and Draft Horses,

PROPERTY OF J. B. HAGGIN, Esq.

—ON—

Thursday and Friday, April 16th and 17th, at Rancho del Paso, near Sacramento, Cal.

Catalogues will be ready March 1st. Apply at the ranch or to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

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Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

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The most popular school on the Coast.

F. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y

☞Send for circular.☜

Stockton COLT PURSES.

Special Trotting Purses Offered by the

San Joaquin Valley

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

For the Fair of 1885. Open to the World.

$3,000.00.

For two-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For three-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For four-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

If more than 10 paid up entries, $200 added to each purse. Four moneys in each race, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Five or more paid up entries to fill, three or more colts to start. Only two entries allowed from any one breeding farm. Entrance 5 per cent., positively payable with nominations, which close April 1st, 1885, with the Secretary. Five per cent additional of purse payable to Secretary August 1st, 1885, or colt is declared out and first 5 per cent. forfeited.

This Association's rules of 1884 to govern, except as specified above.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President, J. M. LaRue, Sec'y.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton, Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,

PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

MENLO PARK.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON.
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†8:00 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, } Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, } Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	San. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	San. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo		1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Front in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for these well-known Retreats. PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Ag

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:30 P M	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
1:30 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East, Express, Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	" "	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	8:40 P M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:30 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	12:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*8:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:23—9:23.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—8:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10" 45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—‡4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

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—OF—

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 12. NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Sacramento Letter.

Saint Patrick's Day has been a most memorable one in Sacramento. We had an eclinse yesterday, which was seen only by looking through a smoked glass. We also had an eclipse to-day, which was seen with the naked eye. I mean all past work over this track this season was "eclipsed." Agricultural Park still remains in the same place, bnt it was pretty badly "tore up" this morning. The "tearing up" process began quite early, but I am unable to give the exact hour, for not a watch could be fonnd on the track. No one had one. "Oh! of course I've got a timer," says Jim Brown, "but you see I loaned it to Sam Jones. Jones said he let "Big Jim" have it to see if his was running all right. Big Jim said they must have both slipped through a hole in his vest pocket and dropped down in the straw somewhere in his stall, for he couldn't find either of them. Ned Smith said it wes just his "darned luck," getting away from home in snch a hnrry and leaving his watch. Phil Siebenthaler must have had his in his hat, I think, for he elapped every pocket to show it was not there, but when Philip S. and Jim Donglas pulled up at the quarter pole, after having gone a mile at a red-hot pace, Phil was looking very intently at the inside of his hat. and as he said "That's pretty good for the little horse. Come on, boys, we go have a glass of peer," I imagine he was well pleased. Anyone who saw Beaconsfield stretch himself this A. M. would never think he had once been used to pick oranges from down in Los Angeles. Matt Allen's string were out early, a' qnartette at a time, Matt viewing them from a phaeton standing on the outer track, he still being nnable to walk but very little. Murry allowed Estill to "nntie" himself this morning, which he done in ahont ——. I was going to tell you how many seconds, but having no desire to give anything away or be "too previons," guess I won't do it. Patti and Nevada (pacers) slipped aronnd np to the half-mile pole this forenoon, going right along in regular "Indian file," somewhere around 1:10. Here the orchestra, which had been playing mnsic to the opera of "Linda," switched off onto something else, and Patti having lost the time stopped singing, and commenced to dance; however, she finished the mile so strong, and in snch time es to cause Fitzgerald (the owner of Killarney), who was present, to open his eyes, as if he thought she might be dangerons. While this was going on Pete Williams allowed Goldnut to go along a mile without any of the boys getting him, and Wilbnr Smith was trying to teach his Benton filly not to waltz every time he wanted her to schottische.

Wilbnr saye several years ago, while a race was going on, several Pinte Indians, who were "doing the town," strolled out as far as the track and were standing in front of the main entrance. Ae he came ont with his horse going over to his stable across the street, one of the Bucks says to him: "He heap good horse?" Wilbur replied, "Yee, him pretty good." Indian says "him number one horse." "No," says Wilbur, "he not quite nnmber one." "Ugh," saye the Indian, "him number two, alle same squaw ride." I am able to state that there are some few "squaw horses" now here on the track, but most of those qnartered here are of the other order.

Young Tim Lane was so nnfortunate as to have his wrist broken yesterday by being struck by a horse.

Bryant W. pnlled np lame at the finish of a brush and will be laid np for repairs.

A conple of young Brigadiers from Marysville have just arrived. I heve not yet learned the name of the gentleman in charge. They are fine lookers, especially the colt, being the best looking Brigadier I ever saw.

The handicap weights in the Cup race were received today. Some think that Philip S. and Beaconsfield, being in the prime of life, are more able to carry heavy weights, according to their performances, than Duffy, who is aged and on the decline, (on the decline in the sense that age always prodnces in a racehorse after a certain period). Others think Glendair shonld have received more than the Duke of Monday, end thns they rnn. It ie hard to please all but that they will give general satisfaction I have no donht.

Our chief "Tont" wae presented with a redwood mace, some two feet long, to-day. It was highly ornamented with green ribbons and moet heautifully carved, carving having been done by "Lame George," which occnpied his time for nearly five minntes. OBSERVER.

SACRAMENTO, March 17th, 1885.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Maquoketa, Healdsbnrg.

The operation yon refer to involves a great risk of sacrificing the animal, and we would never advise it nnder any circumstances.

Pacific Coast Coursing Club's Spring Meeting.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 10th inst, the members of the above club and their friends assembled in force at the Market street terminus, and just comfortably filled the two special cars provided for their nse, which were bonnd sonth by the 3:30 train for the far-famed plains of Merced. Their mission was to test the merits of their favorite canines, and, in short, heve a good time together from a sportsman's standpoint. And most assnredly a more successful and enjoyable meeting was never conclnded on the Coast, nor a better lot of greyhounds brought together. The trials thronghout were excellent, of fair average length and sufficiently long for all purposes without being distressing. On the gronnd the club was largely reinforced by the local contingent and neighboring sports, who trned ont in good form and swelled the number on the field to over 300. Several ladies graced the scene by their presence both days, and were welcomed as a good omen for the conrsing of the futnre. Among the many familiar faces we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Ashe, John Donnell and son, Dr. Flourney, Messrs. Rapelaye, D. S. Swain, McCallenthan, of Merced, Messrs. Mark Devlin, J. Leroy Nicol, M. H. Kelly, H. J. Gallagher and Jndge Pennie, from the city, and Messrs. James McGiveuny and David Berry, from Oakland. The club may he complimented on this occasion for the field management, the judging in the hands of Sheriff Meany, John Sillery, and Chris. Johnson was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory, the drawback being not the fault of the judges, bnt the peculiar three-judge system adopted by the clnb. McCarthy's slipping was all that could be desired.

All Age Stakes; 32 greyhounds, at $5 each; winner, $75; runner up, $40; two dogs, $25 each.

T. A. Hall's w and be dr Muldoon beat M. Devlin's bd and w b Belle of the Canyon.

M. Devlin's f d Buckskin Bob beat J. C. Pennie's blk and w b Lady Emma.

T. Levy's blk and w b Nellie B. B. beat B. Grogan's f d Sleepy Joe.

B. Grogan's r b Jennie Lind beat J. L. Nichol's bdd Earle.

P. Kelley's bd and w b Pride of the Canyon beat J. Eagan's bd d Dynamite.

W. Halpin's f and w d Little Willie beat T. Callaban's bd and w b Sierra.

J. B. McCarthy's b and w b Daisy beat J. C. Pennie's bd d Edwin Forrest.

T. Ford's bd and w d Foxhall beat J. L. Nichol's blk and w b Sybil.

J. Grace's bd and w d Thornhill beat T. Brady's blk and w b Wee Lassie.

T. Cronin's blk and w b Lily of Killarney beat T. Ford's r d Chivy.

T. Cronin's blk and w b Rose of Tralee beat J. Kelley's w and bd b Mollie Bawn.

M. Mercedite's be d Limerick Boy beat T. Ford's Horseshoe.

J. B. McCarthy's w and bd d Tribute beat J. Eagan's bd and w b Moll Roe.

T. Brady's bd and w h Wee Nell beat T. Hall's blk and w b Fanny.

E. Harada's w and r d Chief beat T. Cronin's be and w d Sweep.

W. L. Ashe's w b Gliding Maud beat M. Devlin's w and bd d Chief of the Canyon.

FIRST TIES.

Muldoon beat Buckskin Bob.	Thornhill beat Lily of Killarney.
Nellie B. B. beat Jenny Lind.	Rose of Tralee beat Limerick Boy.
Pride of the Canyon beat Little Willie.	Tribute beat Wee Nell.
Daisy beat Foxhall.	Gliding Maud beat Chief.

SECOND TIES.

Muldoon beat Nellie B. B.	Rose of Tralee beat Thornhill.
Daisy beat Pride of the Canyon.	Tribute beat Gliding Maud.

THIRD TIES.

Muldoon beat Daisy.	Rose of Tralee beat Tribute.

FINAL.

T. Hall's w and be d Muldoon beat T. Cronin's blk and w b Rose of Tralee and won the stake.

First Day—All-aged Stakes—The winner Muldoon led, but rnshed at the turn, placing the bitch, then raced past, drove, killed and won.

In a long course Buckskin Bob beat Lady Emma, thongh the letter had a good look in throughout.

Nellie B. B. and Sleepy Joe were nnsighted from slips, but when on tnrns the bitch had all the best of it.

Earl fevored in the run up, ran wide and rash, and Jenny Lind soon out-scored him when next her hare.

Dynamite led and held his own for the early points, when The Pride nicked and, scoring rapidly, killed and won. We thought she had just pnt herself out.

Little Willie easily beat the fourth season Sierra, who studies too much now at the beginning of a course.

Daisy ran a cracker, killed and won. Her opponent wae of little nse to her.

Syhil's single-handed course probably lost her the one with Foxhall, who won handsomely.

The dangerons Thornhill led and well beat Wee Lassie, who, however, was very merry when in charge.

Chivy knows too much to run in honest company and win.

In a long run Rose of Tralee led and only just beat Mollie Bawn.

After an undecided, Limerick Boy well beat his big opponent.

Tribute raced away from and ran round Moll Roe at all points.

A merry undecided was run by Wee Nell and Fanny, next time Nell led, scored the early points, killed and won, th Merced bitch running her pretty close.

Sweep commenced well, but Chief finished with a good balance in his favor.

Chief of the Canyon and Gliding Maud ran two undecideds before the judges could separate them; the first might have been conceded to the bitch, and the second with equal justice to the dog. When again slipped, Chief led bnt ran out, on which Maud nicked in and won with lots to spare, Chief coming at the finish, but too lete to avert defeat.

First ties—Muldoon opened out, scored four or five in succession. Bob now came and rattling his hare in grand style appeared the winner—a near thing.

Nellie B. B. led and well beat Jenny Lind in a railing trial.

Pride of the Canyon fell and then beat Little Willie.

Daisy and Foxhall ran an evenly contested give-and-take trial, the hare favoring the bitch unmistakably in the opening points.

On a strong inside Thornhill led; shot ont wide and was never in it till he made a drive and killed. The bitch's long score of wrenches more than counter-balancing his performance as we thought; the judges gave it otherwise.

Rose of Tralee beat Limerick Boy, pointless.

Tribnte going a cracker, cleverly beat Wee Nell after one undecided.

Gliding Maud monopolized the opening and closing points, and Chief pnt in some strong work in the middle of a good trial.

Second ties—Second day—Nellie B. B. gave Muldoon all he knew to beat her in a trial and of more than average merit.

Pride of the Canyon showed her heele to Daisy in a long run up, but Daisy once placed, never left the front till she killed and won.

In an indifferently run trial Rose of Tralee won from Thornhill.

Tribute won a bare verdict from Gliding Maud.

Third ties—Muldoon's pace gave him the opening and best points of a grandly run trial, and Daisy's merry finish could not affect the verdict.

Tribnte led ont, but died away, allowing The Rose to finish and win.

The final—Muldoon raced away four good lengths in front of his opponent, turned and served himself twice in succession. The black now came, used her hare, but could not hold, the dog again going away in possession, scoring rapidly. The Rose here came with a rattle, mede a brilliant drive, killed and lost the conrse.

Muldoon, the winner, is of Australian imported stock on both sides, being by Victor, ont of Speedy. Victor, by Barmby. Speedy, by Mr. Gee's Morris. Victor wes bred by Mr. Harry McQuade, of Sydney. [Will some of our coursing friends on the other side of the water, help us out with a true and correct pedigree of these dogs.] Barmby is by Cardinal York, ont of Lady Stormont, and own brother to Cashier, the Stockwell among English greyhounds.

Mr. Hall may be congratulated in being possessed of a first-class greyhound, end a good bred one to boot. His performance lacks nothing to make it highly meritorious, as neither flukes nor favors came his way throughout the stake, and all will admit he had some "bed ones to beat."

Sapling Stake—12 saplings at $5 each; winner $35; runner up $20; third dog, $10.

J. Reed's he and w b Yankee Girl beat T. Hall's b Queen.

D. D. Roache's be and w b Shamrock Lass beat J. Eagan's w and bd b Maid of Erin.

J. Reed's be d Mocking Bird beat D. D. Roache's w be b Pacific Queen.

J. Reed's be and w d Bonnie Johnnie beat M. Mercedite's blk and w d Pat Malloy.

J. Reed's blk and w h Gentle Annie beat H. Moore's w and bd d Lord Byron.

M. Mercedite's blk b Banshee beat T. Hall's blk and w d John Bulger.

FIRST TIES.

Yankee Girl beat Shamrock Lass.	Banshee beat Gentle Annie.
Mocking Bird beat Bonnie Johnny.	

SECOND TIES.

Banshee beat Yankee Girl and won the stake, Mocking Bird drawn.

Banshee, the winner of the Sapling Stakes, is by Templar, out of Tampete, and is without doubt a most promising greyhound, going with a fire and vim that was a treat to witness. Some will find her a hard nut to creck next Fall. The club will meet Tuesday evening, 24th inst., at their rooms, 539 California street, to pay over the stakes and prizes, elect several new members, and transact other general business consequence on the late meeting.

The Californiia Club hold their Spring meeting next week, at Merced, leaving by special train, at 3:30, on Tuesday afternoon. The showers of the present week will put the ground in extra good order, and the hares are plentiful a most enjoyable time may be expected.

1884 Performers and Their Sires.

[Turf, Field and Farm.]

We publish below an entirely novel table of turf statistics, and it is the inauguration of a feature which the *Turf, Field and Farm* intends to greatly amplify in the future. In it are arranged alphabetically the names of horses of whose get five or more trotted or paced in public races in the year 1884. The numerals in the first column opposite the name of each sire indicate the number of his get that won races during the year; those in the second column the number that started without winning races; the third column shows the total number of starters sired by each horse; the fourth column shows the fastest heat trotted or paced during the year by any of the get of the horse in question, and the fifth column indicates the number of the get of the horse that trotted or paced in 2:30 or better during 1884. The following is the table:

NAME OF SIRE.	Winners.	Non-winners.	Total starters.	Best record in 1884.	2:30 Performers in 1884.
Aberdeen	9	4	13	2:21¼	3
Administrator	6	2	8	2:18¾	2
Al Xander [Cal.]	2	4	6	2:35	0
Almont	20	12	32	2:.6¼	6
Almont Rattler	4	3	7	2:50¾	0
Bashaw [Green's]	11	2	13	2:28½	2
Bayard	5	3	8	2:33½	2
Bay Middleton	1	3	4	2:24½	1
Bellfounder [Millman's]	8	1	9	2:23½	2
Belmont	7	4	11	2:26¾	3
Blue Bull	30	22	52	2:21	18
Brigadier	3	2	5	2:36¾	0
Capoul	3	2	5	2:11¾	0
Champion [Gooding's]	4	1	5	2:22½	2
Charley B.	5	3	8	2:26¾	1
Clear Grit	5	6	13	2:24	3
Cuyler	4	1	5	2:18¾	1
Daniel Lambert	16	4	20	2:21	3
Dictator	9	7	16	2:30	5
Doctor Herr	5	0	5	2:30½	0
Echo	5	7	12	2:29	1
Edward Everett	2	5	7	2:20¾	0
Electioneer	9	0	9	2:21¾	5
Florida	5	2	7	2:23½	2
General Benton	3	2	5	2:17¾	1
General Grant	3	2	5	2:30½	0
General Knox	10	4	14	2:31¼	0
Geo. M. Patchen, Jr	5	1	6	2:21	1
George Wilkes	23	10	33	2:15	14
Governor Sprague	3	4	7	2:30	0
Hambletonian	7	9	16	2:21¾	2
Hambletonian [Strader's]	4	3	7	2:29¼	1
Hambletonian [Wood's]	7	6	13	2:22½	3
Hamlet	3	2	5	2:20	3
Happy Medium	13	7	20	2:13¾	6
Hiatoga [Scott's]	5	1	6	2:23½	1
Hinsdale Horse	3	5	8	2:21	1
Hotspur, Jr	1	2	3	2:20¾	1
Kentucky Prince	5	1	6	2:21¾	1
King Rene	2	4	6	2:24½	1
Louis Napoleon	1	2	3	2:26¾	1
Mambrino Chief [Fisk's]	4	2	6	2:23¾	1
Mambrino Gift	6	2	8	2:21½	1
Mambrino Patchen	7	8	15	2:30	1
Masterlode	9	7	16	2:20¾	4
Messenger Duroc	2	6	8	2:32½	3
Milton Medium	3	5	8	2:26¾	0
Middleton	5	2	7	2:26¾	1
New York	3	2	5	2:22¼	3
Nutwood	5	7	12	2:19½	4
Pocahontas Boy	5	1	6	2:17¾	5
Phil Sheridan	7	14	21	2:18½	2
Princeps	4	2	6	2:32¾	0
Red Buck	9	1	10	2:23¾	7
Red Wilkes	3	6	9	2:16¾	1
Robert McGregor	3	2	5	2:30	1
Smuggler	3	2	5	2:22½	3
Star of the West	6	0	6	2:21¾	2
Stratbmore	13	4	17	2:20¾	6
Sultan	7	1	8	2:25	2
Sweepstakes	8	4	12	2:25¼	3
Swigert	10	8	18	2:21½	4
Thos. Jefferson	4	5	9	2:20¾	2
Volunteer	3	8	11	2:26¾	2
Warwick Boy	5	2	7	2:28¾	2
Western Fearnaught	4	3	7	2:30	1

It appears to us that no compileton in the line of reseerch conld he of greater interest than the foregoing, or more instructive to people desiring to breed to get speed. We are indehted for the table to the edvance sheet of the Supplement for 1884 to Chester's Complete Trotting and Pacing Record, and while, by the aid of this admirable work, it required only a few honrs' time to make the compilation, without it weeks would have been occupied, if, indeed, the tesk would not have been impossible. We are aware that the publicetion of such e table mey excite jealonsies, hut owners of stallions kept for service, and idolizers of certain streins of hlood, must be content to face the music of facts, and this compilation deals with nothing else. It may be, of course, that in a few ceses the sires of obscure performers have not heen ascertained, but it our intention hereafter, throngh the co-operation of Mr. Chester, to let none escape us. It requires great lebor end much correspondence, bnt it is possible, and worth while, and it will he done.

The great merit of ench a teble is that it deals with what mey be coneidered the preseut of trotting and pecing. It shows what the sires of the dey are doing and how those of the paet are dropping out. Its chief claim to value is based upon the axiom that animals with speed enough to compete in reces with chences of snccese will, as a rnle, be sterted for the purses. In individual cases the hest of reasons may, no donbt, be urged to show that certain stallione are not represented as they shonld he. Perhaps the owners of some of the best of their get were conscientiously or on business grounds adverse to public races. Perhaps the get of one horse were "pulled" more than the get of another. Perheps eicknees bore down more heavily in some quarters than the averege, bnt such consideretions as these ere about equalized in the long rnn, and at the last there is no better nor more common-sense method of properly eetimeting the merits of a sire thau by the pnblic performances of his colte. The problems of breeding mey he viewed as multifariously as the problems of theology, and almost anything uiay he plansibly demonstrated hy a special pleader; but when all is said, good works remein the snrest road to heeven and good speed the only track to trotting fame.

Trotting at Oakland.

Owing to the nearness of the time when the Spring race meeting of the Pecific Coaet Blood Horse Association will he ineugnrated, trotting on the Bay District Course was etopped. In the meantime tbat kind of races have been transferred to Oakland, and Saturday afternoon there came together a quartet of horses which have heretofore contested on the San Frencisco side of the bay, with an addition in the person of B. B. to further mix things up. Altamont, having heeu so successful heretofore, wes installed favorite, although the conditions made it obligatory for him to pull a wagon. B. B. wes aleo relegated to e vehicle with four wheels, while Ed, Moscow and Nighttime, were allowed to go in harness. The afternoon was fair, the treck in capital condition, the assem blage fair.

In the first pool sold the ratee were es follows: Altamont, $20; Nighttime, $11; B. B., $11: Ed, $6, and Moscow, $4. Afterward Altemont brought $20, Nighttime, $10, the others grouped in the field, $18. There were three scoree before the word was given, and when the gong sounded Altemont, on the inside, made play from the start. Moscow wee the contending horse, though an open length behind at the quarter in 38 seconds, end at the half in 1:15 there were two open lengths between first end second; Ed, third; B. B. and Nighttime evidently "laying up." At no time was the heat in the jeoperdy, the Oregon stellion holding the adventege to the wire, Ed bettering his position to e second plece, Moscow third, Nighttime, fourth, B. B. dropping inside of the distence flag. Time, 2:30. After this heet Altamont sold for $20; B. B., teken for second choice at $13; the held at $7.

When the send-off was announced for the second heat Altamont was a trifle behind, and Moscow gained the front plece, which he could not reteinf B. B. passing the quarter pole in the lead in 37½ seconds. In going down the backstretch Altamont made two breaks, in both of which he indulged in a short gellop, B. B. leeding at the half mile in 1:14. From that point Altamont trotted very fest, gaining ground all the way aronnd the further trn, and on the homestretch he made up all of the gap, passed B. B. and Ed at the distance, and led at the score by a length, with B. B. second, Ed third, Nighttime fourth and Moscow lest. Time, 2:25½. Owing to the breeks eud rnns the heat was giveu to B. B.; Ed placed second and Altemont third, the decisiou being heertily endorsed by a majority of the spectators.

Pools were: Altamont $40, B. B. $20. end the field $17. At the fifth score tbey were off for the third heat. Altamont broke soou after, aud B. B. and Ed led the charge around the turu. At the quarter, in 38 seconds, B. B. was a trifle in advance, and at the half-mile, in 1:14½, there was little difference between the leader, B. B., Ed aud Moscow, Altemont and Nighttime in the reer. Again Altamont made a gellant struggle, though unable to reech B. B., who won by a length, Moscow third, Ed fourth, and Nighttime last. Time, 2:28. The result of the heat installed B. B. favorite, he bringing more than all the others. Goldsmith took the place of Beach behind Altamont, which gave his backers renewed hopes. The fourth heat was a fiue contest hetween B. B. and Altemont. B. B. led at the quarter in 37½ seconds; was first et the half iu 1:14. From there Altamont gained, aud B. B. breaking soon after passing the three-quarter pole, Altamont won, with something to spare, in 2:29. The fifth heat was the most interesting of the series. It was a wonderfnlly close fight betweeu Altamont and B. B. for three-quarters of the distance. From the quarter-pole in 38 seconds, it could not he told which was in advance and at the half-mile mark the heads were so nearly parallel that it could not he authoritatively stated which had the advautage. Before reaching the homestretch B. B. broke and it appeared as though Altamont had it all hie own way, hut at the distance Moscow came with a rush and was only leading a head by Altamont, in 2:28¾; B. B. third, Nighttime lest.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, Saturday, March 14th, 1885.—Purse, $200; heats of a mile; best three in five.

Jay Beach's b e Altamont	1	3	2	1	1
W. Donathon's blg B. B	5	1	1	2	3
E. Jackson's h g Ed	2	2	4	4	5
G. Baylis' ch g Moscow	3	5	3	3	2
L. Shaner's g g Nighttime	4	4	5	5	5

Time, 2:30, 2:28½, 2:28, 2:29, 2:28¾.

THE GUN.

African Antelope—The Bush Buck.

It mey safely be said that no country in the world can boest of such a nnmerous veriety of the antelope tribe as South Africe. Without taking into account the vast herds of these enimels which still, in spite of the incessant persecution they have heen subjected to in theee latter days, roam over the far stretching plains and prairies of the Trans-Orange river districts, there are still, within the limits of the Colony, a vast number of antelope of divers species, whose habitet is eutirely confined to bush conntry and who are never to be found in herds, like their congeners of the plains, hut either singly or in couples, a buck and doe, end this only dnring the breeding season. The finest of these bush antelope, and the one affording the most sport as well es the best trophy, is decidedly the greet hush buck, *Cephalus Africanus*. The male of this species is called by the Kaffirs "Inkonkay" and the female "Imhahala." The buck is about the size of a large Europeen fallow deer, end weighe from niue to twelve stone. In color it is of a very dark reddish brown, hut I have seen and shot some which were almost black, with faint white markings on the flanks and shonlders, and small oval white spot, about an inch long, on either cheek. The neck of the male is very thick and muscular, quite out of proportion to the size of the animal. The head is hendsome and well shaped, end the horns are almost quite straight, slightly enrved outwards from the hese and ringed for about three inches. These horns are from a foot to fifteen inches long, and exceedingly thin and sharp at the pointe. The great muscular development of the neck end fore-qnarters of this buck, combined with the sharpness of hie long horns and his neturally pugnacious and feerless disposition, renders the utmost caution necessary whils. huuting him, es many fatal accidents have occurred to both men end dogs who heve too incentionsly approached a bush buck, when either slightly wonnded or brought to bay; indeed, instances ere on record of a bnsh buck heving attacked a man without any provocation whatsoever; but this is rare. I will now give a few instauces which have come under my owu personal notice of accidents which have occurred from encounters with hush bucks. A Kaffir herd boy, in the employ of e Mr. Bowker, a sheep farmer iu the Cradock District, set a snare, or noose trep, in a pathway through the bush frequented by these and other antelope, when going to and from the water at nigbt-fall. These snares are very ingenious though simple in constrnction, and ere also capable of holding and tiring out even a heavy end powerful buck. I will endeavor to describe it. A tall elastic eepling growing eome ten feet from the path, is chosen end dennded of all its branches from top to bottom. To the end is tied a stout string about the thickness of one's little finger and made from the bark of a peculiar jungle tree; the sapling is then bent down within four feet of the ground towards the path, in which is dug a hole eome six inches in diameter, and eighteen inchee deep. The end of the string is formed into a common loop, which is placed rouud the hole and one foot above the loop is tied another piece of etring to which is attached, by the centre, a stout peg, long enongh to be driven into the eide of the hole so ae to keep the eanling dowu, and at the same time protruding half way across the hole. A few slender twige and a little eerth suffice to hide the hole and enare from sight. Any animal now accidentally putting his foot into the hole aud displacing the peg must free the sapling, which at once springs up, carrying the noose with it, which will now encircle the leg which hae had the misfortune to have slipped into the hole. There is no escape from this snere, as the captnred animal soon exhansts himself in vein efforts to hreak loose. In short he ie in much the same predicement es a selmon well hooked on to a etout rod and line. Having expleined to the best of my ability the kind of antelope snere so much in vogue with the nativee of South Africe, I will now relate whet befel Mr. Bowkers' Keffir herd. This gentlemen, es before steted wes an extensive sheep farmer, owning many hundred acres of grass land on the slopes of the mounteins bordering on the Great Fish river. His sheep were driven out early every morning to graze under the charge of e Kaffir lad who regularly returned with them at sunset. One evening the sheep did not retnrn as usuel. Mr. Bowker got alarmed, naturally fancying that the Kaffir had bolted with the flocks across the frontier, so calling together some of his neighbors to assist in recovering his lost property, a party of ahout a dozen, well armed, set off in the direction the sheep had been taken the day previous. After a ride of a few miles they came upon the sheep quietly grazing, but the herder could not he seen anywhere. As the men had been many years in Mr. B.'s service and had elways proved hitherto loyal and trustworthy, Mr. B. was puzzled to accouut for his strange and ahrupt absence, so it was decided by himself and friends to spread out and search the neighboring bush. They had not proceeded far when a shout from one of the party drew all the others towards him, and there, under a mimosa hush, lay the Kaffir herder, stone dead, with two large holes in the abdomen, which had penetrated right through the stomach and out at the back. About thirty or forty paces from the body, in a narrow bush path, was a large bush buck ceught by the hind leg in one of the snares above-meutioned. His horns, which were fourteen inches long, were hoth covered with blood from point to base; this of course accounted for the manner in which the Kaffir had met with his end. The foolish fellow, who was only armed with a short beavy club, called e "Knob Kerrie," had evidently approached the buck with the intention of knocking it on the head, when the bnck must have snddenly darted forward and plunged both his horne into the lower part of the unfortunate man's stomach. The poor wretch hed crewled away a short distance, end then fallen from exhanstiou aud loss of blood under a bush, and died miserehly. The huck wes at once shot by Mr. Bowker, the head cut off, carefnlly stuffed and hnng up in the verenda of his house as a memento of the death of his poor Kaffir herder. On one occasion when I was out shooting guiuea fowl on the banks of the Great Fish River, near Trumpeter's Drift, and walking along the dry bed of a nullah thet ran perallel with the river, I heard my dogs give tongue in a tone I knew indicated thet something large was afoot, eo I kept a bright look ont towards the dense cover which fringed the bank of the streem. Soon I heard a lond crashiug of branches and tben out bounded e magnificent large "Inkonkay" within twenty yards of me. The left barrel of my gun was always loaded with a heevy charge of buck shot end this I gave him in the ribs when he wes at the bottom of the nnlleh aud right opposite me. Over he went headlong, kicking and struggling among the rocks. Fancying he was done for, I drew my shikeri knife, and pntting the gun against a bnsh, I rushed at the hnck end seized him by one of his hind legs, but was obliged to drop it, *instanter*, like a hot potato, es I received a kick from the sharp hoof of the other leg npon my knee cap that mede me fairly yell with pain. One of my dogs at this juncture put in his appearance and bonnding on the buck, seized him by the back of the neck, but only to be instantly sent flying through the air with a long score athwart hie ribs. The buck was now etanding amongst the rocks as if he had never been wounded or hnrt, and with lowered horne quite prepared for any foe that might approach. I had left my gun a few yards away when I drew the knife, and just as I wes turning to get hold of it, the buck rnshed at me and with one of his horns caught the left leg of my loose cordnroy trowere near the ankle, and ripped the tough cloth right np to the weistband, slightly grazing the skin the whole way up, at the seme time knocking me flat on my back and sending the ehikar knife flying ont of my hand. There I lay emongst the rocks, almost quite powerless, with the savage bnck standing over me, now and then meking a vicious prod with his nasty sharp horns at my chest. But I kept my eye on his horns, and every time he lowered his head I caught hold of them, end with all my etrength twisted them ou one side. Aesistance, however, wae close at hand, my dogs coming gallantly to the reecue, aud the same dog which had attacked him before agein flew at the buck's throat, aud being a plucky, determiued brute, held on in spite of all efforts to shake him off. This geve me the opportunity of jumping up, which I did with amazing alecrity, and picking my gun, the right berrel of which was still loaded, I watched for a chence of firing without endangering the dog. The bnck who was struggling violently menaged suddenly to free himself, and iustently hounded up the bank of the nullah, but just as he got to the top, I fired well forward at his neck, when reering up he fell backward, head over heels, and rolled dead at my feet. As a *finale* to thie article, I will give one more instence illustrative of the danger of teckling e wounded "Inkonkay." I was out one day with a brother officer shooting in the Weter Kloof Valley early in 1853, when the war, which had been raging for npwards of three yeers, was almost at an end. Bneh hncke were to be found in considerable numbers everywhere in the dense forests spread all over this heautifnl tract of country. We had had a capital day's sport, and onr game begs and pockets were well filled with numerous pheasents end wild pigeons. About eunset we knocked off shooting and tnrned our steps towerds the camp, which was called "Forts Fordyce," efter the Colonel of the 74th Highlenders, who had been killed close by during a fierce engegement with Kaffirs and rebel Hotentots in 1851.

As we were welking slowly along a grassy ridge which separated two thickly wooded velleys, we suddenly heard a ehot close by, and shortly after some one shouting and swearing in unmistakable soldier fashion. We both hurried down towards the spot from whence issued the cries, and there we found half a dozen soldiers of our regiment just lifting up one of their comrades, a corporal, whose white trousers were plentifnlly seturated with hlood.

At first we fancied the man had been wounded by some of the rascally Hotentots who still lingered in the fastuesses of thie their fevorite heunt, occasionally issuing out in small bands, robbing the neighboring fermers of their poultry and sheep, and always, invariably, ruthlessly murdering any and every nnarmed European who hed the misfortnne to fall into their hande.

But this wee not the case at preeent, the corporal telling us that he had heeu attacked by a bush buck which had gored him through the fleshy part of his right thigh. He said he was welking through the jungle with his comrades, looking for wild pigeous, when he spied a big bush buck standing under a large iron wood tree and looking steadily in the direction from whence he and the others were advancing. As the buck was only some twenty yards off, the corporel, who knew nothing of the manner and enstome of the *ferœ naturæ* of South Africe, levelled his musket and eent a charge of No. 5 shot flying, all over the buck. He then rushed forward to secnre his prize, but unfortunately celculated with-

out bis bost, as tbe buck, fer from showing eny signs of fear, met the man half way and knocked bim over, at tbe same time sending one of his horne rigbt through the leg of tbe too adventnreeome non-commissioned officer. The buck, uow satisfied witb baving vindicated bis outraged feelings, turned tail and disepperared into tbe bush, and was never seen again. Having hound up tbe wound as well as we could with our handkerchiefs, the man wes carried into camp, where he was at once attended to by the regimental eurgeon. This gentleman said tbe wound very mucb resembled one made hy a bayonet tbrust, only ratber larger, and if the born had penetrated only a quarter of an incb more towards the inner part of the tbigh, the femoral artery would bave been pierced, when nothing possibly could have saved the man's life, as be would bave bled to death long before he could have been brought into camp. However, after a few weeks in the hospital tent, I sm glad to sey corporsl Adams quite recovered, hut I never heard of bis tackling husb huck again after this narrow *escapade.—Nipple Jack in the Asian.*

Conclusion of Rules of the National Gun Association.

[By preserving our issues of last week and tbis week our readers will have tbe labors of tbis important organization in full:]

Rule 11. Pulling—Wben shooter calls "Pull" tbe trap shall be instantly sprung, or tbe bird may be refused. If pulled witbout notice, or more tban one hird loosed, if the shooter fires he must abide the consequences. If be fails to shoot wben trap is properly pulled it mnst be scored a lost bird.

The trap-puller shall stand from four to six feet bebind tbe shooter, and ehall use his own discretion in regard to whicb trap shall he sprung to each shooter.

Rnle 12. Purses—To be divided in fifty, tbirty and twenty per cent. unless otberwise agreed upon.

Rule 13. Brihing Trappers or Pullers—Any shooter convicted of an attempt to bribe, or in any manner influence tbe trappere or pullers, to be barred from all further contest during the tournament.

Rule 14. Rise—Shall be 18 yarde for singles and 15 yards for doubles; ties at 3 yards additional up to the limit of handicap.

Rule 15. Handicap—All winnere or dividers of first money eball be handicapped two yards; winners (or dividers) of second money shall be bandicapped one yard; maximum handi cap 28 yards. If a shooter shall win at the maximum handicap, all otbers bandicapped shall step in one yard.

Rule 16. Ties shall be sbot ou singles at three birds each; on donbles at one pair.

Rule 17. Position of Gun—The gun shall be beld helow the armpit until tbe shooter calls "Pnll;" otherwise, if cballenged, it shall be declared a "lost" bird, whether hit or missed.

Rule 18. Loading of Gnn. Charge of powder unlimited; charge of ehot not to exceed 1⅛ oz. Dixon's standard measure, No. 1106 or 1107, struck off. Any one nsing a larger qnantity of ahot ehail forfeit all entrance money and rights in the match, and shall he subject to furtber actiou hy the management, as provided in the constitution and by-laws.

Rnle 19. Handicap of gnn—No guns larger than 10 bore ehall be allowed. Gune of 12 gauge, weighing 8 pounds or under, shall be allowed two yards.

Rnle 20. Misfire—In case of misfire throngh no fanlt of the shooter, another bird ahall he allowed.

Rule 21. Entries—All entriee shall close at the firing of tbe first gun. In large international or interstate tournaments all entries shall be made hefore 6 P. M. of the day preceding the ehoot, hy depositing 10 per cent of the entrance fee, which ehall be forfeited to the management if the entry is not completed before the firing of the first gun.

Rnle 22. Cballenging—None but contestants in a match sball be allowed the right of challenging.

Rule 23. Danger—If a hird is thrown so tbat to shoot in proper time it wonld endanger life or property, tbe referee eball allow another bird.

Rule 24. Closing a loaded gun hefore going to the score, or failing to remove a loaded cartridge before leaving the score, ehall enhject shooter to fine of one dollar. On single birde one harrel only ehall he loaded; shonld more than one barrel be loaded in single hird shooting, the bird shall he scored lost.

Rule 25. Clase shooting—All sweepstakes shall be class shooting, unleee otberwise epecified.

Rule 26. In all tournamente conducted hy the aseociation, 5 per cent ehall he dednoted from all purses for the benefit of the aseociation; cluha ehall deduct 2 per cent in club matchee, ehould the clnh eo elect.

Rule 27. Fines—A fine of one dollar to be added to the pool, ehall he rigidly enacted for any of the following acta of negligence:

A. Pointing a gun at anyone nnder any circumstances.

B. Firing off a gun, except when the ahooter hae been called to ehoot and is at the mark.

C. Cloaing a gun, with cartridge in hefore arriving at the mark, or when in the act of closing it pointing it toward the shooter or spectator.

D. Quitting the mark without extracting a loaded cartridge unfired.

E. Having a loaded gun anywhere on the gronnd except wben at the mark.

F. Should any contestant attempt to take any undue advantage of a ehooter when at the ecore, in order to canse him to lose a hird, or sbould any contestant create or participate in any disturbance or loud, boisterone wrangling during a sboot, he ehall he fined not less than $5 or expelled from the association in the manner provided for in the constitntion and hy-laws.

Rule 28. Paying for hirds.—The price of hirde ehall be dednoted from the amount of eaoh aeparate pool of sweepstakes, nnless otherwise specially agreed heforehand.

Rule 29. Live Birds—All hirde shall be shot from ground traps, which ehall he set 5 yards apart. Rise 25 yarda. Use of one barrel. Boundary unlimited. In case of challenged hirde, the ehooter allowed three minntee to gather the bird.

Rule 30. Birde on the Wing.—In donble bird ehooting, the birds eball be on the wing when ehot at. A bird ehot on the ground shall be ecored loet. Double hirds to he shot at 21 yarde riee, honndary unlimited; five minntes allowed to gather birds if challenged.

Rule 31. Ties.—On single birds, 25 yards rise; doubles, at 21 yards.

Rnle 32. If a hird is ehot by any pereon except the man at tbe score, tbe jnd es and referee sball decide wbether it aball be acored lost or the shooter allowed another bird. When traps are eprung, should bird refuse to fly after a reasonable time, tbe sbooter may call "no hird."

Rule 33. Gathering birds—It shall be optional with the sbooter to gather his own birds or appoint a person to do so for bim. In all ceses the birds must be gathered by band, witbout any forcible means, witbin tbree minutes from the time it alights, or be ecored a lost bird. All birds must sbow shot msrks if challenged.

Rule 34. Team sbooting—The teams, in team shoots, will he called to tbe score in tbe order designated by tbe Executive Committee, said order will be determined hy tbe dates of original entry, teams heing allowed to cbooee accordingly; the members of the team will be called to the score in the order designated by tbeir respective captains, eacb member sbooting et singlee tive hirds in succession, and tben, (when all the teams bave finisbed shooting at single birds) the members will, in a similar manner, finish their scores at the donble hirds.

Rule 35. Teams—In team cbampionsbip matcbes teams of four must be residents of the same state, and in twin team cbampionsbip matcbes both must be residents of the same county or parish. Any State or county can enter as many teams as they see fit.

Pigeon Shooting.

The Neopbyte Clnb, composed of a numher of tborough eportsmen and gentlemeu, beld tbeir inaugural meeting at Bird's Point, on Saturday, and so far had the best meeting of tbe season, if not for fun flying round and members attending, certainly for the excellence of the general score. As onr readers know pretty well these Neopbytes are an off-shoot of the Alsmeda Club, started last year witb a view of eecuring more practice during tbe season, but from tbe first Neophyte has been a misnomer, for tbeir sbooting all tbrongh lest year wes very good, and this year tbey open tbe seeson witb the best score by long odds. The shoot, as usual, was et twelve singles, 30 yards rise, 100 yards bonndary, Hurlingbam rules. The prizes, as we intimated last week, were a handeome gold match box and a Winchester rifle, infinitely better, as all must admit, tban the old-time, worn-out, useless medal system. Tbe best tbree scores during tbe season take the prizes. Mr. C. W. Kellogg, president of tbe club, sketched out tbe programme for the season in a very appropriate epeech, and tben introduced Mr. C. W. Golcber for election, whicb was made by acclamation. Business engagements compelling Mr. Haskell to resign the secretsrysbip, Mr. Golcber wss cbosen to supply his place, and we know no one, from bis personal qualities and associations, better fitted for the position. Messrs. McShane, Adams and Black, all able men with tbe gun, occupied tbe judges' box, and the mstcb began. Twelve members faced the trap, whicb was an excellent attendance and sbows the Neophytes meau business, and that every man means to be there or tbereabout wben tbe prizes become private property. In tbe score will he found two elevens, five tens, two nines and one eight, certainly, with a good lot of birds like tbose on Saturday, a very fine showing for an opening day. It is useless to say from thie tbat tbe shooting was of a bigh average and interesting from its closeness, or that it will justify individual characterization. Mr. Bennett, the champion of last year, opened brilliantly up to his tenth hird, killing all in snccession with hia old quickness and accnracy, bnt there, closely pressed by Sprague, Goodall, Wadsworth, Golcher, Pollock and Rambo, he stopped and missed twice in snccession with only moderately difficult birds. The shooting of Mr. Golcber, the first time he has faced the trap, promises well for tbe future and proves him to be a "chip of the old block." Mr. Cbapin's nine hirds were all neatly and well killed. Mr. Pollock would have been among the elevens but for his fourth hird dropping just out of bounds, though literally cut all to pieces and a great hole bored right through the breast. Mr. Roche shoots in good style and bas made good scores, bnt he was unfortunate on Saturday in having the hardest birds of the day. Mr. Brown also was off and below his record The day was charming, the harmony perfect and the record such that we sincerely congratnlately the Neophytes on their opening day and hope every meeting for the season may be as successful and ae happy. The score:

E. Goodall	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
H. Wadsworth	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
J. Sprague	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1—10
T. Bennett	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—10
H. C. Golcher	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
E. Pollock	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
E. B. Rambo	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1—10
E. W. Chapin	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—9
C. A. Edson	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1—9
C. W. Kellogg	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0—8
E. Brown	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1—5
J. Roach	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1—4

After the match a freeze-out at $2.50 eacb, with eeveral entries, was won by Mr. Mnller with four kille. In thie match there were some hard flyers and eome bad mieses.

The Golden Gate Gun Clnb gave an open-to-all clay pigeon shooting match, at McMahon's station, Sunday, wbich proved to be quite a success, as the following score will show, there being 27 entriee in the let match at 15 hirde, 15 yards rise:

W. Rose	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—14
E. Funke	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—14
F. Drinkhouse	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—13
P. McEnroe	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—13
E. Dunche	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—13
J. Bruns	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—12
W. Youug	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—12
Eugene Forster	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—11
W. Luce	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—11
J. McEnroe	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—10
M. Campbell	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—10
R. Kershaw	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1—10
H. Frisch	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1— 9
P. Bekeart	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0— 9
Edgar Forster	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0— 9
E. Russ	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0— 9
W. Ashcroft	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 9
J. Dunn	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1— 7
J. Jones	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0— 6
R. Schlueter	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0— 6
W. Malone	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0— 6
Edwin Forster	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1— 6
F. Mayer	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0— 5
A. Allen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0— 4
C. Mayer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0— 3
E. Semen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0— 1
J. Foley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0

Tiee for first at 5 single, 18 yarde.

W. Rose	1	1	0	0	1—3	1	0	1	1	1—4
E. Funke	0	1	1	1	0—3	1	0	1	1	0—3

Rose won firet money, Funke eecond, Drinkhouee third.

The second match, at 6 single hirde, 15 yarde rise, for tbe following prizes: let prize, 1 aack sbot (donated by Mesere. Clabrough and Golcher); 2d prize, 1 crimper; 3d, 100 paper shells; 4tb, 1 set loading tools; 5tb, 1 nickle plated dog collar (donated by the club), gave tbe following score:

Edgar Forster	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
F. Drinkhouse	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
E. Parks	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
E. Funke	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
W. Rose	0	1	1	1	1	1—5
F. Mayer	1	1	1	1	0	1—5
W. Northrup	1	0	1	1	1	1—5
P. Bekeart	0	1	1	1	1	1—5
E. Dunche	1	1	0	1	1	1—5
J. McEnroe	1	1	1	1	1	0—5
P. McEnroe	1	1	1	1	1	0—5
E. Russ	1	1	1	1	1	0—5
Edwin Forster	1	1	1	0	1	1—5
J. Bruns	0	1	1	0	1	1—4
C. Ford	0	0	1	1	1	1—4
R. Schlueter	0	1	1	1	1	0—4
J. Dunn	1	0	0	1	1	0—3
Mr. Scovern	0	1	1	0	1	0—3
W. Ashcroft	0	1	0	1	1	0—3
Eugene Forster	1	1	1	0	0	0—3
Mr. Potter	0	1	1	1	0	0—3
E. Seaman	0	1	1	0	1	0—3
J. Jones	0	1	1	0	1	0—3
H. Frisch	1	0	1	0	0	0—2
W. Young	1	0	0	0	1	0—2
C. Nauman	0	0	0	1	1	0—2
W. Luce	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
R. Kersbaw	0	0	0	1	0	0 1
J. Foley	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Then followed a freeze-out with all the members shooting. The winnere were:

Edgar Forster	1	1	1	1	1—5
F. Drinkhouse	1	1	1	1	0—4
Eugene Forster	1	1	0	1	0—3
E. Funke	1	1	0	0	0—2
W. Rose	1	1	0	0	0—2
E. Seaman	1	1	0	0	0—2
F. Mayer	1	0	0	0	0—1
J. Bruns	1	0	0	0	0 1
Mr. Potter	1	0	0	0	0—1
J. Jones	1	0	0	0	0—1
W. Young	1	0	0	0	0—1
C. Nauman	1	0	0	0	0—1

The prize winners were: First prize, Edgar Forster; second prize, W. Rose; tbird prize, J. Bruns; fourth prize, Eugene Forster; fiftb prize, C. Nanman.

Wbile ou tbe subject of clay pigeon shooting we may remark tbat several gentlemen have formed a small club for tbie sport at Oakland, wbicb meets st Adams' Point every Saturday and Snnday afternoon, as the time best suits the individual. Mr. Ligowski, one of the manufacturing firm, will he in San Francisco in a few days, when we look forward to quite a revival, as he intends, we understand, to intronduce bis new metbod of sbooting. This method was described in the Los Angeles notes in our last week's issue. Messers. Pierce & Co., of Broadway, Oakland, are tbe agents for the State and supply clay pigeons on very liheral terms.

At Folsom.

Tbe Folsom Sportsmen's Club beld its first pigeon shootiug tonrnament of the season at its grounds, near Foleom, on Sunday before last. The first match was for an entrance fee of $5, divided into three purses of $20, $10 ahd $5 each. Six birds were given each coutestant, the distance being twenty-one yards. Following is the score:

White	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
Burnham	0	1	1	1	1	1—5
Chapman	1	0	1	1	1	1—5
Ecklon	1	0	1	1	1	1—5
Bell	0	0	1	1	1	1—4
Durant	0	0	1	1	0	1—3

The Yuba City Sportsmen's Club had a practice match at clay pigeons on the 6th inst., Mr. McConaugbty, of tbe Marysville *Appeal*, participating in the shooting, which wae at twenty hirds each. The following scores were made: Harkey, 16; Walton, 15; Pinkard, 12; Rex, 15; McQuaid, 16; Cress, 16; Hewett, 15; Shannon, 13; May, 7; Duncan, 15; McConaughty, 20.

A match at twelve hirds each was shot at Davisville, in Yolo county, last Monday week, and the purse was divided between Watson, of Sacramento, and Hoag, who each killed ten hirds.

Another amateur who enjoys his dog and gnu very much, and always regulates his bag on the true sportsman's principle, is Mr. Harry Thompsen, of Bush street, near Polk. He has invariahly throngh the season selected Belmont and the foothills bebind thst lovely locality for his shooting grounds. Ou his last two days he hagged 22 and 27 respectively, never allowing himself to kill more than 30 for the day, and those are as many as any gentleman out for sport ought to kill. For the season his diary sbows 380 quail. His dog, Jack, is a pure Gordon of rare form and cbaracter. He is a son of two imported dogs, now owned by an attorney residing at Oaklaod, tbe pedigree of which we will soon publish. At tbe beginning of the season Jack was only tbirteen months old, bnt carefully broken by bis owner. For intelligence, nose, etyle of working, obedience, and staunchnese on point, be is bighly spoken of by all who have shot over him on the fields. Mr. Thompsou is the "still-hunter," who got away with Frank Maskey'e quail on the train, in return for some sharp trick tbe redoubtable trap-shooter formerly played on him, and between the two we lost a *recherche* quail breakfaet. We believe in tbe "equivalent" all the time, and in this case intend to have it before long.

The annual election of the officere of the Alameda Sportsmen's Club took place last Thursday, at the store of Pierce & Co., Oakland, with the following result: H. A. Mayhew, President; W. E. Miller, Vice-Preaident; C. R. Yates, Secretary; W. D. Heaton, Treasurer; Board of Directors--F. B. Norton, A. F. Adams, R. E. Bell, and the President and Vice-President, ex-officio. Tho club has eighty-five members and is in prosperous circnmstances.

The San Francisco Gun Club will have their secoud medal sboot to-day at Bird'e Point. Many of the members are anxions to retrieve their reputation, eo Messrs. Fuller and Babcock had better prepare themselves for the contest. Mr. Orr eays he wants no more six'e in bis record.

The Tournament To-morrow.

Tbe first of our local matches open to tbe State comes off to-morrow, at San Bruno, and we are glad to find it is exciting mucb attention in all quartere. It will be well worth seeing as our best men are eure to participate. Mr. Tucker was to reach Sacramento on Thursday or Friday. We repeat the conditiona: Entrance $50 eacb; 40 birde eacb; Hurlingham rules. The purse to be divided as follows: 7 entries or under; 2 prizes of 60 and 40 per cent. of tbe whole; with more than 7 entries, 3 prizes with 50, 30 and 20 per cent. of the whole. We tbink there will he at least seven contestants, hut whether or not, the shooting will be of tbs highest character and be well worth seeing.

OUR BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Mr. Edward Fay.

There are two classes of sportsmen who have special claims for admission in these sketches, which we recognize before all others: those who have been identified with our field sports from the commencement of our State life, and those who more recently have distinguished themselves at the trap. As a matter of course, Mr. Fay belongs to the latter, though it must be admitted, at the same time, that his abilities on the field are little, if any, below those he has shown at the trap since he first entered the ranks of those gentlemen who have raised pigeon shooting in California to its present prominence and distinction. In every phase of life, performance after all is the foundation of merit, and if judged by this standard Mr. Fay in the use of the gun has few superiors in our State. Mr. Fay was born in the State of New York in 1848, though his parents were and still are residents of Lacrosse, Wisconsin, where his father was a well-to-do carpenter and house builder. It was in Wisconsin, one of the grandest game States in the Union, that he first developed his fondness for the gun and field sports, and where, up to the age of fifteen, he had every opportunity to indulge his predilections, even then having become a keen and successful hunter, though giving a preference to wing-shooting over other classes of sport. At that age he entered the college of Galesville, Wisconsin, where he remained until he was old enough to leave the old house at home and commence the battle of life on his own account. On leaving home, through the instrumentality of influential friends, he obtained a good position on one of the best Mississippi steamboats of the day, and remained in that occupation for eight years, still following up his fondness for shooting whenever opportunity offered. Like many other young Americans, full of life and ambition, he wisely selected California for permanent settlement, that glorious land of sunshine and flowers, and arrived amongst us in 1875, coming as we understand, to take charge of the bar at the Palace Hotel. This responsible position he has since retained, a fact that speaks highly in favor of his business capacity and social qualifications. The boy who had enjoyed the shooting of Wisconsin, in its best character, with wild ducks in millons, fat as capons, besides grouse, prairie chickens, quail, snipe, woodcock and deer almost without limit, was not likely as a man to let his gun lie rusting in California, the peer of Wisconsin or any other State for game, if the opportunity was found to use it, and so we often heard of Mr. Fay's ability with the gun on the field long before he had displayed it at the trap. In fact it was only three years ago he adopted trap-shooting, but he made himself a name from the commencement. He was introduced to the charmed circle by Dr. Chismore, of this city, himself a crack shot on the field, especially at quail, and who this season, in Marin county, has once or twice wiped Fay's eye very neatly, though he feels satisfied he can beat the doctor at the trap. Mr. Fay's first appearance in a pigeon match was at Bird's Point, introduced by Dr. Chismore, in a sweepstake with the Pacific Club, in which, at ten birds to the man, he took first money, killing nine out of ten. The following season he became a member of the California Wing Club, and from that time up to date his career at pigeon shooting, from its rapidity in improvement and succession of triumphs, may fairly be said to have been phenomenal. Of the club he has remained an active member, never having missed a meeting since 1882.

From this date he naturally became more and more conspicuous before our public, for no match of prominence was made without his name being in it, and each successive effort gained him more admirers and more supporters. Of course he was soon forced into public matches with individuals. The first and most important of these was one with Pearson, Linville, Swan and Fay. In this match he got badly left, withdrawing at the fourteenth bird, seeing he had no chance of winning owing to being handicapped with his gun. The conditions of the match were, twenty-five birds each, $50 a man; Pearson, with twenty-two to his credit, took first money; Linville, with twenty, second. The next match, a year ago at San Bruno, was with Tucker, Robinson, Lambert, Fay and Pearson, good company, it will be admitted, for a young beginner. The conditions were, twenty-five birds, $50 a corner, thirty yards rise. In this he was placed fourth with a score of nineteen; Tucker winning with twenty-four, Robinson with twenty-two, Pearson, twenty; but Fay's shooting was much admired and gave promise of the future, which he has since realized. The next conspicuous match was at the Oakland Race Track, in March, 1884, with Burbank, $100 a side, fifty birds each, thirty yards rise. In this match, after good shooting on both sides, Mr. Fay won, with the brilliant score of forty-four out of fifty, and, having broken the spell of ill-luck which attended his first efforts, he has remained among the winners at our trap matches ever since. Then followed another of his important public matches—as far as opponents goes—at San Bruno, March, 1884, including Robinson, Fay, Lambert, F. Baasford, Slade, Ben Brown, W. Eyre and Frank Maakey. In this, Fay tied Slade with 20 birds, Robinson and Pearson heading him with 22 each. In the sweepstakes afterward Fay and Bassford tied on nine each out of ten birds, beating Tucker, Robinson and two more. According to our analysis of this match, we find Mr. Fay had 17 tailers out of his 25 birds. Then at the San Bruno tournament, on the 3d and 4th of May last, in which most of our local celebrities engaged, Mr. Fay shot well all through but not up to his record, and at the end only took some of the lower prizes. Another match, in the middle of last June, in which he distinguished himself, was a sweepstakes at Bird's Point, $10 entrance, 15 birds each. In this Mr. Fay tied Slade with 14 kills, Jackson, Graff and Kerrigan all making clean scores, four withdrawing, including Pearson and Hopper. In the middle of July last the third of a series of open matches took place at Bird's Point, in which he killed 14 straight out of 15 birds, Bassford, Walsh and Hopper making clean scores. In the two following matches of the day his shooting was greatly admired. The second was at 6 birds, and Fay with six others out of nine entries tied on a clean score. In the last match of the day, fearing the birds would give out, the shooters kept stepping back from the 30 yard mark until Fay got to the 40-yard mark, and this beat him as he was using only No. 9 shot. The report in our issue of the time speaks of Mr. Fay's shooting "being really admirable." In another open match at San Bruno, in the middle of August, he killed 36 out of 40 birds, running second to Robinson with 38. In this match he showed to great advantage, proving his nerve, self-possession and endurance at the trap beyond all question. In the early part of September came his great match of the season, his contest with Tom Pearson, a worthy foeman, for $500 a side, 100 birds each, Harlingham rules. In this match Fay killed 83 out of the hundred, to Pearson's 74. It was a match that reflected much credit on both contestants from the gentlemanly manner in which it was carried on and the ability both showed, but from the 35th bird Pearson was beaten beyond hope of redemption. Fay on this occasion was inevitable with his first barrel, and his first 21 straight kills were as fine an exhibition of shooting as could be given. Both made wonderful long shots at times. These 83 kills out of 100 were equal to Carver's score in his match with Bogardus, and established Mr. Fay's reputation with the gun for nerve, quickness, accuracy and endurance, beyond all controversy. It was once said Pearson would repeat the match, but he showed good sense and judgment in not doing so, for his opponent was in great form at that time.

Outside of his club matches, we have mentioned, we believe, all the contests of importance Mr. Fay was engaged in during the past year. But his club matches require a cursory notice, for in most of them, by referring to our record, we find he shot with great skill and uniformity. In the last of the season he tied Robinson on 12 birds in the club match, and again on 12 in the sweepstakes, but in the final freeze-out, after one of the grandest club contests of the season, he missed his eighth bird and retired, leaving the contest to be continued by Jellett and Robinson, which the latter lost by missing his ninth bird. This shoot was a fitting close to a brilliant season, and proved what sort of a man Mr. Fay really is with the gun. Mr. Fay is in the prime of life, with a physique indicating great powers of endurance, with the mental power, nerve and quickness of sight which go to make up the crack-shot. In many respects, physically and mentally, he resembles Mr. Robinson, the champion. He dresses well and in excellent taste. In disposition he is social and appreciative. During the Winter he has kept up his practice by quail shooting, and at the first meeting of his club, at San Bruno, a few weeks ago, gave an exhibition of shooting, after the match was over, which assured us of his being in his old form, and led us to expect this season a higher honor than he has already won.

At a meeting of the San Francisco Gun Club, on Wednesday afternoon, they resolved to challenge the Alameda county club for a series of three matches. Messrs. Orr, Wilson, and Babcock were elected a committee on arrangements. The Gun Club have their second shoot for the season at Bird's Point, on Saturday.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

Last Sunday was a busy day with our rifleman across the bay at both ranges for there were matches and picnics at each which drew out our German citizens and friends in great numbers. At Shell Mound and Schuetzen Park, it was indeed a field day. At the former place the Bremervoede Verein had their annual picnic, to which we acknowledge a kind official invitation; at the latter the California Schuetzen had their annual shooting festival and picnic. We regret we could not get over in time to dine with this hospitable body of gentlemen as is our usual custom. At Shell Mound the members of California Battery, Second Artillery, held the first of an intended series of monthly contests, there being ten medals to be given to that number of those practising, who, upon each occasion, make the best records, the winners being entitled to wear the badges only while maintaining their position. The following gentlemen were "decorated" Sunday in the order named: Lieutenant F. Land, Private G. Johnson, Corporal C. D'Arcy, Corporal Otto Nolte, Sergeant J. Elliott, Corporal Geo. Cumming, Sergeant J. Seippe, Lieutenant J. Beatty, Private G. Conroy and Private H. S. Heller. In a match between teams under the leadership of Sergeant Elliot and Private Johnston, Elliot's men won by thirteen points.

The members of the Fifth Battalion Infantry, with their indefatigable Colonel at the head, were out in force and made their usual good scores. Important among the Fifth was the match between Messrs. Pierce and Kellogg for honorary positions in the Battalion team, in which Pierce beat his able and popular opponent and retained first position. We imagine Kellogg will challenge again. The score:

Pierce	200 yds—	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4—45
		5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—47—92
	500 yds—	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—48
		5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—49—97—189
Kellogg	200 yds—	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—45
		5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—41—89
	500 yds—	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—46
		5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—47—93—182

This score of Mr. Pierce stands at the head of all at the double distance, and as the match was official the record cannot be disputed and the honor is his without doubt. Out of a possible 200, his score, 189, is grand shooting. Both scores show a great many bull's-eyes.

A "catch match" at 200 yards was shot between two teams, gotten up on the spot, with the following result:

Moore	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4—41
Kellogg	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—44
Hovey	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—43
Ranlett	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5—42
Carson	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—43—213
Pierce	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	4—42
Cowing	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5—46
Johnson	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
Waltham	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—41
Carr	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4—39—209

There was also an unusual amount of miscellaneous practice, of which some examples are here given:

R. C. Moore	200 yds—	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5—45
	500 yds—	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—46—91
C. F. Waltham	200 yds—	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—45
	500 yds—	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5—46—90

Adolph Schwerin made two 42 scores at 200 yards, and Smith Carr 47 at 500.

G. B. Cowing made the two following scores, and subsequently exactly duplicated them:

200 yds		5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—48
500 yds		4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—45—93
Ed. Hovey	200 yds—	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5—47
		5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—44
		5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—44
		4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—48
	500 yds—	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—46—229
		4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5—47

This score of Sergeant Hovey may be considered something extra, particularly in view of the fact that he had just placed a new sight upon his Sharp-Burchard rifle. But it is customary with the "little Sergeant" to make such records.

At Schuetzen Park, Alameda.

At this place the California Schuetzen Club held their annual shooting festival and picnic. As usual a vast crowd of merry, happy men with their wives and children crowded the park, and it is hard to say which seemed the more attractive, the butts or the pavilion. The members turned out in large force, including the old leaders, as enthusiastic as when boys, Jacoby, Ehreupfort, Stanton, Strecker, Kuhls, Smith, Rahwyler, and a host of others whose names we do not recall at the moment, supported by a host of young men, who by their shooting and the prizes they won proved themselves worthy sons of such fathers, and gave assurance that in the course of time they will also be worthy of taking the old men's places with honor to themselves and advantage to the State. It is to be regretted the full scores of the day cannot be given, as they would show that scores of men, besides the fortunate winners of prizes, form the strength of this grand rifle association, which, for numbers, wealth, good social and business standing and skill with the rifle, stands at the head of all such associations in America. The average scores were very high. The 71 out of a possible 75 of Mr. Utschig, who two years ago, like Klotz, of the Eintrachts, scarcely knew how to shoot a rifle, with only three shots, was a grand score and well deserves the large, magnificent silver ice-cooler presented for competition by Harry Maynard. This was at the honorary target. At the public targets Mr. A. Strecker, a man who always wins prizes, took first one, with 91 out of a possible 100 rings. The shooting commenced at 9 A. M. and lasted until 6 P. M., three trial shots being allowed each competitor. All shooting was off-hand at 200 yards, targets thirty-seven inches in diameter and divided into twenty-five rings. Any rifle not over forty-five caliber was allowed, and any sight, except the telescopic, at the public target. Thirty cash prizes were given, ranging from $25 to $1 50. A prize of $1 was also given for the first and last bull's-eye of the forenoon and afternoon. At the honorary target each competitor was allowed eight shots. Fifty valuable prizes, consisting of jewelry and silver-ware, were given for the best scores at these targets. Besides the well-known riflemen mentioned there were present Capt. Douglas, of the police, Colonel Sam Beaver, Howard Carr, N. T. Fields and our girl champion, Miss Lillian Smith, of whose performance we speak separately below. Lieut. Fred Kuhnle, unfortunately, was not present.

On Monday evening the prizes were distributed at Eintracht Hall, Post street, and a most interesting time it proved, officially and socially. Most of the winners, such as Stanton, Ehrenpfort, Kuhls, Strecker, Smith and others of their class, took more than one prize, and the place of honor among the youngsters, judged by the enthusiasm shown when he went up to receive his prize, was given to Mr. Ehrenpfort, Junior, a fine, large, well-made youngster, who distinguished himself during the day. Much gallantry and enthusiasm was shown when Miss Smith went up to receive her two prizes, and in return she made an off-hand, neat, little speech, modestly, but with great self-possession, that showed the iron nature of her nerves. After the distribution Jacoby filled the club goblet with champagne and handed it round, but many, like ourselves, no doubt thought it hard they could not drink more than they would at a church sacrament. Finally a generous lunch flanked with lots of California wines came in, and the festival of 1885 closed in a spirit well becoming the occasion. The list of prize winners:

Miss Lillian Smith, the young and pretty rifle shot of the Coast, won a prize on both targets, the public and honorary—and in addition was presented with a special prize of a box of kid gloves by Philo Jacoby. A handsome gold medal presented by Jacoby for competition was won by Howard Carr, and the Club gold medal was won by C. C. Rohlffs. This being the third time in succession that Mr. Rohlffs has won the medal, it is now his property. The following are the prize-winners on the public target, with their scores: A. Strecher 91, S. Strueber 91, H. Zecher 90, A. Rahwyler 89, James Stanton 89, W. Ehrenpfort 89, C. D. Ladd 88, F. Freese 88, F. Kuhls 88, C. Adams 88, P. Jacoby 87, Miss Lillian Smith 87, G. Helm 86, Mr. Young 86, F. Utschig 85, C. C. Rohlffs 85, H. Heath 85, L. Bannett 84, H. Carr 84, H. C. Smith 84, Mr. Browning 83, Mr. Pollack 83, Mr. Bertholson 83, F. Brandt 80, Captain Greiner 80, Mr. Baumeister 80, Mr. Bachman 80. F. Beckman 79, Mr. Von der Hyde 76, Mr. Klare 76. On the honorary target the limit was 75, and the following won prizes: J. Utschig 71, a handsome swing pitcher, presented by Harry Maynard; P. Jacoby 69, James Stanton 69, A Strecher 69, W. Ehrenpfort 68, A. Rahwyler 68, F. Kuhls 68, F. Freese 68, G. Helms 68, C. C. Rohlffs 67, H. Browning 67, Miss Smith 67, H. C. Smith 67, F. Bachman 66, Mr. Pollack 65, C. Mangels 65, Mr. Von der Hyde 64, Colonel Beaber 64, H. Carr 64, Mr. Young 63, Mr. Bertholson 63, C. D. Ladd 63, Mr. Hortsman 63, Mr. Zecher 63, Mr. Schuhert 63, Mr. Klare 62, Captain Greiner 62, L. Bannett 62, L. Radovich 62, J. A. Smith 61, F. Ehrenpfort 61, Mr. Heath 60, C. Adams 60, Mr. Steuven 59, F. Brandt 58, Mr. Baumeister 58, Mr. Lingfelder 57, Mr. Gimbel 57, Mr. Krahman 57, Mr. Hatge 57, Mr. Streuher 56, and six others. The prize judges were awarded prizes as follows: John Quadt, first prize, one-half dozen silver teaspoons; Harry Maynard, second prize, silver match-box; John Weiland, Jr., a gold ring. At the conclusion of the presentation exercises the members of the company and their guests enjoyed themselves greatly over a sumptuous repast.

We had intended to have given the individual scores of Miss Smith during the day in full, but our space will not allow us in this issue. Taking performance as the foundation of merit, they show we have not overestimated her skill with the rifle. At 200 yards, off hand, with an eleven and a quarter pound rifle, it is no small honor for a girl like her to stand equal with the strong men and accomplished riflemen who shot against her, yet she did that all day. We will publish her scores in full next week, for they deserve such honorable mention.

Latonia Jockey Club.

The following are the weights in the Cincinnati Hotel Stakes, a handicap, one mile and a quarter, to be run at the Latonia Spring meeting. The winner of any race of the value of $1,000, after the publication of these weights (March 15th), to carry five pounds extra:

1.	Modesty, 4 years	118	33.	Pegasus, 3	100
2.	Andrain, 4	116	34.	Gold Ban, 3	100
3.	Loftin, 4	115	35.	Tattoo, 4	100
4.	Kosciusko, 4	115	36.	Patrick Dennis, 4	100
5.	Aretino, 5	115	37.	Kilmeny, aged	100
6.	Monogram, aged	112	38.	Volante, 3	100
7.	W. R. Woodward, 4	112	39.	Exploit, 4	98
8.	Tom Martin, 4	110	40.	Wanda, 3	97
9.	John Davis, aged	110	41.	Kershaw, 4	97
10.	Blanette, 4	110	42.	Irish Pat, 3	97
11.	The Admiral, 4	110	43.	T. W. Rogers, 3	97
12.	Powhattan III., 4	110	44.	Rapido, 3	97
13.	Saunterer, aged	110	45.	Whisperine, 4	95
14.	Bob Miles, 4	108	46.	Embargo, 4	95
15.	Fredia, 4	108	47.	Silpaway, 4	95
16.	Swinney, 4	107	48.	Bill Owens, 3	95
17.	Taxgatherer, aged	107	49.	Harrison, 3	95
18.	Monarch, 5	107	50.	Anna Woodcock, 3	95
19.	Harry Cruz, 4	106	51.	Impromptu, 3	95
20.	Matinee, 4	106	52.	Trollope, 4	92
21.	Levant, 5	105	53.	Monocrate, 4	92
22.	Finality, 5	105	54.	Enright, 4	90
24.	Sovereign Pat, 5	105	55.	Hanap, 4	90
24.	Compensation aged	105	56.	Socks, 3	90
25.	Alex. Ament, aged	105	57.	Jase Phillips, 4	90
24.	Oberuyer, 5	105	58.	King Troubler, 4	90
27.	Vanguard, 5	105	59.	Ida Hope, 3	90
28.	Ailey, 4	105	60.	Mystic, 3	85
29.	Hifligh, 4	104	61.	Greycloud, 3	85
30.	Farandole, 4	101	62.	Ed Butts, 4	85
31.	Slocum, 5	101	63.	Austrian, 3	85
32.	Athelone, aged	101	64.	Blackfellow, 4	85

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

California Entries at Monmouth Park—Bills to Legalize Poolselling in New York—Bauer, of Coney Island Pool Room Fame, Sentenced to Jail—Gossip about Horses—Stallion Stakes Closes for Sires on April 1st.

Contrary to what wes expected your turfmen on the Pecific Coast have not sant in many nominations to the Monmouth Park Stakes, that closed on tha 2d of March, the grand totel of 1,489 entries received to the 26 fixtures, representing but 29 entries of California horses, of which two-thirds were from J. B. Heggin's Rancho del Paso stahles; tha others engaged are owned by W. W. Ayres, J. D. Christy and G. R. Buchanan, not a hoof from Santa Anite, Palo Alto, Ashe's, or the other stahles. After the entrias made hy them at Sheepshead Bey the absenca of both Baldwin's and Stanford'a names from tha Monmouth subscribers is quite surprising, unless some have been lost in the mails. That thesa gentlemen will sea their mistaka is apparent, for Monmouth's two meatings are bonnd to produce the greatest racing and heaviest speculation of the year, especially as it is yet in doubt as to whether poolselling is to ba carried on at Seratoga and Coney Island. At the former place "no bookmaking" has baen already announced, and yet in the face of this and the consequent probably limited speculation, "Lucky" Baldwin has made forty-seven entries to the Saratoga March Stakes, which twenty events average but $900 added mouey to each, and not sent a solitary nomination to the twenty-six stakes of Monmouth Park, that each average over $2,200 addad monay, and will be worth over double the Saratoga fixtures. Such a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy is an enigma, and that Mr. B. is "unlucky" in his choice the result of the season is more than likely to demonstrate. He can win more money and fama, if his horses ara good enough, in one race at Long Branch than he can in half a dozen races at the Springs.

There ie a strong effort now heing made at Albeny to pass a bill legalizing poolselling and betting on racetracks in New York Stata, and there are great interasts at staka in this mattar. Do away with betting and you render associations unable to distribute such large amounts of money as they are now doing, and thereby. by redncing the value of stock, affect adversely the farmer, the breeder, tha carrier and acores of other interests besides the direct racing elemant.

Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence, secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club, said last evening:

"If tha law against poolselling and bookmaking is to be strictly anforced, of course it will work us a great injury and even might forca us to seek other quarters for running off our atakes. It might drive all the racing and horse interasts to New Jersay, where betting on racetracks on race deys is authorized by law. To draw first-class horses to our track wa have to offer great inducemants. During the twenty-two race dave last year the added money amounted to $113,550, which wes swelled to more than twice that amount by forfaits and entries. We gave seven racas a day, and the added money rangad from $500 to $5,000. These inducemants attract horses from all over the country, even from California. The added monáy, the interast on the money invested in real eetata and the running axpenses make the outley vary great, and without large crowds money would he lost. To get large crowds betting must be allowed, for unless peopla can bet they will stay away from tha races. A money interest in the reault is what makes racing attractive, and without such interest it is dull and not appreciated, even when it is a contest between horses of the first-class. An injury to tha Coney Isleud Jockey Club means a great deel to that part of the island near which it is situated. Sheepshead Bay owes most of its growth to it. The hotels would be losers, and tha railroads would he without their greatest eource of incoma. All visitors in the city look upon one of our race weeks as a carnival, and a visit to the city without a visit to the racea is not to be thought of. Now if horse racing at Coney Island should be stopped the gambling problem would ha no nearer solution than it is now, for all the race goers could go to New Jersey to the races and gamble to their heart's content. All the evils would remain and no benefits derived from it. What we want and what should be pessed by the Legislature in a bill permitting poolselling on racetracks on race days. That would suit all. For then promiecuous poolselling could be stopped and yet the horse intereets would not be injured. If the District Attorney of Kinga County ehould follow this thing up, all other District Attorneys in the State will have to do the same thing. That will compel Saratoga to stop racing and the trotting circuits will have to suspend."

Thoroughbred stallions which have either a first-class turf record or a line of descendents stamping the sire as a progenitor of racers, seem to be hred to in this country with such avidity as to cause wonder at the apathy in breeding circles in regard to securing fresh infusions of foreign blood, such to ha first-class, in one of the two concomitanta noted above. Fashionable breeding, so called, is all very well, as far as it goas, but scores of cases might he cited to show that blue-blooded eires rated A 1, and racers also, often find their reputation pale into obscurity hefore some lesser light of a despised and derided strain of blood, perhaps. Robert the Devil, St. Gatien, and Florence are recent ceses in point where the unfashionably-bred youngster, sneered at and considered of little worth in its early deys, becomes by sheer force of merit the greatest animal of its dey, exciting the wonder and admiration of two hemispheres.

To secure a horse of high class for America, a rare opportunity was offered in England a few weeks ago, when Border Minatrel was for sale at the dispersion of the late Mr. J. Johnson'a racing stud at Tettersalla. By Typedale, out of Glee, this great racehorse won everything he started for as a three-year-old in 1883, ten racea without a break, when carelessness of his jockey in pulling up, as was the case with our own Tom Bowling, lamed him, and precipitated an early retirement from the turf arena. Border Minstrel's reserve price, £2,500, not being reached on the occasion of the recent aale, he did not change hands, the highest hid heing £1,745. He ia probably yet for aale, nothing having been heard to tbe contrary, and surely $12,500 is not too lavish a price for a first-class turf performer like him. Let aome of our enterprising breedere take heed.

Crow Hill, the well-known "sanitarium" of our neighboring City of Churches, or East New York, as it is styled since the Bridge era dawned upon our unappreciative ferry companiee, now hears forth the plaintive wail of the whilom magnate of West Brighton, who, hy his influence and power, hae until now deferred from time to time the fate that was inevitahle. "What a fall was there, my countrymen," and yet, when a man takes the law into his own hands, with all its attendant chancea, that he finally comes to grief through tha very agency ha standa out against, ia not surprising, ba he, rich or poor, influential or a *lache*. In St. Louis thare hes for some weeks existed an agitation against *city* pool-selling, which, while perhaps not as detrimental to good morals as the more emphatic of the dissenters assert, certainly not as much so as local "hucket shops," where trading (?) in stocks, oil, and grain is carried on with unhlushing effrontery, certainly operates directly against tbe revenues of the racing associations, thereby keeping away hundreds of persons who would otherwise ha in ettendanca at the racetrack. Of these, say 560 admissions lost to the Raca Association through the local pool-rooms, together with the additional revenna that their wegering prochvities produces, the total amonnts to a snng sum, and the Missouri legislature is more likely to pass the hill now before it to *legalize selling on racetracks only*. Tbat this is destined to ha the final outcome in these parts of this question of tbe hour, under discussion, is also to he confidently expected, for though the existing statute is inimical towards such en end, tbe practical ignoring of the measure by every town in New York State, except our great metropolis, shows that the breeding and racing industry has not gained its present elevation and hold on the public mind, to he overthrown by a technicality.

Entry day, as the 2d was generally called, has evolved an extremely encouraging list of nominations to the stekes that closed for Jerome, Monmouth, Saratoga, Beltimore, and Washington. From the four quarters of our land—from north, south, east and west, from Meine to Califoruia, and from the Lakes to the sounding Gulf, the turfmen heve sent in their entries hy the score, paying deserved tribute to tha liherality of these great racing associations, who have so skillfully devised attractiva programmes for their enrichment and the public enjoyment. That we ara on the eva of tba greatest year the American turf has ever seen, is patent to anyone who notes these signs of the times, and certainly the imposing array of entries made by tha Monmouth Park Association of nearly 500 nominations to its March Stakes, and soma 1,200 to thosa that closed previously, all to be decided at its coming meeting in July and Augnst, is evidence enough of tha present magnitude of the industry of racing in these United States of America. The 2,700 nominations made to tha fixtures to be decided at Monmouth represent no less than six different industries—tbe farmer, the breeder, the race-owner, the carrier or transporter, the metalician, and the Association itsalf, all deriving revanue therefrom, besides minor enterprises *ad libitum*, that all have for their objective point of profit a greet race-meeting like this. At Fordham, Sheepshead Bay, Brighton, Saratoge, etc., tha same stetement holds good, and also exists in regard to avery race-course or trotting track in the lend. Where then have we in our midst such a great national industry as this? It is right worthy of fostering care, whether as regards evil-doers in its ranka, or outside fanatics, who may endeavor to overthrow the structure or undarmine its foundations. This we do not believe sensible people would permit. Jerome's 300, Saratoga's 800 and those at Baltimora and Washington, some 300 more, made up a total entry list to the March Stakes that is imposing in its evidence of the growth of our national pastime.

Speculation in Gotham of late has been confined to the New Orleans races and the Suburban Handicap, but the latter has thus far been the medium of but very light betting, with only two firms as yet meking a book on the raca. This would naturally tend to lessen prices somewhat, but the contrary is the case, the odds being fairly liberal in both quarters. Wagering this week has been mainly confined to outsiders, $2,000 to $2 Choctaw, $2,000 to $20 Sandoval, $1,950 to $30 Glengarine, $2,000 to $40 Pontiac. $1,000 to $20 Himalaya, $750 to $25 Giroffe, $500 to $20 Drake Carter, and $1,200 to $20 St. Louis. The last named, a stable-companion of Rataplan and Elizabeth, has been nibbled at quite oftan at long prices, his being one of those oft-deceptive cases where private reputation is held to he superior to public form. By Alarm, out of Lady Salyers, St. Louis did not show the faintest indication last year of being above mediocrity, his sole record in 1884 being unpleced in each of two starts. Still, being a full brother to that speedy colt St. Paul, who began last season with such a clever win at Jerome, only to retire et once into enforced idleness, St. Louis with his light impost in the Suburhen, only 86 lbs., may be just the one, so often prophesied of late, that will jump away in front with the "feather" in the saddle, and never ba canght. However, this sort is just as likely to quit at the end of six or seven furlong as they are to keep up their rate of speed for a mile and quarter, and yet St. Louis is bred to stay this trip, his dam Lady Salyers, by Longfellow, being a fine, hig mare over 16 hands high, fast and a fair hread-winner for the late Col. McDaniel and his partners in the old McDaniel confederacy. A "hoosier" from the West, in the Suhurban at 110 lbs., has far from mediocre credentials, when one comes to look up his record of last year. This is Leman, 6 years, by Lelaps, out of Talaria, regarded as ahout the fastest horse in the Northwest up to a mile and a quarter. The gelding comes honestly, however, hy his reputation, claiming Leamington as his grandsire, and his dam is by Austrelian. His wins at Chicago last year including two over the Suburhan trip, one in 2:09¼ and one in 2:08½, and though, of course, the Chicago Driving Park, where these races were run, was then virtuelly fit for trotting, too light an estimete must not he made of them if the gelding is brought East.

New Orleana rumors of fixed races, and all that sort of thing, do not seem to deter our local eports from planking down their "dust" in a style that would make glad the heert of our Baltimore friend, Medinger. Hundreds are wegered on each event when racing takes place, and last Monday's resume of husiness, after nearly ten days' postponement, was aignalized by heavy speculation. The eeverel resorte are noteworthy for the order and decorum observed without and aronnd their entrences. None of the loud-voiced crowds that need to make Barclay street in the pool era a nuisance to all passera hy, and the "pilgrime to Jersey" can have no cause of complaint regarding that thoroughfare now. This exhibition of decorum and order has so far proved the salvation of bookmaking here, though how long it will be tolerated is one of those things impossible to find out. The last hurdle race run at New Orleans has been, it seems, productive of another scandal similar to the Princess Ban affair, and the details show that while the owners appear to have been hlameless in the matter, a conspiracy among all tbe jockeys, save one, was unearthed. The exception was the rider of Dutchman, the winner who went on and won, breaking up the "job" to let the horse Fred B. win it. Redmond, the horse poisoner, or Texas Tom, as he ia called, is also once more at his fell attempts, it seema, for one evening of late, G. C. Smith, the individual supposed to be Redmond's pal, was seen at the course near the stable occupied hy Brady'a Chance, who was to run the next day. Storm, the trainer, ordered the lurking miscreant off the grounds, and on the latter's refusal fired five shots at him as a further argument. The bullets were meant only to intimidate, and Smith was finally handed over to the police, so says a dispatch to tha Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

Tecumseh, the half-brother to Leo, by Atilla, is reportad to heve developed into one of tbe grandest looking three-year-olds ever stripped. Reports from Long Branch say that he is a racehorse, sure, and, as in his two-year-old career he was raced but e few times, as baffitad such a large-framed colt, Tecumseh, wa think, will justify our high opinion of him. Charley Littlafield has him well engaged, and, bar accident, he will trouble the best of tham. There is another Tecumseh at Nashville, by Great Tom, in the Brannon's stable. This confounding of names, as in the present case, the two Wandas, the two Richmonds, etc., is rather confusing and there should be some remedy for it.

Richmond, the English four-year-old, with the rest of Walton's horses, will leave Seratoga for Jerome Park, week after next. The Suburhen candidate is well spoken of, and Jimmy Lee hes every confidenca in the son of Bold Dayrell. Other Suhurban candidates in Monogram and Farragut are in more or less uncertain ordar. Pate's horse is at St. Louis in splendid health, but reports from there vie Chicago, make his standing a preparation a doubtful event. Still hie new ownar has entered him in tha Monmouth Cup and other events, aggregating some hundreds in forfeits, and this indicates a degree of confidence in hie overcoming physical disabilities. Farragut is in Tennessee, and as Mason has entered the namesake of our naval hero both at Washington and Baltimore, it looks as if he is surely coming East with the old son of Wanderer. If eitber of these old horses see the post thay are liable, like old Monitou, recently at New Orleans, to pull through, if they have only three good lega.

If rumor is true, the crack two-year-olds of 1885 in appearance are Buffalo, by Billet, in the Dwyers' stable, and the Sensation-Idalia colt in the Islip steble, with Rancocas yet to hear from. Both are magnificent looking youngsters, hut in the present greatly increased nomber of two-year-olds in training here, it would ba folly, at this early day, to proclaim the superiority of any. They are all well-bred, and the only test is in the actual struggle in the heat of the fray.

On the 1st of April the rich Champion Stallion Stakes cloae. Certain to be a rich event, it offers peculiar inducements to breeders in California to enter their stallione, for no colt or filly can enter tha lists who sire is not previously nominatad. California hes at least half a dozen etalliona that should he entered, and their owners should send in their namea at once, and not wait until the lest day of grece. PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, March 11th, 1885.

Foals.

At Wella Walla, W. T. Property of J. S. Trask.

Feb. 22d, bay filly, star, left hindfoot white, by Vanderbilt, dam April Fool, by Waterloo, from Fanny Daily, by Blacknose.

Feh. 25th, bay filly, witb star, by Bank Roll, dam Victoria, by Vanderhilt, from April Fool, by Waterloo.

At Palo Alto. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

March 10th, bay filly. hy Electioneer, dam Consolation, hy Dictator, from Belle, hy Alexander's Norman.

March 12th, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Victoria, by Don Victor, from Medora, by Fred Low.

March 12th, hey colt, by Electionear, dam Prnssian Maid, by Signal, from Lady Jasper.

March 12th, bey colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Guess, hy Electioneer, from Gazelle, hy Primue.

March 12th, light bay colt, hy Electioneer, dam Barnes, by Whipple's Hambletonian; second dam by Chieftain.

March 12th, hay filly, by Electioneer, dam May, by Wildidle, from Mayflower, by St. Clair.

March 13th, bay filly, hy Fallis, dam Diana, by Don Victor, from Lily Roberts, hy Mohewk Chief.

March 13th, bay colt, by Gen. Benton, dam Wildflower, hy Electioneer, from Mayflower, by St. Clair.

Merch 13th, bay filly, by Ansel, dam Glencora, by Mohawk Chief, from Lady Gilbart.

March 14th, bay filly, by Gen. Benton, dam Urania, by Kentucky Prince, from Lady Belmont, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

March 14th, bay colt, by Fallis, dam Frou Frou, by Asteroid, from Ducatoon, hy Wagner.

March 14th, bay filly, by Piedmont, dam Mayhird, by Fred Low, from Mayflower, by St. Clair.

March 14th, bay filly, hy Gen. Benton, dam Ledy Morgen, by Ryedyk's Hambletonian, from Fauny, hy Exton Eclipse.

March 15th, hrown filly, by Electioneer, dam Camilla Urso, hy Lodi, from Annette, hy Lexington.

March 16th, bay filly, hy Piedmont, dam Juniatta, by Fred Low, from Maid of Clay, hy Henry Clay.

March 17th, bay colt, hy Gen. Benton, dem Fairest, by Kentucky Prince, from Fairy, by Rysdyk'a Hambletonian.

March 17th, chestnut colt, by Piedmont, dam Josie, hy Whipple's Hambletonian, from Young Josselyn, hy Speculetor.

March 18th, bey filly (dead), hy Electioneer, dam Faithful, by Harry Clay, from Gertrude, hy imp. Lapidiat.

Trotting Colt Stakes, Stockton.

We shall look for fuller entries in the trotting purses for colts, which are offered by the San Joaquin Association, than have been made at Sacramento. The purses and conditions are alike, and now that people owning colts can see what they have to meet, the dread of Palo Alto and Sunny Slope will not be so great. There seemed to be a fear, when it was learned that Palo Alto would make entries, that the whole army would be named for the battle, and that the opportunity for selection was too much odds to contend against. We do not consider that there are such overwhelming advantages in numbers as many suppose, when only one of them can start, and that when a man has a fairly good colt he is justified in entering against presumably better when the race is several months off.

Then those who have "staid out" of the Sacramento contests will have the benefit of knowledge gained, and can play their hands to a better advantage. Tho entries close on the 1st of April, and while there may be many fooled who are now confident and sure they will carry off the prizes, those who do not take a chance will miss opportunities which taken at the tide may lead to fortune.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Points in Horse Breeding.

The following essay on horse-breeding, written by H. H. Cunningham, Steubenville, Ohio, received the prize offered by the Pittsburg *Stockman* for the best article on the subject:

The improvement of the horse has probably received more care and attention than that of any other domestic animal; and the effort to reduce his breeding to an exact science, while not by any means successful, has gained as much in practical results as in every other branch of stock breeding. The various uses for which a horse is wanted, and to which he is applied, make a greater call for variation in his make-up than that of any other animal, and in consequence there are more factors involved in the problem of his breeding than in the breeding of any other stock in common use. The hog is wanted for his meat alone, and in his breeding one point alone is aimed at—the greatest amount of meat at the least cost. The sheep has mutton and wool as the sole aim of its owner. Cattle are applied to a wider range of useful ends, but cheese, butter, milk and meat comprise the sum of the breeder's objects. But the horse, with the many demands made upon him for assistance to his owner, and the numerous and varied uses to which he can be applied, each requiring an adaptation of form, of size or of special training of muscles, of courage, of staying powers and endurance—and these acquired to a great extent by special breeding—makes his breeding the most difficult task that falls to the lot of the breeder. To make the horse breeder eminently successful in his calling requires a high order of talent, or the endowment of a peculiar instinct, and to the possession of this latter gift is owing more by those who have succeeded in making marked improvements in any of the breeds of domestic animals, than to any other cause. But even to these the knowledge and experience of others, and the application of known laws of animal existence and development, are of more use than to any others. Experience has demonstrated that there are certain laws that govern the propagation and perfect development of animal life. In fact it is true that all the operations of nature are performed by fixed and inexorable laws, and it is to the knowledge and application of these laws that we are to look for success, and to their violation for our failures, not only as stock breeders, but as farmers or followers of other callings in life.

The first point to be considered in the breeding of a horse is to fix in your own mind an image of what you want to produce—that is, to have a specific object in view, and then work towards it, as well as you can with the materials at hand, making use of all the light you can get, in preference to working in the dark or at random. It is generally accepted as a result of the observation of all successful breeders, as well as others who have investigated the subject, that like begets like, or the likeness of some ancestor. This, if not absolutely true, is nearer to it than any other known truth, and is the foundation rock on which improvers of live stock must build, if they expect to succeed; and failure will always be the reward of those who neglect or depart from it in any considerable degree.

Accepting this as the starting point for success, the use of and advantage of the thoroughbred at once suggest itself. What we understand to be a thoroughbred is an animal whose parentage has been so bred through and for generations as to establish a fixity of type, and a propotency for transmitting this fixed characteristic to other generations with the least known variation. And it is well to note here that while the stud book is useful as a record of pedigrees, and is a proper and acceptable proof of purity of blood, it should not be the only standard of selection; as in addition to purity of blood, we should always require individual excellence in the animal himself. If for speed—performance by himself, his ancestors, and above all his progeny, should be made matter for inquiry and have due weight in the selection of both sire and dam.

The selection of a thoroughbred animal for at least one of the parents is desirable if it is possible to obtain it. If this cannot be done, the next best selection for a sire is a horse known to possess the qualities you desire, and if possible from a family distinguished by like qualities; and if he has been in-bred in the family he is all the more valuable, as his propotency for transmitting his own qualities is enhanced thereby.

Look well to soundness, as all blemishes and unsoundness, unless the results of accident, are as likely to be transmitted as any other characteristics of the horse. But if I had a choice between horses otherwise equal, I would reject the one with accidental blemishes or unsoundness, deeming it much the better course to pursue. His powers of endurance should also be known. And do not neglect to inquire carefully into his "mental and moral" endowments, for vices and the want of good "horse-sense" are as much the heritage of the equine as the human race, are as transmissible as his physical conformation, and go as far in making up his value. If the best sire obtainable is not perfect in all his parts (and few are), see that those in which he is most at fault are not the same points in which your mare also fails; for in such a case the defect would not only be likely to be transmitted, but would probably be exaggerated in the offspring. A point in which your mare is deficient would on the contrary be benefitted, if not bred out, if the sire was at fault in the opposite direction.

I believe it to be an advantage to select a stallion rather under than above the average size in the class to which he belongs, and, above all things, I would avoid an overgrown specimen; for in such an animal the growth is abnormal. Size has been attained at the expense of more desirable qualities, and would tell unfavorably in the offspring.

The possession of a few points should always be insisted on in the sire, and can be found in all breeds of horses. These are a kind disposition, tractibility, plenty of vitality, energy and activity, or ease and grace in movement. No mere physical beauty will compensate for dullness, sluggish movements, or vicious disposition, or even a stubborn one. A horse full of animal life and energy is almost certain to transmit these qualities, even when bred to sluggish, stupid mares, while one of an opposite nature is likely to beget his own character even with a mare of opposite disposition, and is "deed sure" to do so with one of his own temperament.

Second in importance only to the selection of the sire is that of the dam; and if the object in breeding is to obtain the highest possible results, to approximate as it were to absolute certainty in breeding, it is of equal, if not of greater importance, than the choice of a sire. The best results in breeding race horses, as shown by race winners (and that is the crucial test of the breed) have been obtained by breeding winning mares to winning sires, themselves the progeny of winners. But as in common practice we are compelled to use such mares as we have, the best thing to do under the circumstances in which we are placed is the proper thing to do. And in this regard I would simply say to breed only from sound mares, and of proper age, neither too old or too young. I would breed no mare under five years of age, or over eighteen, as a general rule, although I see no reason for applying it in all cases, as much depends on the individual animal. Some mares develop earlier than others, and old age comes on much sooner in some instances than in others; and this being the case, I would suggest an intelligent application to the above rule. Old mares, or those afflicted with unsoundness, or transmissible blemishes, or those of bad form, and likely to perpetuate it in their offspring, I would either not breed from at all, or would breed to a jack, and obtain an animal more profitable to myself than a horse from such a dam, and which would not transmit to its offspring through generations to come the undesirable traits of its maternal ancestor.

It appears to be an opinion generally conceded by physiologists that the mental and physical character of the offspring is determined by the mental and physical condition of the parents at the moment conception takes place. Conceding this to be true (and the weight of evidence inclines that way), we have a light to guide us that should not be neglected; and the matter of the condition of both animals at time of copulation becomes an affair of no small importance. Here reason and common sense teach us that both should be in the highest possible condition of health, and the mental condition a normal one, free from excitement or irritation. The highest condition of health, as well physically as mentally and morally, in the human subject, is obtained by regularity in diet and exercise, pure air and wholesome food, temperance in all things, and freedom from excess in any; and what is true of men is equally true in regard to all other animals. In fact, is a law of animal existence.

It follows then that all stimulation of either sire or dam is injurious. In point of fact it is one of the principal causes of poor progeny from good horses, that they are stimulated beyond their natural limit while on the stand, are themselves in an unnatural condition, and must of necessity transmit their deficiencies. A stallion for stud purposes should at no time have any other treatment than good grooming, regular and abundant exercise (but not carried to the point of exhaustion) and pure food and water, regularly administered. The food should be of wholesome character, and given in such quantities as experience shall teach you suits his individual wants, and never to the point of cloying his appetite. He should be allowed to serve no more mares than he can attend to without visibly depressing his energies. This is his natural limit, and he should not be pushed beyond it. To do so is an injury to the horse, his offspring, his owner and his patrons.

It is a very common thing that a horse is injured by too early use in the stud. A horse is not fully matured until six years of age, and until then is not in the full possession of his powers. This is the time nature points to as the one at which the best results are to be looked for. His use before this period should be sparing, and the utmost care should be used not to weaken his powers. The sterility of horses overtasked while of immature age is common, and can never be cured; and the inferiority of the offspring of such horses is everywhere to be seen, if you take the trouble to observe and investigate. The progeny of such a horse will be noticed to deteriorate as the season advances. Those begotten early, while he is in full vigor, will excel those of a late date, when he begins to fail.

The treatment of the dam while in foal is the next thing in order, and is a matter of no small moment to the future well-being of the foal. Good shelter and quiet quarters, safe from injury or annoyance from other animals, moderate daily exercise, a regular supply of healthy food, and access to water, are the principal requirements of a brooding mare. A variety of food is better than confinement to one or two articles of diet, avoiding always the putting on of too much fat, as that is likely to result in a colt that will be weakly, if not deformed, at birth. Also avoid falls, slipping on the ice, undue exposure to changes of the weather, and over-exertion, as these are fruitful causes of abortion, and are dangerous both to dam and colt. It is seldom that a mare needs any assistance at parturition, but when needed it should be promptly and intelligently given, as on this depends its success.

The care of the colt from birth to an age at which it becomes of use is next in order. Moderate work for the dam, with generous feeding of milk-producing food is necessary, being careful not to over-work or over-heat her, and if possible avoid all causes of irritation or great excitement. This is about all that will be needed as regards the dam. The colt will soon begin to nibble at the grass, or eat from the box with his mother, and should be encouraged to do so. He should be trained to the halter when a few days old, and taught to lead and to stand hitched, using a halter so strong that he cannot break it, and tying him so securely that he cannot untie the knot, learning him thus at the outset to surrender himself to the will of his master—a lesson easily taught and never forgotten, if he is always handled right afterwards. At five months old he should be allowed with his dam only at regular intervals, being either tied in a stall, or, what is better, turned loose in a roomy box stall, with a regular allowance of feed. Crushed oats with hay will do, but green food would be better. At six months he should be removed entirely from his mother, and the process of weaning made complete, the previous month's treatment being intended as a preparatory course to avoid too sudden a change in his habits of life. Good hay and oats is all that is needed for the first Winter, making a liberal use of bran and oil-meal to keep his bowels in proper condition. And this is a point that should be carefully noted, as costiveness is the fruitful parent of many ailments that afflict him in his first year.

Oats is pre-eminently the food for the growing horse, and should always be used when obtainable, if you want to get the best results from him. A colt should be so fed and handled as always to be kept growing and thriving, without any checks either from want of food, food of poor quality or unsuited to his needs, or from sickness. Another extreme should always be avoided, and with as much care as poverty of flesh; and that is excessive fatness, which usually occurs from too much fat-producing food, excessive feeding, or want of exercise. Fatness in any animal means disease, not health, and the worst of all places is to find it on the horse. Lay on all the muscle you can, but never allow yourself to be deluded into the folly of mistaking fat for it. The best of all places to raise a horse is in a pasture with running water, with a comfortable stable where he can go in and out at pleasure, with such feeding in kind, quality and quantity, regularly given, as will keep him in growing condition at all times. If not so situated as to command the above condition, you can modify them to suit your case, always taking into consideration the advantages secured by the above plan.

Security from accidents, healthy food, regularity in feeding and opportunity for exercise, are the main requirements of the growing horse; and none of these can be dispensed with in safety. Having grown a good horse, his value in market is determined by his education as much if not more than by his breeding; and this is a point never to be slighted. A horse should never be broken, using that word in its general acceptance by horsemen. He should be taught to do whatever is required of him, beginning at an early age, and persisting with all gentleness and patience, until all you want him to know has been instilled into him, and in such a way as never to worry, fret or frighten him, arouse his temper, or provoke him to resistence.

Shoes and Shoeing.

The art of shoeing was evidently known among the Arabs in the days of Mohammed, for sentences occur in the Koran which justify this conclusion. In the present day the Arabs fit the shoes cold as they consider that hot shoes would have dangerous effects upon the heels and frog. Nails are only driven at the sides and not at the toe of the foot, as they say that otherwise the elasticity of the foot would be interfered with. The heels of the shoe are drawn together and united, a central opening being left in the sole portion of the shoe.

In common with other Eastern nations the Arabs do not clench the nails after they are driven, but merely curl the points round on the face of the hoof, thus preserving them for use a second time—a consideration where iron is scarce.

In Spain, the shoes used cover the sole, and much resemble the Oriental pattern. The heel portion is drawn out, and turned up to protect the sensitive heels of the foot.

I mentioned in my former paper how the Japanese manufacture a protection for the hoof from grass, cotton or silk. In other countries a substitute is occasionally found for iron.

In the Soudan a sock for the hoof is made from camel's hide, and used for footsore animals. In the valley of the Upper Oxus, the inhabitants utilize stag-horn for stirrups and also for horseshoes, the latter being attached to the hoofs with pins of horn.

The equestrian tribes of Indians of the New World use the sundried hide of the buffalo as a hoof-protection, the skin being tied round the pastern with thongs.

In England, shoes were in use either before the Roman invasion, or were introduced during the Roman occupation of Britain.

Several shoes and other relics of this period have been found in the "barrows" in different parts of the country, especially in those of the counties of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. The calkins of these shoes were formed by the heels being turned over and rolled upon themselves.

Several writers have made a mistaken assertion that the art of shoeing was first introduced into England by the Normans, but recent discoveries of shoes in pre-Roman remains, have decided the question that such was not the case.

Shoes have also been found accompanied by Saxon remains, and they are also represented in early Anglo-Saxon manuscripts.

The Norman kings set a high value on shoeing. De Averyng held a manor in Essex on condition that he furnished the king with a horse, a man and four horseshoes, whenever the king should go into Wales.

De Ferrars held the office of Master of the Horse to the Duke of Normandy, and was entrusted with control of the shoers; for this service the sovereign bestowed Tuthury upon him.

The family afterwards took six horseshoes for its coat of-arms; and the origin of the office held has been perpetuated by a curious custom at Oakham where a mansion was built by Earl de Ferrers. Every nobleman riding through the town paid a certain tribute to the lord of the manor, a horseshoe inscribed with his name and title was then set up on the shire-hall, the walls of which are now covered with shoes.

William gave to St. Lis, Norman nobleman, the town of Northampton, and the hundred of Faikley to provide shoes for his horses.

The shoes which have been found belonging to this period prove from their size that the horses in use must have been of a small breed; during subsequent reigns when larger chargers were introduced from the continent to carry the heavily-armored knights, the size of the shoes became proportionately increased; the calkins and heads of the nails were very large, and thus afforded a good foothold.

In Kennet's History of England it is stated that when Henry VIII. was at Lisle, in 1513, a tournament was held in a large room, the horses being shod with felt to prevent them from slipping.

There are many instances on record, in which, for the sake of display, horses were shod with gold or silver shoes and nails.

In the 16th century, an Italian, named Cæsar Fiaschi, wrote a very complete treatise on shoeing. This writer devoted several chapters to the various kinds of shoes suitable to different varieties of hoofs. Many of the shoes differed but little from various patterns in use at the present day, others were fanciful and of but small practical utility.

The following are a few of the shoes he mentions:

One with a toothed border, to prevent a horse from slipping. Another was a shoe which had a joint at the toe and could, in consequence, be fitted to a foot of any size.

A third had rings inserted through the calkins, which were turned over; if my memory serves me, these ringed shoes were supposed by their rattle to make a young horse lift his feet high, and so teach him good action.

A fourth variety of shoe was to be attached without nails. This was a shoe jointed at the toe and secured to the foot by a high lateral border and a screw placed at the heels.

On the Continent it is still common to shoe horses which have contracted heels with shoes having clips, which press the inner angles of the heels outwards; greater expansion is occasionally obtained by means of a screw which presses the branches of a jointed shoe outwards.—*Curbchain, Asian Correspondent.*

The blacksmith who does not keep up with the developments of science in regard to shoeing horses will find his trade growing less every year, as horse owners are awaking to the fact more fully that shoeing must be done on scientific principles if done the most effectively. When horse owners realize the fact that they are the losers by improper shoeing, they should see to it that the man who does their work is capable of doing it as it should be done.

Dr. C. H. Mack, of Walla Walla, W. T., has made an unfortunate failure in business, and his stock was advertised to be sold at Sheriff's sale last Thursday. Dr. Mack owned the blind stallion, Alwood, by Almont, and had at one time a very fine collection of Bellfounder mares. If the other northwestern breeders are wise they will secure this Bellfounder blood, for they can build on no surer foundation.

HERD AND SWINE.

How to Rear Stock.

When Thelwall opened out to his friend, Semuel Taylor Coleridge, hie peculier views upon the subject of edncation, conteuding that it wes unfair to a child to incnlcate auy opinions before it had come to years of discretion to choose for itself, the poet did not reply, but presently asked Thelwall to come out with him into his garden. "This," said Coleridge, "is my botanical garden." "How so?" asked the other, observing "It is covered with weeds." "Oh," replied Colsridge, "that ie only because it has not yet come to its age of discretion and choice. The weeds, you see, have taken the liberty to grow, and I thought it unfair to prejudice the soil towards roses and strawberries." We could almost snppose that the Thelwallian doctrine had fonnd place in the stock-breeder's creed, when we see youug animals treated as if their owner had conscientious scruples agaiust assisting the development of any special properties; for example, starving and stunting animals whose parentage inclines them to liberal growth, and whose constitution, therefore, craves liberal austenance. The aphorism that "blood will tell" may be flattering unction to the owner; but what is "blood" more than a power accumnlated from many generations of animels brsd and fed speciellly for the development of certain properties?

We may be met with the suggestion that over-feeding is often as injurious as under-feeding. Exactly so. It was not by over-feeding, but by the libsral and judiciona nse of food, among other means, that improvement was effectsd; and it is not hy over-feeding, hut hy the proper use of the varions means, including food, that improvement is to be maintained. There is, like

> "Vaulting ambition, that o'erleaps itself,
> And falls on t'other side,"

the defeat of the stock-owner'a object by over-doing. The ehort wind, creaky limbs, delicate constitution, and impaired reprodnctive system of an over-fed end over-housed animal afford no better promise of progeny fit for farm or ranch, than the half-grown frame, pinched waist, and meagre flesh of the starveling.

In the rearing of young etock, the great point to keep in view is the object for which we rear, aud then experience and common sense must guide ns in the application of means. We have repeatedly pointed out, in one way or another, the inestimable value of good blood, and the incalculable importance of the judicious nse of good blood. It is not only by injudicions crossee or ill-assorted nnions that we lose the beneficial power of blood and spoil the most highly improved breeds; the same results may be easily accomplished by mismanagement, espacially by the mismanagement of young aud growing stock. An animal may he horn with a constitntional tendency to develop tne properties of its pareuts, and yet that innate tendency may be thwarted and overcome hy the circnmstances of its rearing, so that when it reaches full age its variation from the perental type may he very wide indeed. The wise breeder will consider not only what ways the parental influences tend, hnt also hy what meane he mey best snpport those parental influences which favor his purposee, and by what means best snbdne or modify those which have a contrary direction. If he happen to possess a milking breed and to desire to improve the dairy properties, it will not do to delay action nntil the heifer's nder is springing for calving; he must treat the calf and the growing heifer according to the object hs has in view in rearing it; and upon the same principle, if nis object be beef, he must give his young etock the means of making frames capable of carrying beef, and the means of laying a good suhstratum of flesh, to which he, or the grazier to whom he sells, can add when the time comes for feeding off. Cattle supply an apt illustration, hnt the principle illnstrated relates to all kinds of farm live-stock.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Swine Notes.

It ie a mistake to allow sows to breed before they are at least a year old, as they are not then snfficiently matured, and pigs from euch are sometimes too weak to live.

Good hrood-sows are necessary on every farm, and no farm ehonld be without a hunch of nice thrifty shotes. A fsw of them can be grown on every farm to the fattening period, on the refuse which would otherwise he wasted, with scarcely any cost.

The standard of perfectiou should be a pig which will make the moet ham with the least waste of fat, the longest and deepeat sides with the most lean meat. It should also have bone enongh to allow it to atand up and help itself to food, and carry with it the evidence of health and developement in all ite parts.

Mr. A. J. Hendry, of Liberty connty, Ga., givee the following as his method of curing hog cholera, which he states haa been very successful with him: Ponr spirits of turpentine in molasees, eyrup or starch, and give a portion to each animal. The exact qnantity for one hog is not stated.

Spring pigs, as a rule, are worth more thau any othere. It ie of mnch importance, therefore, that as many of them as possible ahould be saved. If lost, the main profits of the year are gone. Considering them as a source of wealth to the hreeder and the nation at large, great care ehonld be taken in providing for their safe delivery and in eo arranging that they may thrive and do well from the first.

Dr. W. C. Greenfield, of Guthrie, Ky., has perhaps the largeet hog in the world. The hog is one of the big-honed Berkehiree, three feet seven inches high, nine feet from the noee to the tip of the tail; measures eeven feet aronnd the hody just behind the shonlders, and eleven and one-half inchee aronnd the leg just above the hoof. He ie only moderately fat, but very thrifty, and taking on flesh rapidly; weigha 1,200 ponnds, and Dr. Greenfield thinks that he will yet take on 300 pounde more of fleah. The doctor haa a eow the eame age that weighs 900 pounds.

The hog in a aingle generation changea in form, and color and habit, from the staid and quiet porker to the fleet and fierce wild boar. One imported boar ie told of that changed immediately after escaping from a ranch, and hecame ae wild and fleet ae a deer, with a thin hody and arched hack, and legs that appeared much longer, while he more elowly assnmed the dark sandy color of the wild hoar. The tendency to reversion, too, is more immediate when the animal or breed has been more recently reclaimed from the wild etate, and where the change hy domestication has been most marked and rapid.

POULTRY.

The old wey of testing a fowl's tenderness or toughness, by yanking it at the wing to see whether the ekin directly nnderneath tears or not, doesn't amount to much, and, moreover, spoils the prepossession of the bird for the next investigetor, in cese you don't want to bny. General appearances are better to judge by. If a turkey, for instance, is young, the legs will he hlack and smooth, the eyes lively end the feet flexible. If old the eyes will be sunken and the fest dry. In choosing hens see that their legs and combe are limber, which means that they are young. If the lega and combs are rough and stiff, they are old, but may he good enough for pie or soup. A young goose will have a yellow hill and limber feet. An old goose will have both hill end feet red and dry. Ducks, if young, will he limber-footed; if fat, hard and thick on the lower part of the body. The same rule appliee to wild ducks, whose feet, though, are red, besides heing emaller than those of the tame ducke.

Laying hens must be supplied with lime. Place it in boxes in convenient positions for them to dnst themselves in.

One ounce of carbolic acid diluted with eight gallone of water is a perfect extermiuator for all kinds of vermin.

The best and most natural flooring for hen housee, all things considered, is clean, dry earth upon an earth floor.

The pleasure and interest that are awakened by the first step in the right direction go fer towards gaining the experience necessery to success.

Feed your poultry on raw onions, chopped fine, mixed with other food, about twice a week. It is better than a dozen cures for chicken cholera.

Feed regularly and iu variety. Hide the grains in chaff or leaves, and let the fowls hunt and scratch them ont. Never throw huge masses of food bsfore them if yon wish them to do well.

The Hondans are profitable chickens to keep, as they are continual layers, are easily fattened, and the flesh fine and good. They are the hardiest of all the kinds, and escape the cholera almost invariehly.

Poultry cannot he made to pay unlesa provided with a properly arrenged house for their accomodation. This is as necessary to their well-heing as it is that horses aud cattle should have a good stahle.

A teaspoonful of glycerine and a few drops of nitric acid to a pint of drinking water, will generally cure a fowl that ehows symptoms of bronchitis, when accompanied with gurgling aouud in the throat, as if choking.

When the chicks are afflicted with diarrhœa one of the best remedies is boiled milk, thickened with corn meel while boiling. Let it remain until nearly cold, hut it ehould be fed warm. A pinch of red pepper will improve it.

In order to increase the size of common fowls, the cock eelected should he a light Brahma, which will give heevy feathering, compact size, and small comb. Such a cross will lay earlier than the pure Brahma, and make better nurses for chicks.

YACHTING.

Scientific Yacht Designing.

For some time paet Captain C. G. Lundhorg, the well known naval architect, has heen engaged upon the design of a yacht which shonld embrace, in its salient features, the qnalitiee that—from his mathematical and experimental researchee—he claime will produce a racing craft snperior to any and all others of the existing types. Iu its boldness, as well as its novelty, together with its strict harmony with the conventional arithmetic of scientific naval architecture, Captain Lundborg's design is worthy of more than a passing mention, and yesterday the drawings were inspected and the explanations listened to with wrapt attention hy a party of gentlemen, all of whom were critics of the first magnitude—theoretical, practical, naval and nautical.

"The objective point in the design of a eailing vessel," eaid the Captain, "ia to prodnce alwaya the greatest possible stability with the least resistance, and when the propelling power follows the stability, as in all well designed sailing crafts it does, the resnlt is speed. When, however, the vessel is subjected to a careening force, the present form of all yachts increases their resistance not only to the motion through the water—in the line of their keels—but from the peculiar easy shape of their midship bodies they become more and more leewardly as they incline from an upright position, and of course that component of the wind force which shonld drive the vessel ahead ie nentralized; for it is an axiom in the mechanics of floating bodies that the more the leeway the less is the speed. To maintain the eame ratio of lateral plane (or a greater one) to the suhmergsd body when it is healed by a press of eail, as it has when upright, has heeu the primary object in this yacht model; and besides special attention hae been giveu to the form of the 'immereed and emerged wedges.' The 'diagonal shift' of the centre of gravity of these wedges when a vessel is careened as a cauee of uneasy motion has been pointed ont by all authorities in naval design, and this yacht is wholly free from such fault, for the centre of its inimersed wedge lisa in the same athwartship plane that does the same point of the emerged wedge.

This featnre ie derived from the peculiar form of the model, which in its midship body is narrower at the load water line than immediately below and above that point. In ehort, ths eide has an inward vertical cnrve inetead of a curve outward, as have other yachts, and the form is blended into one of very fiue lines, with eharp ends, bow aud etern. With the superior propelliug power that this model can carry, and according to all possible calculations, *a priori*, I claim for my model one knot more speed in a ten knot breeze than th Geneata can achieve. The cardinal elements of my design are as follows:

	Feet.
Length over all	84
Breadth, extreme	21
Breadth of load line	19
Draught of water	12
Metacentric height	3,085
Displacements (in tons)	190

Next week the plana and model of this yacht will he on exhihition at the office of Thomas Mauning, No. 53 Beaver etreet, and it is said that eeveral yachtsmen have signified their intention of huilding from them a craft that shall uphold the reputation of American naval mechanics in the coming contest for the cup.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Roller Skating.

The long distance rolling skating tournamcnt, which was decided in New York a ehort time ago, was an unexpected exemplification of greater speed on wheels than is possihle for pedestrians to show. The secret is that the same or less mnscnlar exertion propels the hody with greater ease than when the action is higher, and had thie feetnre been carefully studied before practical proof was preeented the result could have, in a measure, heen foretold. The following account is from the New York *Herald* of March 8th:

It was e mad skirl that young Donovan led the skaters in Madison Square Garden yesterday, and the tipsy warriors who have looked down from the gaudy banners in the rafters on many a six days' struggle, never saw a more determined sst of men on the track. At daylight Donovan's legs trembled and his pale face brightened up ae he finiehed 1,000 miles, the highest record yet made on roller ekates. Schock, who has rattling legs hut not much of a back to speak of, went along in a cronching attitude, his hande ewinging sidewise like an elephant with two trunks. Cohen spread hia lege wide apart and raced with his hands and arms moving frantically as if he was swimming. Mayer sailed along gracefully at the head of a file of opponents. Boyst looked tired and seemed to have given np all hope of taking the lead.

In the afternoon the recers were cheered up hy the amateur skatere in the central rink, where pretty girls with tangled curls and hewitching anklee cnt pigeon wings aronnd tight trousered young men. There was an air of refinsment abont the place that was very grateful after the disgraceful and brutal scenes which have characterized the last days of walking matches. There was no tobacco smoke, no drunkeuness and very few thieves. Besides that the contestants were not suffering any very great agony, or, if they were, it was not evident. Bicyclers with hlue legs aud bicyclers with red lega wheeled around the rink, fancy skatera traced grapevines ou the floor and the band made the air tremble. It was all very pleasant.

Bnt the management declered that not more than twenty thousaud persone had atttended the exhibitiou, and that the receipts would not pay expenses.

Very few of those who applanded young Donovan in the Madisou Square Gardsn last night really knew what a struggle he had to get his name ou top of the big blackboard which showed to all how far the contestants had traveled iu the six-day struggle. The score sheets show that when the first honr had rnn its conrse Donovan was no hetter than thirteenth (not a positiou of ill omen, however, in this case) and that he was nearly two miles behind Small, the first of the recers. During the second hour of Monday morning he was forced back into twenty-third place, and was then seven miles to the had. The score sheets show that he kept gradually dropping back until the expiration of the fifth hour. Small then led him by over a dozen miles.

In the sixth hour he mended his pace so well that he ran into seventeenth place and also gained a mile on the leader. An honr later on he was the fifteenth man, and from thie out he gainsd rapidly. In eight honrs he had passed all but ten of his antagonists. There were now fifteen miles hetween him and Walton, the leader. At the end of the ninth hour Donovan wes eighth man and gaining on those in front of him et a very rapid rate. In ten honrs he had moved up to fifth place. An honr later on he was fourth man and eighteen miles in the rear of the first man. The close of the fifteenth hour saw Donovan third, with jnst eleven miles between him and the leader. Here he hung for many honrs alternating with Schock, who at that time was putting in some powerful work. Just before the close of the first day Donovan was forced back to fourth place through absence from the track.

The second day was just five honrs' old when Donovan moved np to second position. He was then but a mile and three-quarters behind Schock, who was first. This pair had a grand race for seven hours. Then Donovan wrested the lead from his antagonist, bnt could not retain it for over two hours, as Schock wonld not fall in behind him, and it was not until the expiration of the eixty-first hour that Dovovan took the lead for good. At this point he gathered himself in fine shape and soon put a hig gap hetween himself and his nearest adversary.

When Saturday morning'a taek was begun there were seventeen men on the track. Their order of going was Donovan, Boyst, Maddocks, O'Melia, Allan, Johnson, Meyer, Calhoun, Ward, Walton and Walsh. This line was unbroken until seven o'clock in the morning, when O'Melia passed Maddocks. In the meantims the rearguard were having a merry war of it. Allen and Johnston were the first to hreak loose, the former passing his advsrsary at one o'clock in the afternoon. Calhoun also moved np egain, and so they raced right up to nine o'clock, when Johnson gave Allen the go-by, making the fourth change since midnight.

Donovan had meanwhile heeu plodding on his way, and at 5h. 24m. in the moruing one thousand miles were hung up to his credit. This is the first time that four figures have ever been put on the blackboard, and to show how unexpected this event was, no nail had been driven for the fourth figure. At 11th. 5fim. 30s. A. M. Boyst had the 1,000 miles hoisted opposite his name. O'Melia passed the fourth figure mark at 2h. 47m. 35s. in the afteruoon, and Maddocks got to this point at at 6h. 20m. 50s. in the evening.

Poor Schock struggled along to get to this coveted point, hut hie back was so hnd that he had to take frequent aud long rests.

It must have been ahout twenty miuutes past ten o'clock when all the ekaters were off the track. Captain Williams' tall form loomed up opposite the jndges' stand, and on either side of him were Inspector Thorne and Police Commissioner McClave.

Every one knew that the race was over, even though Donovan had skated around the track once holding a floral horseshoe in his hand. Captain Williams smiled knowingly and disappeared. Then everybody noticed that the hands of the hig clock were pointed to twelve o'clock. A thousaud watches were produced and their owners were puzzled. Captain Williame whispered to Detective Price. A moment later aud the baud was in the middle of "Home Sweet Home." The managere of the enterprise were speechless with astonishment as the great multitude poured out of the doors into the street. Then Captain Williame smiled some more. In fact, he langhed.

After it was all over, Donovan the hoy who had walked all the way from Elmira to attend the race, the boy who was laughed at and ignored, lay on his little bed with his proud and excited father bending over him. At the foot of the bed etood atolid Tom Davis ready to back the yonug wonder against all comers. The first great roller skating match was over, aud thie is how the coutestants scored:

	Miles.		Miles.
Donovan	1,000	Johnson	864
Boyst	1,025	Allen	
O'Melia	1,022	Calhoun	
Maddocks	1,000	Mayer	
Schock	950	Ward	

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Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - Saturday, March. 21, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 16th and 17th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Admiral, S. S. Drake, Vallejo.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Abbotsford, Wash James, Agent, San Mateo.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Albert W., A. Waldstein, San Francisco.
Berlin, George Martin, Agent, Sacramento.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Cook's Hambletonian, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Clovis, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Cresco, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Duke of Wenlock, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Director, John A. Goldsmith, Oakland.
Guy Wilkes, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Jim Mulvenna, J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.
Le Grand, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Chico.
Lancelot, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Monroe Chief, John A. Goldsmith, Oakland.
May Boy, James G. Morgan, San Mateo.
Manbrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Agent, Stockton.
Nephew, G. W. Trahern, Stockton.
Nutwood, Jr., J. P. Dieves, Agent, East Oakland.
Pryan, W. E. Morris, Stockton.
Pax, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Red Jacket, O. M. Converse, Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.
Rustic, P. J. Shafter, Olema.
Steinway, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Chico.
Saladin, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.

CLOSING OF ENTRIES.

Running Purses, Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, March 25th. Champion Stallion Stakes, Monmouth Park, April 1st. Trotting Colt Stakes, Stockton, April 1st.

See advertisements.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Appropriations for State and District Fairs.

The following are the appropriations for State and District fairs of California for the years 1885 and 1886:

For aid of the State Agricultural Society thirty thousand dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number One, four thousand dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Two three thousand dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Three, three thousand dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Four, three thousand dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Five, two thousand four hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Six two thousand four hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Seven, two thousand four hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Eight, two thousand four hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Nine, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Ten, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Eleven, two thousand four hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Twelve, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Thirteen, three thousand dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Fourteen, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Fifteen, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Sixteen, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For aid of District Agricultural Society Number Seventeen, three thousand dollars.

Outside of the money expended for actual necessities of government and educational advancement, there is no doubt that the amount given for the support of fairs will return many dollars for one donated and of all the worthy projects in the hill will hear satisfactory comparison. Now that the State Society has such a magnificent building for the exhibition of the resources of California the annual display can be fully understood. These are lessons to residents of the greatest value; to visitors a comprehensive aggregation of products that gives a better idea of what this country is capable than could be obtained by miles of travel.

We oftentimes hear remarks that "California is the best advertised State in the Union," and this is in a great measure due to the judicious liberality of the people. In the first place there is a grand showing to make. The products of the soil are so manifold and of such excellence that less favored localities appear poor in comparison, when cereals, fruits, vegetables, etc., are placed in juxtaposition, and there is a wealth of variety, as well as superiority of kind, to make the exhibition a wonderful revelation to those who visit it. The "show" then is worthy of being advertised in a way which will call attention to its marvellous completeness, with a positive assurance that however glowing the phrases they will be sustained by the display when the doors are opened. Great as the value is in showing the capacity of soil and climate to visitors, and in this way become the most potent inducement to immigration, these benefits fall short of the advantages which accrue to people who are already domiciled on this Coast.

Ten times the amount of money granted to the State and District Fairs could not be used so effectively in any other way. However skillful in reproducing by written descriptions a man might be there are scenes which are so much beyond the power of words to describe that there are shadows, as dim as the ghosts of Ossian, in place of bright realities, and though the camera, pencil and brush may give more correct impressions than can be obtained from written descriptions, all combined fall far short of the actual. Farmers, artisans, merchants, in fact every man, no matter what his occupation or status in life may be, derives more knowledge from a few day's observation than could be obtained by months of study and travel.

The fair of the State Agricultural Society may be termed the high school, the main gallery, in which is gathered the most perfect collection, while the district exhibitions bring a great portion of the treasures within reach of all the inhabitants. The minor are such valuable adjuncts to the major that without them the main exhibition would not be nearly so perfect, and apart from disseminating knowledge on a wider range, there are additional benefits in mutual support. The district fairs may be compared to the States in the Union, the whole forming one government, distinct, yet co-operative, and thus securing the general welfare without surrendering any right or endangering the position of any locality.

Were the district fairs abolished, or if governmental support were withheld, the main institution would be seriously crippled, and should the State Fair be allowed to fall to an inferior station the whole imposing fabric would be involved in partial ruin. The country fairs furnish material for walls, the State builds the dome, upheld by strong arches and with keystones that stand the tests of the master workman, albeit the square, in unskilled hands, shows discrepancies of form. But there are other grounds for encomiums beside those which have a monetary basis. Notwithstanding the reverent and venerable Henry Ward Beecher makes an emphatic statement from his pulpit, that while racing improves the breeds of horses it deteriorates and degenerates mankind, his authoritative *dictum* is far from being sustained by proof. The countries in which racing has the firmest hold are pre-eminently in the lead when morality, virtue and intelligence are the standards. It would be a waste of space to present in detail facts which are so generally admitted as not to require repetition, and which the most bigoted opponents of this popular recreation must admit. Racing and trotting are important parts of fair programmes, although the cheapest, in a public sense, of the exhibitions. Not a dollar of the State appropriations is expended in premiums or purses for this department, but on the contrary there is a profit, a surplus, to aid those divisions which are not self-sustaining. It is safe to assert that abrogating the speed department of the State Fair would reduce the attendance at least one-half, and lessons which are embodied in the magnificent array at the pavilion, in the stalls and pens, would be presented to a limited class of pupils. Were Henry Ward Beecher to mount a plain box in a building with bare walls and with slab benches for seats, without music or other accessories, and with a congregation clad in homespun, his audiences would dwindle to a congregation of sour-faced ascetics. His fervid lectures and enthusiastic appeals would fall on barren ground, have less effect than the words of an orator of the sand lot with his vocabulary of vituperation, blasphemy and scurrility, The day has passed when all kinds of recreation were held to be crimes, and that the Great Architect of the Universe was worthy of censure for creating sunshine and warmth, sparkling streams, verdure and flowers. The inclination that prompted to enjoy the blessings which the Good Parent had provided were ascribed to an entirely opposite power, and in conceding to the master demon a preponderance of influence over the descendants of Adam and Eve, there was a singular perversion of intellect, a strange infatuation which can only be accounted for as the result of diseased minds; the effects of insane despair, a dread, amounting to absolute horror, of future punishment which could only be averted by tears, wailings, mental and bodily sufferings of the most intense description. That era has gone by. The thraldom of the past has been broken, and though a few links of the chain, which so ruthlessly bound, may occasionally be brought to light, it is so rusted and time-worn that it can only hold the feeble-minded in its chilling embrace. When recreation and instruction are so intimately blended, as is the case at our California fairs, there are far better prospects of securing classes than when separated. The recreation is in itself, as innocent as can be, the instruction practical and important. There is no logic in arguments to show that "speed contests" should be done away with because a few may wager sums that they cannot afford to lose, or even that money is ventured which does not belong to the party who risks it. Were those ideas to prevail and carried to a conclusion, everything which has an uncertain future would come to an end. No more elections, no dealings in grain or stocks, no mercantile adventures where there were hazards, no insurance companies, in fact an entire cleaning out of the human family, a complete reconstruction of the race into beings who had no aspirations beyond living a brute life.

Trotting Colt Stakes, State Fair, 1885.

The appended list contains the entries to the Trotting Colt Stakes for two, three and four-year-olds, which are to be decided at the State Fair this year.

While we are somewhat disappointed in there not being a more general response by the breeders of the State, the quality is such that there is as nearly a certainty as can be that the races will be very good. In each of the Stakes there are colts which have shown by public performances that they are worthy of prominent positions, and, with anything like good-luck until the time comes for them to engage in other battles, will sustain the reputation they have won.

In the two-year-old are Transit and Senator, the second and third in the yearling trot of last year, the former winner at Oakland. We are somewhat disappointed that Rajah has been left out, but as Mr. Rose has sold him and put Alcazar in a place he would probably have occupied had Rajah remained in the Sunny Slope string, there is little doubt that Alcazar will be found a worthy representative of that famous breeding farm.

In the three-year-old are Kismet, Stamboul, and Lohengrin, each of which proved that they were "sure enough" trotters. All have shown that they deserve "high recommendation." Kismet we regard as one of the best of his age, and the others are not far behind, and it may be that an extension of time has brought improvement that will give them a front position over the colt which has the best record in an actual race for an entire colt of his years.

With one exception the entries in the four-year-old have been tested in public. Dawn trotted in 2:59 when a yearling, since when he has not appeared. Carrie C. gained a two-year-old record of 2:27½, and it was currently reported that had she been permitted to trot last year her mark would have been close to 2:20, with a fair chance to occupy the post of honor held by Hinda Rose. Pansy won her engagements so easily as not to reveal her full powers, and is assuredly one of the improving sort. Voucher and Antevolo have to decide a tie, victory having alternated in their meeting at Sacra-

mento and Stockton. The latter is under the disadvantages of "making a season," but inasmuch as he displayed as good speed as he had ever shown in his first move through the stretch after jogging for three months, and what stud services he has done not having any apparent ill-effects on his temper, we will not present this excuse if the big son of Nephsw wins the rubber. The breeding of the twenty-five youngsters does not require extended comments. It would be difficult to select the same number that would outrank them in this respect if all the colts in the country were reviewed. We are indebted to the Secretary, Edwin F. Smith, for the following correct list:

No. 1. Trotting; purse, $1,000; for two-year-olds.

1. M. Toomey, Brighton, b c Transit, by Prompter, dam Venus.
2. L. J. Rose, Los Augeles, h c Alcazsr, hy Sultan, dam Minnshaha.
3. L. J. Rose, g m Gloriana, hy Sultan, dam Bellsvns Maid.
4. Rancho del Paso, Sscramento, b c Senator, hy Echo, dam Vixen.
5. George Hearst, San Francisco, b f Lena H., by Alaska, dam Drew Girl.
6. Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f ———, hy Elsctioneer, dam Bright Eyes.
7. Palo Alto Stock Farm, h c ———, hy Electioneer, dam Rsbecca.

2. Trotting; purse, $1,000; for three-yesr-olds.

1. J. A. Goldsmith, Oakland, h f Raxana, by Gihraltar, dam May Day.
2. L. J. Rose, Los Angeles, b c Stamhoul, hy Sultan, dam hy Hamhlstonian.
3. L. J. Rose, h c Kismet, hy Sultsn, dam Sance-Box.
4. D. S. Terry, Stockton, b c, ——hy Nephsw, dam by Woodhurn.
5. A. McDowell, San Francisco, ch c Hazelwood, hy Nutwood, dam hy Patchen.
6. S. K. Trefry, Sacramsnto, h c Apsx, hy Prompter, dam by Flaxtail.
7. Rancho del Paso, Sacramsnto, h c Lohsngrin, hy Echo, dam Vixen.
8. George Hearst, San Francisco, b f Elsis, hy Echo, dam Isla hy Whippls's Hamhletonian.
9. Ariel Lathrop, San Francisco, h c ——, by Gensral Bsnton, dam Sprite.
10. Palo Alto, h c Norval, hy Electioneer, dam Norma.
11. Palo Alto, h f Ethel, by Gensral Benton, dam Electa.
12. Palo Alto, h f Winoa, hy Electioneer, dam Winona.

No. 3. Trotting; purse, $1,000; for four-ysar-olds.

1. A. L. Whitney, Pstaluma, ch c Dawn, hy Nutwood, dam Countess.
2. Wilbur F. Smith, Sacramento, hlk f Pansy, hy Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
3. A. A. Yeager, Suisun, b f Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
4. T. D. Mott, Los Angeles, hlk g Don Tomas, hy Del Sur dam Vashti.
5. G. W. Trshern, Stockton, b c Vonchsr, hy Nephew, dam hy Vernon Patchen.
6. Jossph Cairn Simpson, hr c Antevolo, hy Electionesr, dam Columhine.
7. Palo Alto Stock Farm, hr f Carrie C., hy Electioneer, dam Maid of Clay.
8. Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Wyandotte, by General Bsnton, dam Winona.

Horse Breeding.

We have received from the author, J. H. Sanders, editor of the *Breeder's Gazette*, Chicago, a book which bears the above title. From the well-known ability of Colonel Sanders we were prepared for a good work which had the sanction of his name, and these favorable pre-conceptions have been fully sustained by a peruasl of the volume. Though in the present hurry of business the inspection has not been as careful as we shall make it in the future, it has been sufficieut to show that the book will be of great advantage to the student and practical breeder. The opening chapter contains matter of great importance, the "general laws of heredity" being presented clearly and much attention given to preserve accuracy with succintness of statement. Careful study of this chapter will afford a great deal of light on the mysteries of reproduction and the divergencies, which, at times, puzzle from an apparent reversal of the adage that "like produces like." There is a great deal in the second chapter of good and bad. Many valuable suggestions, many errors, not only from our point of view, but which are proved to be errors from the unanswerable figures which are presented in late years. Had Colonel Sander's views, as expressed in parts of chapter II., prevailed, the dams of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See and many other trotting celebreties would not have been reared and, consequently, 2:09¼ and 2:10 not yet marked on the tablets of harness performances.

As the author has a very large number of practical, and, in some measure, successful breeders on his side of this phase of the trotting problem, it is not surprising that he should persist in adhering to ideas which were so generally received and accredited twenty years ago. While some of the objectors to thoroughbred blood in trotters are influenced by feeling, and others again biased by motives which have a mercenary hase, there is not the least doubt that Mr. Sanders implicitly believes what he advances. But there is a surprising ignorance even at this day, in regard to what sort of horses thoroughbreds are.

The author of Horse-Breeding shares in the belief that the blood horse is a delicate, fragile animal, inferior in size, in power, in temper, in everything, excepting the ability to compass a short distance at a gallop in the shortest time. Take "trotting-bred," and "running-bred" horses all through and the latter will weigh more and measure more than the former, and when the test is made it will be found that for "level-headedness" the blue blood is the superior of his distant cousins. Much of the antagonism to the thoroughbred is grounded on a lack of knowledge, and this is further shown by the claim that trotting is more trying on the legs than galloping. But we are loth to preseut adverse criticisms on a book which we can heartily recommend to everyone who is engaged in breeding, or who has a fondness for fast trotters. Should a man have only one broodmare it will well repay for the purchase, and we can safely say that when bought the perusal will afford pleasure and profit. There are a few minor errors, doubtless due to much of the matter having been written for serial publication in journals, with which Mr. Sanders is or has been connected, and when there was not time to verify memory by reference to "the books." Thus the late R. A. Alexander is credited with breeding Pilot, Jr., when it should have been John T. Gray, and Mr. Bonner's Pocahontas is said to have been foaled "about five months after her dam paced ths greatest race of her life." The greatest race of old Pocahontas was, unquestionably, when she made 2:17½ to wagon, June 21st, 1855, and her daughter was foaled 1859. She "carried" Tom Rolf in some of her hardest races the Winter of 1853–1854, Tom being foaled in the latter year. Apart from the original matter, which is worth more than the price of the hook, the selections are capital. The mechanical part is well executed, and the price, $2, very reasonable. Orders must be sent to J. H. Sanders, *Breeders' Gazette*, Chicago, Ill.

Champion Stallion Stakes, Monmouth Park.

On the 1st of April the Champion Stallion Stakes, Monmouth Park, Long Branch, New Jersey, will close, and we sincerely hope that there will be such a showing of California stallions as their merits warrant. The stake is for foals of 1884, the get of stallions, which are named in the stake, the race to be run in 1886, distance three-quarters of a mile. The Stallion Stakes are $500, each to be paid on the first day of July, 1886, that for the colts $250; each entry to be made the day before that appointed for the race at 4 p. m. Fifteen subscriptions are required, so that the amount from stallion entries will be $7,500, $5,000 added by the association, so that there is a strong probability that there will be in the neighborhood of $20,000 from all sources. The full conditions will be learned from the advertisement, and the liberality of the offers should secure a large support. There are several stallions in California eminently worthy of being named. Kyrle Daly, Norfolk, Joe Hooker, Flood, Shannon, Wildidle, Hock-Hocking, Grinstead and Rutherford have shown procreative powers worthy of recognition, and if there are yearlings by them from the right class of mares, not one of them can be ignored. We should certainly add Three Cheers to this list if he had foals of the right age from proper mares, as we have the fullest confidence in his future, and that in the course of time he will rank with the best. That Monmouth Park is to be the great racing point of the East this year is as nearly certain as anything in the future can be foretold. The action of the authorities in putting a stop to pool-selling in New York will have a depressing effect at Sheepshead Bay and Jerome Park, Long Branch getting the benefit. Apart from that it is one of the pleasantest points in the Eastern circuit to visit.

The Handicaps.

The announcement of the weights in handicaps invariably affords exciting topics for conversation in every coterie of horsefolk for days after the weights are made public. When a handicap does not call forth adverse criticisms the millenium will be foreshadowed, in fact will be accounted under full sail. Even those who are well aware that imposts give them an equal, if not better, chance than others will rail in order to lessen rates in the betting. Owing to circumstances in connection with the apportionment, we refrain from commenting further than to state that there has been a more general acquiscence in the justice of the awards than we have ever known on previous occasions.

PACIFIC CUP, 2¼ MILES.

Patsy Duffy, aged	118 pounds.
Beaconsfield, 4 yesrs	111 pounds.
Philip S., 4 years	111 pounds.
Duke of Monday, 6 years	108 pounds.
Glsndair, 4 years	106 pounds.
Billy ths Kid, aged	105 pounds.
Bachslor, 4 ysars	105 pounds.
Snuffbox, agsd	95 pounds,

THREE-YEAR-OLD, 1⅞ MILES.

Ichi Ban	115 pounds.
Arthur H.	108 pounds.
Jim Long	103 pounds.
Bells of ths Lake	100 pounds.
Cito	100 pounds.
Mistlstos	100 pounds.

The entry of Mistletoe has to he acted upon by the Board of Trustees, as the evidence has not yet been submitted. The letter enclosing the entry bore a later postmark than the date of closing, but this has been followed hy affidavits which will be acted upon at the meeting of the Trustees, Tuesday next.

General W. S. Tilton.

We were much gratified to meet General Tilton, Vice-President of the National Trotting Association, last Saturday. After an extended tour in Europe he is visiting this Coast, and will stay long enough to make himself well acquainted with ths most prominent features. His experience as a breeder of trotters and his active participation in the affairs of the N. T. A., and also in the National Trotting Horse Breeders Association—being a member of the Board of Censors—have afforded opportunities which could not result otherwise, to a man of such high mental endowments, than proper qualifications to form his opinions upon. As an arhiter to decide on the relative merits of the East and California for breeding and rearing fins and fast horses, there could not be a better. Living in Maine, intimately acquainted with the stock and methods of the horse-breeding portions of the United States, close scrutiny of practices in every country he has visited, we cannot recall the name of a single persou who is better qualified to give a judicious estimate in this branch of affairs. We were disappointed to learn from him that it was not his intention to present to the public, through the medium of newspapers, what would he of so much benefit to breeders of the whole country. If not in accordance with his feelings to present his views in serial, it may be that he will not object to the publicatiou in a volume, or even pamphlet, which would be heartily welcomed.

General Tilton has visited Palo Alto and Mr. Corbitt's San Mateo breeding farm, and expressed unqualified admiration of the stock at hoth places. His intention is to repeat the visit, and in that case we hope Major Rathbone will take especial pains to show him the trotting progeny of thoroughbred mares, the Dame Winnie colt and his sister, Ansel, General Scofield, the colt from Mamie C., etc., if possihle in harness, so that a fair idea of their capacity can be obtained. We make this requsst as General Tilton has shared in the belief that near crosses of thoroughbreds were detrimental to fast trotters, and the evidence that can be produced at Palo Alto will tend to show that this view is not sustained by the results there.

We were extremely gratified when General Tilton pronounced Antevolo one of the finest trotting stallions he ever saw, and on signifying his belief that he considered his form an improvement over that of his world-renowned sire, we must ascribe the improvement to his thoroughbred grauddam and very nearly thoroughbred dam. The colts at Palo Alto will sustain the claim that a preponderance of hlue blood has a beautifying tendency, as well as perfecting the form for speed.

Before commencing his homeward journey, which will be on the S. P. R. R., and will enable him to visit Sunny Slope and other breeding farms in Los Augeles county, we hope General Tilton will see Cook's Mount Diablo farm, where Steinway and a number of the highest bred mares and colts are domiciled; Rancho del Paso, where Echo, Algona and Alaska are the trotting sires; and at Sacramento he will see some phenomenal colts which Dr. Hicks has bred. Although not in his line General Tilton should by all means visit Rancho del Rio to see Norfolk, Joe Hooker and a whole lot of thoroughbreds which will prove that the blood-horse has size, "bone" and all the qualities that can be desired in outward form for trotters or roadhorses, and those he will see at Rancho del Paso and Santa Anita will confirm the impression.

Capital Turf Club Races.

By a queer mischance the dates of the Spring meeting of Capital Turf Club have been given in our columns as of the first week in May, when it should have been the last week in that month. The correct dates are May 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th. *Bear in mind that entries to running purses close next Thursday, March 25th.*

Meeting Board of Trustees, P. C. B. H. A.

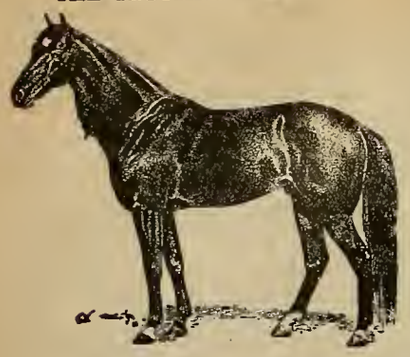
There will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees, Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association at this office on Tuesday next at 1 p. m.

Our New York correspondent in his letter this week refers to the absence of some prominent California owners in the nominations for Monmouth Park, that closed on the 2d, and his remarks in that connection are lucid, condensed truth.

Hickory Jim.

The latest addition to the voluminous literature anent the mystery of Sorrel Mike is the following, which we take from a letter from Mr. J. S. Trask, of Walla Walla, Washington Territory, who knows the horse well. He says: "Hickory Jim, formerly Sorrel Mike, was three years old in 1876. I tapped him off in the first race he ever ran in that year, on Davis' race track, Reese river, Lander county, Nevada. He was raised by a man named McKnoll, a few miles above where I now reside, on Touchet river, Washington Territory. He was sired by Old Dasher, out of a George or Young Rifleman mare. I write this because I see in the papers he is made out an older horse than he really is."

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Ahdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckshoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Bosnerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (.3811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 188 , when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¼—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18¼), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19½, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¼.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles—4:48¾. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

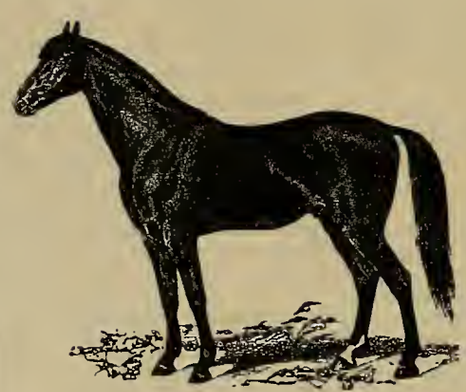
Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich," could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy," "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON, (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions,

SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¾. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Muivenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:24¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:28½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

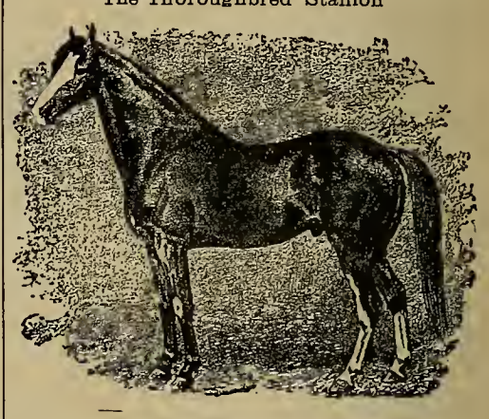
The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 6th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Tbird dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourtb dam, Fashion, by imp. Trusies.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Cbarles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Elsventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by Imp. Silvereye.
Tbirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's Amsrican Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15tb, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteso ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to wbich be belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly tbe model of the trotter as any horse living. He has sbown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated tbat he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¼ and sire of Felix 2:19¾, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unex eptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining tbe stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or R. H. Nason, Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, be by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mamhrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weigbs 1,175 lbs, and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strengtb. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye be bas not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapned on the winner at the finisb of second heat in 2:42½ Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for tbe season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Matco.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1875, bred by A. P. Syward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for ber spe d and conrage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 pnrse, winning tbe first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¼. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fonrth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS.

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Str Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pastnrage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTed Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remark able style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:25, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18¾) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and fifteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky' Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leab, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21¾. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22¾; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¾.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Tborndale, 2:22½.

Tbird dam, by Roberi Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, tbe sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15½ hands high, near fore and near bind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inberited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepied mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He sbows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:3o or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no wbite, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands bigb, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22½, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¾; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourtb dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, be by imp. Messenger.

Tborndale by Alexander's Abdallah, tbe sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, bis gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs be can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 tbe season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8tb, 1881, botb bind ankles whitc, 15¼ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, tbe sire of Piedmont, 2:17¾; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21¼.

Tbird dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourtb dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 witb the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but sbows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on tbe farm, and they sbow all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Sparian, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of traintng. Terms, $50 tbe season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15½ bigh. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¾; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¾.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock borse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 tbe season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandstre by Domlon, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

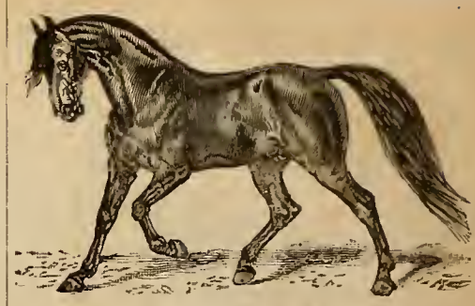
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, tbird dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Sterlcker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and mark-t horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

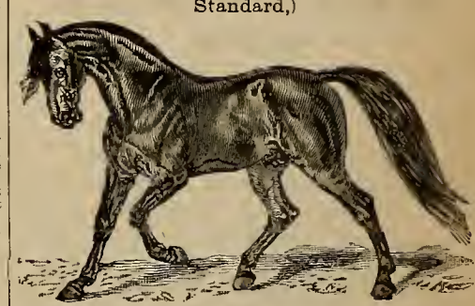
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better, Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to tbe world, and was tben sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, witb a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for ons thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will bave the privilege of tbe next season.

W E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnoit's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tio by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew needs a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¼; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the seasou, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23¾; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17¾; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Seltn, sou of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of imported Trustee.

Tbird dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, sou of imported Dioned.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from bis daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

The Trotting Stallion.

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco

To be Bred to Grinstead.

The following mares have been sent from Palo Alto to Santa Anita Rancho, Los Angeles county, to be bred to Grinstead:

Phœbe Anderson, by Monday, out of Florence Anderson, by Enquirer.

Imp. Goula, by Exminster, (son of Newminster), out of Goura, by Beadsman.

Imp. Mutiny, by Adventurer, (son of Newminster), out of Muta, by Gemma di Vergy, and she out of Lady Roden, by West Australian.

Imp. Cornelia, by Cornelion, (son of Lecturer), out of a daughter of Delight and her dam, Bay Rosaliud, by Orlando, out of Elopement, by Velocipede.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, al Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters.

Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

PACIFIC COAST
BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.
SPRING RACE MEETING.
1885.
Bay District Course.

Programme.

FIRST DAY, Saturday, March 28th.

1. CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Closed with 15 nominations.

2. HEARST STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

3. WINTERS STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half Closed with 22 nominations.

4. SELLING PURSE, $200, of which $25 to second; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. One mile.

5. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced March 21st; entries close March 27th, at 1 P. M.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, March 31st.

6. WINTERS JOCKEY STAKES, for maiden two-year-old fillies; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 1st, 1885; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a public mount for money; to carry 100 pounds. Theo. Winters adds the following premiums: to the winning Jockey $50; to the second $20; to the third, $10.

7. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds, colts and fillies, that have not won a race. One mile and an eighth.

8. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on the first day of meeting.

9. PURSE—Same as No. 8.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, April 2d.

10. COLEMAN STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California Stake on first day to carry five pounds; second in California Stake to carry three pounds extra.

11. PACIFIC CUP HANDICAP; $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles and a quarter. Nominations close March 1st, 1885; weights announced March 16th; declarations due March 28th.

12. HANDICAP STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $10 declaration; $250 added; $50 to second. One mile and three-eighths. Weights announced March 16th; declaration due March 28th.

13. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Tuesday, March 3d, the first extra day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY, Saturday, April 4th.

14. GANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed with twenty-one nominations.

15. PURSE, $300, for all ages; $50 to second. Three-quarter mile heats.

16. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on April 2d, the second day of the meeting.

17. PURSE, same as No. 16.

18. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters. Closed with twenty nominations.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, April 7th.

19. PURSE, $250, for two-year-olds; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California and Coleman Stakes barred; second in California and Coleman Stakes to carry five pounds extra.

20. HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 declaration; $250 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and an eighth. Weights announced March 28th; declaration due April 6th, at 1 P. M.

21. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Saturday, April 4th.

22. PURSE, same as No. 21.

EXTRA DAY, Thursday, April 9th.

23. PARK STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th, 1885; $200 added, of which $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

24. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $50 to second. Conditions same as No. 4. Mile heats.

25 PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced April 7th.

26. PURSE, same as No. 25.

EXTRA DAY, Saturday, April 11th.

27. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for two-year olds; winner of any two-year-old event at this meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra; weight not cumulative. One mile.

28. OCEAN BEACH PAVILION STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $300 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and a quarter.

29. PURSE, $500, for all ages; second to receive $100; third $50. Two miles and repeat.

30. CONSOLATION PURSE, $200; $50 to second; for non-winners at this meeting. Five pounds allowed for each time beaten. One mile. Entries to close five minutes after the finish of the last race.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle.
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)
Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)
Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away
For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE.
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15⅞ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scntari, dam Wee Pet by Sbeet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 345.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half brother to Maud S., 2:08¾), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾; Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¾, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

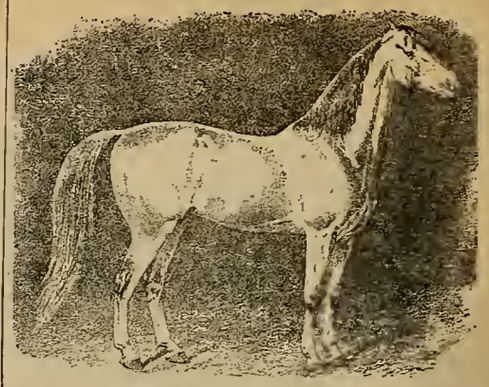
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

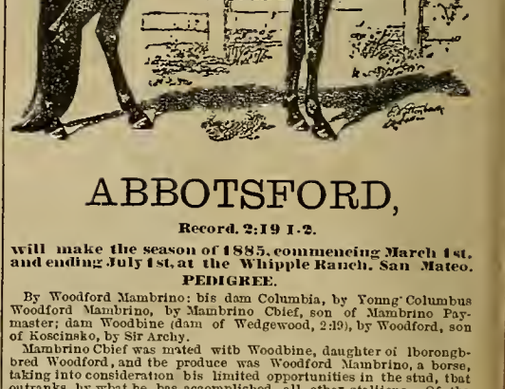
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Koscinsko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of Iborongbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21¼. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:19¾; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26½; inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

KENNEL.

Waltonian at Waterloo.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In my last scribble I mentioned that the better half of the coursing season was past and gone, and we all felt jolly as we were all in full cry and without a check since the commencement, but alas! it is a long lane that has no turn, for since the dawn of 1885 we have had any amount of checks and long faces from the lovers of the leash, but what's the good of being selfish—I am rather a liberal kind of "cuss," and feel disposed to grant small favors to my brother sports. Jack Frost not only put his finger in the pie, but rammed his whole fist in; that put a stop to some very important meetings, still it gave the curlers and skaters a gay time. Your humble servant would not take any part in that healthy exercise, so had to be a big looker-on, thinking of the merry days, long, long ago. I must admit the sight of two or three thousand skaters was very tempting, but other things had to be taken into consideration; first, I have a wife and "twa sma" bairns depending on the sweat of my brow; second, supposing I tried my hand; and thirdly, could the old ship stand a clatter that would bring to view the stars and stripes and rent assunder the framework, that would puzzle all the ship carpenters in this great kingdom to put together again. All things having been carefully studied, I took good-bye of the rink, and wended my way to the dog, cat, rabbit, poultry and pigeon show. There I was quite at home; the arrangements were just the same as in San Francisco. It was held in the old bay market, an immense building, the officers all doing their allotted duty, and dozens of men with red jackets and caps attending to the wants of the dogs. Everything seemed to go on like clock-work. St. Bernards, Newfoundland, mastiff and retrievers were a grand lot, that would have tempted Tom Williams to have put his Sunday garb and belltopper to have handled them. Pointers an excellent lot; the winner, J. E. Croft's Ponto, by Don Juan, out of Juno, is the handsomest dog I ever looked at. I would like to see more of this breed of dogs in California than there are. Irish setter not much to brag of; winner, H. M. Wilson's Nellie, by Scamp, out of Aileen, a very fair looking dog, but I am sure we had a better lot in the 'Frisco bench show. Had Judge C. N. Post seen them he would have said, right you are for once. There was no particular class for Gordon, Llewellin, Laverack, all termed English setters. Dog and bitch class, winner, J. Treme's Young Rock, by Rock, out of Bess. Bitch class, Lieut-Col. Pratt's Wild Rose, by Tam O'Shanter, out of Daisy. Spaniels pretty good. Basset hounds a very numerous lot; they are nice little fellows, color red, smooth with a hound head, weight about 15 pounds. I asked an exhibitor what kind of game they hunted, he told me hares. He was a German and I came to the conclusion that if I had to wait for a hare dinner, and depended on Basset hounds to catch one, I would soon be fit for exhibition at Barnum's. Greyhounds, a small lot, nothing very particular; winner, Telephone, by Bothal Park, out of Miss Etty. Great Danes or Boarhounds, an ugly lot, not to my liking. Scotch deerhounds, worth looking at; winner, H. C. Joplin's Chieftain, by Bevis, out of Heather. Dachshund, I cannot see why any person could encourage the breeding. Their heads are the only feature about them, with deformed legs. The Collie dog seems to be in great favor, as they mustered in strong force, and a good sample they were. Fox terriers, smooth and wire-haired, in large numbers, perfect pictures, they got the lion's share of patronage. There was a splendid lot of different class terriers. I will finish with the bull dog, as I hope never to look at such brutes again; they are trying to breed them without any nose, with a lower jaw four inches longer than the upper. Waterloo is a thing of the past; it was nip and tuck about a postponement, as that nipper, Jack Frost, seemed to be boss; by 9:30 the vast multitudes had arrived but no signs of commencing operations. At last Old Sol bove in sight, fully armed to assert his rights to the Waterloo plains; by 10:30 he had Mr. Frost retreating as fast as the British troops are over the sands of the Soudan. Waterloo meeting brings with it every year more or less sensations; sometimes a death made by the hookmakers, other times some hot favorite knocked out in the first round. The few that saw the end of the card were always held in the foremost ranks, so that there has been no surprise from an outsider. The Irish brigade stuck to their champion. Anticipation, to win; no doubt he is fast and clever, but had to lower his harp in the third round to R. Halliday, a son of Alec Halliday and Glenrosa. The consolation the brigade had they were beaten by the son of an Irish dog, the fastest living, no doubt. Alec proved himself fast and owned by that grand old Irish gentleman, G. J. Alexander, but he was by Fugitive, out of Free Trade, both breeders of Scotland dogs, and bred by Mr. Halliday in the neighborhood of Longtown. I know the gentleman well and was present when he sold him to Mr. Alexander, and was offered one of the same litter at a reasonable price, but declined as my hands were full. I merely mention this, for as a general rule we all claim heroes, so I have had my put in. I know the space allotted to rigmarolea in your valuable paper is limited, therefore I will only notice one or two courses in the great event. The first surprise was when Mineral Water, the winner of last year's Blue Ribbon, and Skittles met; betting, 2 to 1 on the favorite. Excitement ran high when they were handed over to Tom Wilkinson. Soon a flying Dutchman came bounding past, and Tom lost no time in getting straight behind puss until he sent them on their journey. They raced side by side some little distance, then Mineral Water forged ahead for first turn by four or five lengths, Puss making toward the crowd doubled back to Skittles, who began to be very busy, when Mineral Water shot in for a kill, but getting disappointed, he palpably hung behind. Skittles kept pegging away to the finish, was an easy winner, when a game bare beat them both. Mineral Water has only appeared once in public this season, and I thought him such a fast, clever dog that I nailed his colors to the mast head. So much for a "bottled" up dog—nothing like keeping them to their work in moderation.

Gay City and the runner up last year, Greentick, both had plenty of backers. Betting 6 to 4 on Greentick. To a good slip he showed two lengths in front for first turn, came again, steadied himself for a kill, when Gay City shot past for the kill; no go. Next time of asking Greentick led the same distance for the first turn, made an effort to kill when Gay City got in a wrench and still another no go; before Greentick could be picked up he got on to a fresh hare that gave him particular Jessie; this, of course, threw his chance away. Nothing daunted he came for the third time a game dog, when he was led for the turn a length and a half, as Gay City got the best away. Greentick now got an opening, who overshot his mark, when Gay City got in for a couple of drives; Greentick, persevering, had a little the best, when he fell head over heels in an attempt to kill, turn and turn about, until both dogs were run to a standstill. The flag went up for Gay City after a hard-fought battle. Take it all in all the first day's coursing was up to the mark, with an occasional shower of hail and rain.

Second Day—On arriving at the rendezvous Icy King had such a firm grip that the steward postponed the time of starting. During this time there was considerable growling about so many dogs being drawn from the purse and plate without a constitutional excuse. In my opinion some of them have an eye on the $1,000 prize at Plumpton, to be run this week, and no doubt the committee will bring that before the next meeting of the National Coursing Club—and quite right, say I. There was one or two dogs that could not possibly come again, one in particular, Harpoon. I know the dog and his owner (Mr. Hyslop) well; he is not the man to draw—he is too eager to win. By noontime the sun had driven the frost from the ground and a commencement was made. We got through a capital day's work amidst fine weather, which enabled the thirty-five thousand people to land in Liverpool before dark. We had for the final day in the Cup, Bit of Fashion, Skittles, Ballymoney and Miss Glendyne; for the purse, Masden, Saltaire, Dansense and Nobleman; for the plate, Cocklaw Dean, Twenty-five, Che Sara and Iowa. Cup—Bit of Fashion beat Skittles, Miss Glendyne beat Ballymoney; divided. The two are half-sisters owned by and trained by Mr. Dent, until a week before, when he sold Glendyne to Mr. Hilbert. A divide has not taken place since 1859, when Mr. Jardine, the Scotch courser, owned Clive and Selby. For purse—Masden beat Saltaire, Dansense beat Nobleman. Deciding course—Masden beat Dansense and won. Plate—Cocklaw Dean beat Twenty-five, Che Sara beat Iowa. Deciding course—Cocklaw Dean beat Che Sara and won.

Yours, WALTONIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23, 1885.

A Bench Show.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Are we to have a bench show? A question asked by many owners of dogs. A committee was appointed by the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club to report upon the expediency of getting up one under the auspices of the club, but I am not aware that any report has yet been made. There is little doubt—from the composition of its members—that if they should undertake the management of a bench show it would be well done, and would meet with the support and encouragement of the public. There are some, I am aware, who were not satisfied with the management of the last show and who attribute the loss of some valuable dogs in consequence, but I see no reason why that should operate in the future. The building might not have been suitable, the ventilation, feeding and care of the dogs might not have been all that was necessary. Bench shows are popular in the East. There are now some eight shows in operation, and there appears to be no fear of any ill results from congregating so many dogs together. One error in our show has been in confining them too long—seven days. Five days is sufficient to give the public an opportunity to see the dogs, and about as long as they should be kept in confinement at one time.

The Pacific Coast can boast of as fine bred dogs as any State, and its prominence in greyhounds is admitted. The greyhounds and sporting dogs alone would make a good show, and it would be instructive to note if the winners of field trials and on the course would show very marked superiority on the bench. Then we have the noble St. Bernards, Newfoundlands and mastiffs, the Great Danes and Grand Russian terriers, to say nothing of the large class of bulls, bull-terriers, fox and skye terriers and the smaller class of spaniels and toy dogs altogether. I am of the opinion that a good, successful show might be got up, and I know of no club who would be likely to go into it with more pure love for the dog than the members of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club.

GREAT DANE.

OAKLAND, March 18th.

Dog Poisoning.

This abominable, cowardly, and degrading crime has again broken out at Oakland with its usual epidemic violence. Quite a number of valuable dogs have recently been poisoned, a few blocks above the junction of Telegraph Avenue and Broadway. Among the most valuable of these, we regret to say, is Dr. Bell's hunting dog, Dan, which everybody in Oakland knew and loved. If ever a dog was gifted with human intelligence it was Dan, and his performances in tricks and on the field under the gun were simply incomparable. Dr. Bell a few days ago was told by a boy that Dan was lying poisoned a few blocks above his place, at the corner of Broadway, and he hurried to him with a bottle of oil, a portion of which he was able to get down his throat. It was too late, though to be of use, the agonies of death were on him. At the last moment Dan lifted his head, gave his owner one of his old affectionate looks, and then turned over dead. We have located this dastardly crime because the indignation of the town is intense. Strong suspicion already points to the dirty villain doing these deeds. If after investigation it proves true, he will be mobbed, unless, in the meantime, he gets out of town. A committee is at work secretly, and woe unto the man upon whom they fasten the commission of this crime.

Fox Terriers.

Thos. McIntyre of this city is the owner of two imported fox terriers which in point of both form and breeding are as near the acme as any of their class ever brought to this Coast.

Punch, born March 5, 1883, sired by Lincoln Joe, (be by Brokenhurst Joe, K. C. S. B., 2913, out of Wiswold's Gay Jewell), dam T. Clark's Vic (sbc by Whitton's Riot, out of West's Lemon).

Spot, born May 27, 1883, sired by Brokenhurst Sting, the property of Theo Bassett, of London, dam Bronstou's Myrtle, by Turner's Artful, out of Vane, by Bnbridge's Trap.

Brokenhurst Sting is by Brokenhurst Joe, K. C. S. B., 5913, out of Brokenhurst Nettie, and took the first and extra prizes in the poppy class at the Crystal Palace, 1878.

Mr. McIntyre takes a pardonable pride in these dogs and they are "living pictures" surely.

Two Valuable Dogs Gone.

We spoke recently of Mr. De Vanll's splendid bitch Wildflower, by Regent, from Beauty. On Friday fortnight we saw her in full health, in all her sprightliness and beauty, and thought her almost perfect in form and style. On the following Tuesday news came to us of her death from an attack of pneumonia which resisted all applications from the first and soon brought the fatal end. The death of Wildflower is a loss to the State, and her owner will accept our earnest and sincere regrets.

BICYCLING.

The tournament proposed by the Bay City's, has been postponed from the 21st to the 28th, in order to enable the wheelmen in the neighboring towns to make preparations to be on hand, a great many of them desiring to participate. The following races have been added to the list of events: 100 yards slow bicycle, and a one-mile tricycle. The latter being the first of the kind on the Coast, it is expected quite a large number will enter.

F. R. Cook, the captain of the Bay City's, who has lately obtained quite a "fine-ancial" reputation, has purchased a Victor bicycle for the ten-mile race, and inteuds to make things "bnzz."

It is understood that S. F. Booth, Jr., the champion second man of the Pacific Coast, is going to let someone else have a chance to obtain that honorable position.

At a meeting recently held at Murfreesboro, the Tennessee Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association was formed. Maj. J. W. Sparks being elected President, J. A. Moore Treasurer and B. M. Hord Secretary. It is proposed to take out a certificate of membership in the National Trotting Association, and to conduct affairs in a systematic manner. Stakes for two, three and four-year-olds, to be trotted in the Fall, will be opened. The step is an important one and it is in the right direction.

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By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.

By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

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Capital Turf Club,

Sacramento, Cal.

Spring Meeting, 1885.

May 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY. Running. No. 1. Five-eighths dash for two-year-olds; winner of the California or Coleman Stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting penalized five pounds; if winner of both, ten pounds: purse, $250.

No. 2. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $300.

No. 3. Mile and a quarter dash, for all ages; purse $250.

SECOND DAY, Trotting. No. 4. 2:50 class; purse, $250.

No. 5. Trotting. 2:30 class; purse, $400.

THIRD DAY. No. 6. Pacing. 2:32 class; purse $250.

No. 7. Trotting. 2:35 class; purse, $300.

FOURTH DAY. No. 8. Running. Selling race for all ages; mile and an eighth dash; fixed valuation, 1,000; two pounds off for each $100 less, and two added for each $100 above; purse, $250.

No. 9. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of California or Coleman stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting, or of race No. 1, penalized five pounds; if winner of two events, ten pounds; if of three, fifteen pounds; purse, $250.

No. 10. Sacramento Derby, for three-year-olds; dash of one and one-half miles; purse, $300.

No. 11. Mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $400.

FIFTH DAY. No. 12. Trotting. 2:27 class; purse $500.

No. 13. Pacing. 2:20 class; purse ,$400.

CONDITIONS

Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running races to close with the Secretary, on or before March 25th; entries to trotting or pacing races to close on or before May 2d. Where there are ten or more entries, $200 will be added. The Club reserves the right to trot or pace heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, and in running races reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather, or other sufficient cause. All entries must be addressed to

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BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

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Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights," Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the raceborse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¼. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

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Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:23¾, last half in 1:13½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1.75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

CALIFORNIA
COURSING CLUB

—GREAT—

Spring Meeting,

Open to all Greyhounds in the World.

AT MERCED, CAL., on March 26th and 27th, 1885.

The Club and friends will leave San Francisco, Wednesday, March 25th, at 3:30 P. M. Tickets for round trip $5.00; for sale at Ferry Landing.

Entries will close Friday evening, March 20th, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Club Rooms, 539 California St. Entrance fee, $5.00.

J. J. MURPHY, Secretary. JOHN HUGHES, President.



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

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Breeder of thoroughbred Jersey Cattle. Registered Jerseys of both sexes for sale. Postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.

BIRCH'S WILL WIND KEY ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT
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1885. AUTUMN MEETING. 1885.

The Washington Park Club,

Chicago, Ill.

Announce the following Stakes to name and close March 25th, 1885, and to be run at their Autumn Meeting, beginning Saturday, August 29th, and ending Saturday, September 5th, 1885.

$2,000. THE PALMER HOUSE STAKES. $2,000.

A Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, $20 forfeit, with $2,000 added; the second to receive $400, and third $200, out of the Stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the first day of the meeting. *One mile and a quarter.*

THE LAKE VIEW HANDICAP.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any two-year-old race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the second day of the meeting. *Three-quarters of a mile.*

THE DEARBORN HANDICAP.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1882), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to be named through the entry box, at the usual time of closing, the day before the race. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. To be run the third day of the meetiog. *One mile and a furlong.*

THE SOCIETY STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $750 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes. A winuer of any race, after July 1st, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To be run on the fourth day of the meeting. *Seven furlongs.*

THE WOODLAWN STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for three-year olds, (foals of 1882), $50 each; $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $150, and the third $75 out of stakes. The winner of the American Derby or Sheridan Stakes of 1885, to carry 3 lbs.; of both stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Non-winners of any three-year-old stake race allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. To be run on the last day of the meeting. *One mile and a half.*

—:o:—

A programme will be arranged for five or more days' racing, and $15,000 or more will be given by the Club (or an average of $3,000 per day) in added money to Stakes and Purses. One or more Stake and four Purse races will be run each day, including purses for two and three-year-olds, and all ages, at all distances. Also Hurdle and Steeplechase races.

To be run under the American Racing Rules, unless otherwise specified in the Programme.

ALL ENTRIES MUST BE NAMED.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain the same by application to the Secretary, or to this office.

Nomiuations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary. P. H. SHERIDAN. Lieut. Gen. U. S. A., President.

The Perfection
Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE.

To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.

Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

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The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for lugging, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

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All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL PAINTING

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"Boys In Trouble."

Painted after Wyttenbach's Celebrated Picture.

—BY—

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This fine painting is 36x48, elegantly mounted and perfect gem of art for the parlor, saloon or drawing room. It was on exhibition at the late Mechanics' Institute Fair in this City and attracted much attention. It can be seen at the office of the

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With Records of 2:30 and Better.

Compiled and published by L. C. Underhill, a complete history of every horse on the turf, giving color, size, age, breeding, record, and races of all prominent horses. It gives in the order of occurrence every race of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Johnston, St. Julien, and all the great winners, Rules of the N. T. A., Betting Rules, and is the most complete book for horsemen ever published. 300 pages, only 25 cents. Sent, on receipt of price, by addressing NEW YORK SPORTSMAN, Box 2,950, New York City.

FOR SALE,



The High Bred Trotting Stallion,

ARTHURTON.

Bay horse with black points, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Abdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder; fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion his opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of the produce are Arab, :20½ and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, either of which could have beaten 2:20; although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to beat 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arab and Joe Arthurton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the broodmares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

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Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

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MONMOUTH Park,

Long Branch, N. J.

The following Stake is now open, to close April 1st.

—THE—

CHAMPION STALLION STAKES,

F 1886, for colts and fillies two-year-olds (now yearlings) to be entered at the Course by 4 o'clock P. M. on tb day before the day appointed for the race, of $250 ea . , with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of $500 each by owners of st lions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of his stallion, if the subscriptions be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner of owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to be benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrue; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

FORM OF CONTRACT.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1886, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of ..... [my] ..... Stallion..... by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by..... [my] ..... decease, ... [I] ... . agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, Five Hundred Dollars on the 1st day of July, 1886, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above Stakes will close and name on April 1, 1885. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary. **G. L. LORILLARD,** President.

Rancho del Paso.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

Thoroughbreds, Trotting Colts and Fillies, Harness, Work and Draft Horses,

PROPERTY OF J. B. HAGGIN, Esq.

—ON—

Thursday and Friday, April 16th and 17th, at Rancho del Paso, near Sacramento, Cal.

Catalogues will be ready March 1st. Apply at the anch or to

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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dongberty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

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Special Trotting Purses Offered by the

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AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

For the Fair of 1885. Open to the World.

$3,000.00.

For two-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For three-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For four-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

If more than 10 paid up entries, $200 added to each purse. Four moneys in each race, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Five or more paid up entries to fill, three or more colts to start. Only two entries allowed from any one breeding farm. Entrance 5 per cent., positively payable with nominations, which close April 1st, 1885, with the Secretary Five per cent additional of purse payable to Secretary August 1st, 1885, or colt is declared out and first 5 per cent. forfeited.

This Association's rules of 1881 to govern, except as specified above.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President, J. M. LaRue, Sec'y.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton, Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all bigbly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,

PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

MENLO PARK.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the cheekpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the front-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON.
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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Oilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Oilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives, Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gunstaken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Ag

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, JAN. 4th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:10 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Lone via Livermore	5:40 P M
1:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express.	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East. Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East. Emigrant	9:30 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:10 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—5:00—‡5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*1:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—16:45—9:15—*5:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—8:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

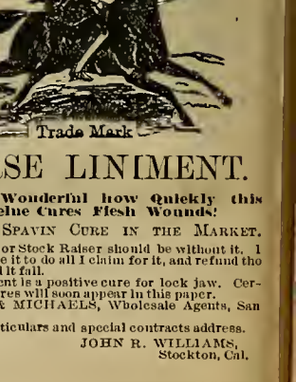
FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI, No. 13.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Champion Stallion Stakes at Monmouth Park—Closing Day, April 2d—Severe Weather in the East—Betting on the Derby at Louisville and the Suburban Handicap—The Pool Bill—Training Notes—Etc., Etc.

Within a few days after these lines reach your readers, on Monday, the 2d of April, subscriptions for sires will close for the Champion Stallion Stakes at Monmouth Park, the full terms and conditions of which are set forth in the advertising columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. California breeders should their stallions in this rich stake, which last year was worth in the aggregate $20,500, divided into first, second and third monies, to the breeders, as well as to the owners of the three placed horses. In 1884, Mr. Baldwin's Volante was third, which generally barren honor was worth $1,000 to him and his owner. Therefore Pacific Coast breeders should realize their opportunities, and not fail of a representative in this rich and valuable stake.

Spring's lamb-like advent was simply a delusion and a snare, its abrupt vagaries of late, on one occasion showing a fall of the festive mercury of forty degrees in less than nine hours, being strongly suggestive of not only a prolonged spell of "Winter lingering in the lap of Spring," but of a tenacious disposition on the part of the Frost King to abide in his comfortable resting place for an indefinite period. March winds, with a temperature of only a few degrees above zero, are more productive of red noses than of red roses, and the aspect of our unprotected "dudes," hurrying their steps towards some friendly place of shelter from the stinging blast, makes ludicrously-literal the "old chappie" salutation that greets them from some kindred spirit, perhaps worse off than they. But then its "quite English, you know," the fashion of defying the weather in the matter of seasonable dress, and if some trifle like pneumonia or congested lungs results, why better the disease than to be out of the fashion, "you know." At this present writing (Wednesday), there are no signs of vernal weather yet, only ice and snow.

As for the horses, these equine aristocrats seem to stand the climatic pranks better than their intelligent (?) masters. Hardly a serious case of sickness is reported to be existing among the four or five hundred horses at Long Branch, Coney Island, or Fordham, and the trainers, without "waiting until the clouds roll by" entirely are taking advantage of every opportunity to send their charges along. In Kentucky the weather has been at times slightly less rigorous than in these parts, and the horses are correspondingly favored thereby. From the highly-favored sections of the Carolinas, however, the intelligence of sickness (?) among Green Morris' horses makes the issue of "forward condition" more of an even thing as between them and Northern trained animals, with the chances now inclining towards the latter. Still, stories of illness (?) do not always hold water, and it may be only a scheme of the astute Green M., to depreciate the present "favor" in which his Derby trio seems to be held by the bookmakers. Later news from Charlaston shows that the latter surmise is a correct one.

The Weber scheme of working thoroughbred racers in harness is by no means a new theory. The late Mr. Ball, who had Vandalite, Bessie Lee, and others here in 1874, winning the Dixie and Breckinridge with the former famous filly in that year, was a practical advocate of this method of training, which, with thoroughbreds in any degree tractable, tends to render them still easier of control, when put to the real business of their life, and to improve their always easily affected tempers, etc. Many a thoroughbred shows less signs of being "faggad" *drawing* a moderate weight than carrying the same burden in the saddle, and it is, no doubt, in many cases productive of much good. If Woodflower wins the Suburban, others will think so too. In California the same experiment was, we think, triad beneficially by Mr. Jos. Cairn Simpson, the practical editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, with several of his thoroughbreds, and we should be glad to hear from him on the subject.

Maryland legislators have shown that there is, at least, one State on this Atlantic seaboard that knows enough to foster a growing industry that keeps within bounds, and while so doing to be able to give its reasons for not fanatically following the clamors of unreasoning hypocrites, who, while striving to crush the racing industry, give their aid and assistance to dishonest schemes that will not bear the light of strict investigation. The judge's argument at Annapolis that betting on horseraces is not strictly "a game of chance" is, we think, a good one, and not, as a leading metropolitan daily attempted to show, in vain, an untenable and fallacious plea. Certainly, interpreted *literally*, and that is the only way to interpret statutes of law, betting on horses is neither a "game" nor a game of "chance," for the definition of games is generally supposed to be games of *cards*, and there is no *chance* in a trial of speed between horses, for the reason that the result is decided by the physical exertions of the animals themselves. Pools are sold on ocean steamers on the result of the vessels' daily run, and can that practice be called a "game of chance," which depends entirely on the speed and sea-going qualities shown by our modern "greyhounds of the seas?" Not unless persons are willfully blind to the proper construction and meaning of the words and terms used in the English language. There is much more of an element of "chance" in the legalized "margin" business in Wall street, where the gain or loss depends not on the intrinsic value of the securities supposed to be purchased, but on the schemes and "corners" of tricky market manipulators. In the bucket shops it is even worse, for added to the usual contingencies, there is no certainty that large winners will get their money, and yet this is legal.

Pat Malloy's get have been in some quarters unjustly rated as being generally troubled with the slows, or, in other words, are not possessing that innate gift of fine speed so essential to the success of the racehorse of the present day. This argument has been used against the chances of the Derby colt, Favor, in the face of his fast races as a two-year-old, when speed was certainly his forte and distance also. These detractors of the family forget that the fastest Kentucky Derby ever run is recorded to a son of Pat Malloy, and, as Lord Murphy's 2:37 was accomplished under the great disadvantage of stumbling at the start and nearly going to his knees, it is clear that he must have shown electric speed to win as he did in such fast time. The well-known jockey, Shaner, has reason to always remember Lord Murphy, for it was his riding on this horse that first brought his abilities prominently before the public. Blue Grass, now in England, is liable next Wednesday, at Lincoln, to show that Pat Malloy's progeny are fast enough to win great races at a sprinting pace. He has been well backed to win the Lincoln Handicap and over the Carholme mile, generally heavy ground in March, should run well.

Suburban betting is still moving along but rather slowly, the heavier bettors apparently holding aloof until their particular fancy or fancies shall have demonstrated in actual work their soundness and fitness for the arduous task before them. Kinglike and Jack of Hearts have developed steady strength during the week, and though no very large wagers are traceable to either, the fact of the former not being entered at Jerome looks as if he is to be specially prepared for the Suburban, and the opinion gains credence also that the little "Jack" is meant for the same race, in preference to the Knight of Ellerslie or Turk. Quite a number of small wagers have been received on Fernleaf at the remunerative odds of 75 to 1, and if the Virginian is within hail of War Eagle, as is said, the takers of the odds may get a good run for their money. Small money has also lowered St. Saviour's price, and the rumor gains ground that the big brother to Eola is thought to be equal to winning the Suburban, with all his weight. Certainly every visitor to Jerome Park is loud in his praise, and unanimous in the opinion that he will prove a good weight-carrier, and his speed last July at Long Branch was of the phenomenal order, greater than Eole's at the same age, goes without saying. St. Saviour and Barnes are both in the great race at the same weight, 119 lbs., and though the latter rules a strong favorite at 12 to 1, and the former at double the price, the actual test of next June may show that the boot is on the other leg. Richmond has been the subject in the past week of the heaviest bet yet made on the Suburban, having been backed to win $6,000 in one transaction, and the taker of the odds was not the "Plunger" either. Still the odds are yet 40 to 1 against the English horse, and it look all that price against him or any other one animal in the struggle. Royal Arch, Katrina and Mittie B., have also been backed, and since the books were opened on this greatest event of the racing year about thirty different horses have been the subject of greater or less wagering, besides the stable wagers which have been in proportion. All these indications show that the Suburban is destined to be the greatest betting race ever run at Coney Island. Some of the later transactions have been $6,000 to $100 Richmond, $2,624 to $35 Fernleaf, $1,500 to $20 Tornado, $1,500 to $20 Judge Griffith, $1,000 to $20 Mittie B., $800 to $20 Katrina, $800 to $20 Royal Arch, $750 to $25 St. Saviour, $600 to $40 Barnes, $1,000 to $40 Jack of Hearts, and $1,000 to $40 Kinglike. For the bookmakers, the dividad state of public opinion as regards the merits of the subscribers and the consequant certainty that at least half the horses will be backed, the Suburban should prove a bonanza, whatever the result.

Derby betting is all from Chicago and Louisville, our pencillers of Gotham continuing to let the race severely alone. Favor continues to rule the favorite at the reduced odds of 4 to 1, and later intelligence from Charleston denies emphatically the recent reports of sickness among Morris' horses. Favor looked rather undersized alongside the three Ten Broeck colts when he first reached Caroline, but he has filled out so much since his transfer to his new owner's hands that he does not now suffer by the comparison. Fellowplay and Slocum, among the older horses, are said to be in A 1 condition, the latter particularly so, and only Apollo is being used as a saddle horse. He has run his last race. Still the opinion gains ground that if Morris can win the Derby with one of the Ten Broecks, he will do so in preference to Favor, for was not the latter said to have been sold with *contingences*?

A brother in blood to Favor has come to the front lately in the betting in the colt Irish Pat, by Pat Malloy, out of a Leamington mare. The owner, Corrigan, bet $200 against $5,000, at the same time placing an equal amount on Favor at 5 to 1. Lepanto, by Longfellow, out of the dam of Fadladeen, has also been well supported, with the effect of reducing the odds. Tontine has been declared. The injury to S. S. Brown's Jim Guest, said to be a serious one, and the sales of Glendon, Playfellow and Spanish King *without* their engagements, and King Day with his have also had their effect on the situation. Of the others, Warrenton, Redstone, Orlando, Donbt, Ten Stone, Joe Cotton and Freeman seem to be most in demand. The weather in Kentucky, that opened out finely the first week in March, was raw and cold and raining last week, precluding all but walking exercise.

A gentleman residing in this city has received a letter from Kentucky regarding certain stables in training, which will be of interest to our readers. At Covington the horses in the main are in good health. In Hannigan's string, Berlin has thickened somewhat, but looks but little ahead of last year. Bangle has grown, old Athlone weighs 300 lbs. more than he did six months ago, and looks fine; Mart Boorhem is under suspicion; Trollope has developed into a serviceable-looking four-year-old, and Breechloader seems to be a better horse than last year. Admiral looks round and robust. He was recently measured to decide a bet as to his height, and stands 15 hands, scant. Elsia B., by Billet, out of Easter Monday, looks to be the crack of the stable. Hannigen has four two-year-olds that are as good-looking as any at the track. Longslipper, Cynthiana, Xallapa, and Miss Anna, and they are all over 15 hands high, the first named 15.2½. All the horses at Covington look well, no sickness, and as they have been kept moving around the long stables, about a furlong, they are now in good, hard condition. Though there is not much frost in the ground the mud has prevented more active exercise. Corrigan's horses look healthy. Freeland's legs since firing look fully as well or better than this time last year. Pearl Jennings seems to have recovered her youth; she is in grand health. Modesty has grown, while Woodward is so big that his earlier engagements are likely to go by default. Swiney is a much better-looking horse than last year in every way, and is likely to run well in the Lonisville Cup. The three-year-olds are a fine lot, and Lizzie Dwyer and Irish Pat seem to be the mainstays. The latter is a much better colt than his public record indicates.

The two-year-olds in this stable show the effect of too much work as yearlings, and are not likely to develop any great merit this year, certainly not before Fall. Donovan's stable shows Ballard as on the suspicious list, but the others, Chili, King Robin, Hanap, and Whisperine, particularly the latter, having wintered finely. She has spread out into a big mare, and is likely to win races in good company. Donovan's two-year-olds will not be taken up before late Summer or early Fall. At Lexington King Dan has been sold with his engagements, to W. W. Lyle. Wanton will be bred, and Mr. J. M. McClelland has a Ten Broeck colt, two years, out of a Red Eye mare, that stands 16 hands. Wednesday of last week was the first time that the Lexington track was used by the gallopers, but as it froze hard in the evening with snow and sleet, further work was nipped in the bud. PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1885.

Dr. L. Herr has secured the stallion known as Byerly's Abdallah to take the place of the late Mambrino Patchen. He will be known in future as Wilson's Mambrino Patchen. He was got by Herr's Mambrino Patchen; first dam, Lady Ayres, by Redmon's Abdallah, son of Alexander's Abdallah; second dam, Lady Abdallah, by Alexander's Abdallah. Lady Abdallah is the dam of Mr. Graham's celebrated Don Carlos (four-year-old record 2:23½) and Grenville (2:27). Lady Ayers is one of the few strongly trotting-bred animals that produced foals by Mambrino Patchen, a large proportion of his get being from those with thoroughbred crosses close by.

The Present System of Starting.

"More than forty years ago," to qnote tbe words of a contamporary chroniclar, "Lord George Bentinck, dressed in hnckskin breeches and exqnisitely-mada hoots of the orthodox length, with a huff waistcoat and reddish brown donble-breastad coat, oramentad hy the hntton of tbe Jockey Club, with a flag in his hand, and followad by eight and-twenty racehorscs, undertook, as one of tbe stewards of Doncastar races, to start the immense fiald for the Great Yorkshire Handicap on a plan of his own invention." It was high time, about the year when these words were written, that some ona invested with authority and of commanding character and position should descend into the arena to exercise a controlling and paramount influenca oyar the rebellious and too often disbonest jockeys of that day. For many years prior to tha assnmption of the starter's flag hy Lord Georga Bentinck, at Doneaster, it had been accepted as a legitimate and natural resource of turf policy that efforts should he mada, in tbe interest of the fielders and hookmakers, to defeat a great favorite by breaking his beart and nnsetting his temper, through the instrumentality of constantly repeatad, artificial, and unnecessary falsa starts. There was no attempt to conceal or disguise that the starter and some members of the betting ring were secretly in leagna with each other, and that when tbe favorite was defeatad there was plunder to ba divided between the conspirators. No one had suffered mora than Lord Georga bimself by false starts, to which, on account of his heavy betting propensities, he was peculiarly exposed. Thns we read that in 1839 Lord George's wondarfnl two-year-old filly Crucifix started for nine races, and snstained defeat in none of tham, although being a hot and nervons mare, sha was again and again driven half mad hy repeated false starts. It will be remembered tbat the only races in which Crucifix's neck was ever fairly stretched ware the Criterion Stakes in the Honghton meeting of 1839, and the Epsom Oaks in 1840. In each race she was backed at high odds againat the field, her price for the Criterion heing four to one, and for the Oaks three to one on her. In regard to the first of thesa races, it is recorded that at first the betting was four to ona on Crucifix—odds which soon declined to three to one, when, worried to death by the eternal false starts, and by the nine pounds extra weigbt tbat she carried, she showed considerable restiveness, aud, in addition, bore her oppressive hnrden for half an hour more than she ought to have dona. In the end Colonel Peel's Gibraltar made a rare race witb ber, finishing witb a dead heat. Lord George's filly, however, was about the last off." Tbe stakes were dividad, as might hava been expected, in view of the fact that the Criterion Stakes are run over one of the severest two-year-old conrses in England, and that after their dead heat Crucifix and Gibraltar reeled about like drnnken men.

We come next to the Oaks, of 1840, upon which the betting at starting was three to one on Crucifix and nine to one against tbe second favorite. Again, let ns turn to a contemporary report of tha race: "After nearly twenty failnres the flag fell upon an infamons start, Crncifix heing last off by two or three lengths. The pace, bowever, was so far from good that at the Craven post sha had made up ber lost ground and took up the running. When they antered the straight Crncifix was leading hy a length and a balf, Pocahontas, Welfare and Teleta heing next. At the distanca Welfare draw np to the favorite's girths, Crncifix winning at last with difficnlty by half a length, which, had tha race been ten yards further, would have bean about the mark to which sha would bave rnn second to Welfare." Wbo can read this description of a long-forgotten race without recognizing that the starter and several of the jockeys who rode in it mnst have heen in league to causa the "nearly twenty failures" which took placa before the flag fell? We have no occasion, however, to indnlge in conjecture upon the subject. Thirteen years before the Oaks which Crucifix won, there bad been a race for the St. Leger at Doncaster npon which the betting was extraordinarily heavy, and in which-tbe Derby winner was defeated hy the multitudinous and vexatious false starts to which a jockey club official and many jockeys nndisgnisedly and nefariously lent themselves. Shortly after the Derby of 1827 had bean won by Mamelnke, Mr. Gully bought tha horse from Lord Jersey for four thonsand guineas, and sant him at once to Malton to be prepared hy Sykes, a well-known trainer of that day, for his Doncaster engagement. From having won the Derby, Mameluke was, of conrse, first favorite for the St. Legar and five to two was the highest offer against him. Nevertheless he was consistently opposed in certain dangerous quarters, and a well-known officer of the Gnards, with a far from aavory character, laid more tbonsands against him than be could, or wonld, bave paid hundreds. "The cause of thia hostility," wrote the late Mr. Willes, in *Bailey's Magazine*, "was incomprehensible to Mr. Gully until the horses were at the starting-post, when it became obvious that Mamelnke'a enemies had 'got' tbe starter. To belp him in his iniqnitous design six or seven balf-trained and half-broken animals were sent to the post, with instructions to their jockeys never to go when Mamelnke was in action. At last the Derby winner became so fretful that he wonld hardly approached the flag at all. Seizing a propitious moment when Chifney was turning Mamelnke's head ronnd, and Mr. Petre's Matilda was about seventy yards ahead, the accomplice of the above-named scoundrels dropped his flag, Mamelnke, never being able to make up his leeway, was beaten in the end by Matilda by half a length. The conduct of the starter was so flagrant that a change was made at once in the arrangements, and subsequent mishehavior on his part led to his well-merited dismissal." Smarting from a host of similar memories, Lord George Bentick at last resolved tbat he would himself set an example how a large field of horses ought to be started for a race, and, when Lord Eglington's Pompey won the Great Yorkshire Handicap in 1843, "the lot bounded off at the first signal," althongb it was Lord George's maiden effort in his new capacity.

Tbe system introduced by him npon that memorable day has been in vogne ever since, and was invariahly resorted to hy Mr. Thomas McGeorge, wbo, having acted as Jockey Club starter for more than twenty years, was overtaken by deatb on Monday last. Until Lord George took the matter in band, the starter, having done his best or bis worst to get the horses in line, simply ordered the jockeys to go, and dropped his flag. "If two or tbree obstinate brutes, either men or horsas, refused to obey the order, tbe starter had, by employing a distant signal, to recall his field, after some of them bad galloped a mile or more at full speed." To remedy this anomaly, Lord George posted a man directly in view of all the jockeys with a flag in his hand. The jockeys were instructed to fix their individual attention npon tbis official, and go without fail, on pain of being mulcted in a pecuniary fine, when they saw the flag dropped in front. There is every reason for lovers of the turf to felicitate themselves upon the satisfactory manner in which the late Mr. McGeorge discharged tha arduous duties of his somewhat thankless office. It is notoriously difficult to control and managa a lot of eager and insubordinate hoys who bave received strict orders from their employers "to get well off at any hazzard." The influence over them possessed hy the starter is little mora than moral, for, when occasionally he deems it his duty to report a peccant jockey to tbe Stewards, the punishment generally inflicted upon the offender is suspension from riding any more at a meeting where his trespass was committed. As however, there are nearly always two or three meetings going on simnltaneously, the suspended jockey has hut tc turn up next morning at soma other fixture, whera he will find no lack of masters to give him mounts. We hava said enough to show tbat the office of starter which has just fallen vacant is by uo means easy to fill np. Tha functionary who is to succeed Mr. McGaorge should, like him, he a man of iron narve, and witb a strength of character calculated to awe and maintain control over a nnmber of young men and boys, whose heads bave too often heen turned hy designing flattery. For the offica wbich Mr. McGeorge's deatb has just thrown open it is essential that the Jockey Club should select a man of constitntional firmnass aud fearlessness, of high charactar and spotless integrity. If they fail to find a man of this description, wbo can say wbether we may not again be treated to a repetition of the disgracefnl sceue witnessed at Doncaster wben Matilda and Mamelnka were started for the St. Leger of 1827?—*London Telegraph.*

How Splan and Biggs Fell Out.

Reddy McKelvey of Pittsburg tells in a most interesting way why it is that John Splan and bis brother knight of the ribbons, John Biggs, do not now stop and converse as they hnstla by in pursnit of the good things of earth. Along in 1878 or 1879 Splan aud Biggs came togetber at a race at old Chester Park, in Cincinnati. Splan had the bay gelding Calmer, qnita a noted campaigner, and Biggs was looking after the interests of his friends with the still celebrated trotter Deck Wright. Calmer was owned hy George Baker, of Cleveland, at that time one of tbe most noted patrons of tha trotting turf. He had any amount of money, and wagered it witb a reckless disregard of results. Biggs represented a party of wealthy Cincinnati gentlemen who owned the famous mare Protine, at one time tbe sansational performer of the country and in tbe Biggs stable. There were several starters in tbe race, including a Kentucky mare, that was fast, hut lacked the necassary stamina for a bruising struggla. The real bgbt lay between Calmer and old Deck. The betting was fast and furious. Baker and the Protine party stood up to the box and wafted their money in until the poolseller smiled like a snnrise at the thougbt of his rake ont of tha spoils. After a desperate hurrah, during which Wright, Calmer and the Kentucky mare each captured two heats, the judges fonnd it necessary to postpone the race owing to darkness. Baker had grown very nneasy dnring tha afternoon, and having something lika $10,000 in the box, went to Splan for a few words of connsel.

That night Splan called upon Biggs and intimated in broad terms that in case Calmar was allowed to win the race next morning he (Biggs) would consider bimself $500 better off. Biggs laughed at the proposition, and allowed ba could win tbe entira box. Splan still thongbt differently, however, and songbt ont the Kentuckian. The latter mare could go to the three-quartar pole very fast, but she was well used up and had little or no chance of winning the race. It might he a violation of confidance to say that Splan gava the Kentuckian the $500 to assist him, therefore tbis feature will he omitted. At all events both parties assembled at the conrse next morning full of confidenca. Baker sought out Splan again and asked him how matters looked. The great and only John replied: "If Calmer don't take a colic or something of that sort and lay down, he will win to a certainty. Keep your eye on that Kentuckian, and watcb bim do business." Cheered by this assertion Baker hurried over to the slaughter pan and chipped in $2,000 more.

Tha horses were called for the deciding heat witb Deck Wright at the pole. They scored nine times and then got the word. Wright and the Kentucky mare went haad and head half-way aronnd the first turn, when the mare trotted to a break. For an instant it looked as if Wright was a sure winner, hut then it was that the Kentuckian showed bis hand. While apparently endeavoring to steady the mare he allowed ber to run in abead of Wright, where, in spite of the Kentuckian's frantic efforts, sbe continued to rnn and swerve all over the track. As Calmar came np and swept hy, Biggs yelled ont, "For God's saka get ont of my way; this is murder!" "D —— me if my ole mare bain't got a fit," yalled back the Kentuckian. "I never see ber act this way afore in my life." When at last she settled to business again Calmar had things bis own way and Splan won the beat easily. Biggs was whita with rage, and all three drivers kicked lustily to the judges, Splan claiming with great earnestness that the old mare acted so badly he conld hardly get by her himself. The race was given to Calmar, and then Biggs wanted to fight Splan. The latter said he would give him a go provided he could find an honest man in the company to hold his collar, necktie, and pocket-book. This created a laugh, during whicb time Splan moved away. The Cincinnati party was badly slaughtered, and Splan declares, by way of vindicating Biggs, that if there was any "fixing" done in tbe race Biggs was not in with it.—*Exchange.*

Backing Out Through a Court.

[San Jose Times Mercury.]

The suit of T. W. Barstow vs. W. D. Tisdale to recover tbe sum of $330, was tried in Judge Belden's Court Wednesday. From the testimony offered it seems that in the Spring of 1884, N. B. Edwards, John Roberts, Cyrns Raney, Geo. Bollinger, — Pitman, E. S. Smith and T. W. Barstow, entered into an agreement to enter their respective horses in a race to he trotted between September 1st and Novemher 1, 1884, and each of the parties deposited tbe sum of $50 as a purse to go to the winning borse, and W. D. Tisdale was chosen stakeholder. Each of the parties than put his horse in training. During the Summer Edwards, Bollinger, Roberts, Pitman and Smith tricd to withdraw from the contract, but Raney and Barstow refused to recogniza the withdrawal, and at tbe appointed timo took their horses and trotted them on the Gilroy race track, Barstow's horse winning. Barstow then demanded the money from Tisdale, but the parties wbo withdrew from the contract, objected to its heing paid over to him, add tbe stakeholder refused to pay it. Suit was then brought hy Barstow. The Court decided that the contract was in the nature of a wager and was therefore void. The plaintiff, he said, was entitled to recover $47.15, tbe amount deposited by him, minus his pro rata of tbe expenses, and judgment was rendered for the defendant for costs. John E. Richards was the attorney for plaintiff and J. A. Yoell for the defendant.

Turf Sports at Willows.

As far as races ara concerned, Willows has heen remarkably dull for some months past, hut on last Tuesday afternoon such of our citizens as happened to ha on the streets at about 4 o'clock were offered a chance to witness a short trial of speed. Constable Potts, the morning of that day, sold his bay mare to Geo. King, of Dixon. A discnssion arose between one of our prominent farmers and Mr. King as to the mare's capability on the track. Mr. K. having no practical knowledge of the mare's powers, of course declined any offer to test her, but Mr. Potts coming along and hearing the p. f.'s banter took np the glove thrown down and bet tha mare could not be distanced hy the p. f.'s sorrel mare, etc. Tha race was fixed for one mile, $00 a side. Quite a nnmbar gathered at the racetrack and tbe fun started. P. f. drova his own mare to a light cart carrying two men and Potts drove the King mare to a heavy top-bnggy. The bay distanced tbe sorrel and Potts pocketed tbe coin; time 3:36, a sqnare trot.

Tuesday's race bad scarcely ended before another one was arranged for 2 o'clock, Thnrsday afternoon between the Potts' mare and W. R. Merrill's three-year-old Tilton Almont colt, Bella A. The race was a mile dash, Bella A. to beat the mara 60 yards or lose the race. Quite a crowd assembled at the track to witness the trot, and at the time appointed the horses started and it was soon evident that the colt had tbe hast of it. The track was in fair condition and both animals want smoothly around the entire mila, tbe colt coming in 100 yards ahaad of the mare, time 2:58. Potts' mara was checked somewhat on her second round by somebody's old plng getting on the track in her way, and she lost 15 or 20 yards in consaquance, but it was so evident tbat the colt had already won the race, that the money, $50, was handled to Mr. Merrill. The colt did not make her best time as it was nnnecessary, and she was allowed to jog along easily on tha homestretch.

In this connectiou wa might mention that there ara many fine colts ahout Willows, that are just beginning to develop their powers, hy training, prominent among which is Henry Bentz's, which will be three years old this Spring. This colt was sired by a Messenger horse, out of a Signal mare and promises well. Tnesday it was speeded around the track and faitbfully timed. It made the first mile in 3:10, tbe second in 3:13, the last half of tbe second mile heing made in 1:22½. Our citizens are talking sariously of having three or four days of races hera this Spring and believe it will he a success financially for the town.—*Journal.*

The First Invader in England.

It is interesting to find that the annals of horse racing in France stretch hack as far as some thirty years before tha close of last century. Doenments have recently been put nnder tha notice of sportsmen of an antiquarian turn of mind, which show tbat botb M. Lupin and the Connt de Lagrange, to whom we have always conceded the honor of being the first to invade tha English turf with success, had a predecessor in the famous and fashionable Duke de Lanznn. Tha proof of this assertion is to be found in the well-known memoirs of that prominent and self-satisfied personage. A specially cnrious coincidence is, moreover, to be noted in tbe fact that the Duke's colors were black, and, therefore, his victory in England was achieved by a horse carrying very nearly the same colors as were victoriously sported on the British turf by M. Lupin's Yonvence, over half a century later, who has always been deemed the first French horse to defeat the English horses on their own ground. As a historical cnriosity of the turf, a condensed translation of the passage in the Duke de Lauzen's memoirs hearing on tbe above mentioned event, may not be without interest:

"1773. I was desirous of winning the great Gold Cnp; I bad some pretty good horses at Newmarket. One of thesa I sant to Ipswich; a declaration of his age and name, with the payment of a 10 guineas entrance-fee sufficed to bave him admitted to the race. A little boy, dressed in black, following carefully his orders, and remaining during the whola race modestly (*sic !*) behind the horse of Sir Marmadnke, won by shooting out like a lightning-flash at a hnndred pacas from the winning post. He was given tbe cup, and, putting a note into it, gava it to Marianne."

The above is a faithful transcription of tha Dnke's record of this momentns event, and seems to me as charming by its old-time *naivete* as it is interesting to French sportsmen, for evidence of their first victory on tha English turf. The accuracy with which the noble Duke describes the moda of engaging his representative, his jockey's tactics during tbe race, and, finally, the latter's receiving the cnp, and, as in duty bounden, laying it, primed with a *billet doux*, at the feet of bis sweetheart, Mary Ann—all these little nnconscious touches are admirable, though the racing reporter of tbe present day may think the Dnke's description of the running less technical and graphic than terse and graceful.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

There seems to he something radically wrong in the management of American racehorses in England. Gerald became a "mad horse" of the worst possible type. Giroffe had her temper so radically spoiled that nothing could be done with her until Lofler, the horse charmer, finally got to work with her and broke ber spirit to such a degree that there was not a kick left in her. When she returned to tbia country, however, Suedeker soon made her herself again. According to last accounts Eole has joined the ranks of the savages.

The horses at Jerome Park have all been shod, and are doing good work on tbe roads, wbich are in excellent condition. Pete Weber has Woodflower and Qneen Fan out before a wagon every morning, and will he pleased to give any of onr brethren of the press the novelty of a ride behind a pair of racers. Dave Klanherg has also taken up Weber's idea, and drives his Clipses colt to wagon, preparatory to the Spring work.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

At the Stockholders' meeting of the Fresno Fair Grounds Association, held on tbe 4th of March, 1885, the following Directors were elected: Lewis Leach, President; M. J. Donaboe, Vice President; L. E. Prusso, Secretary. W. H. McKenzie, Treasurer; W. H. Chance, Wm. Hughes.

Dr. Smith of San Bernardino died a few days ago, of blood poisoning. Several weeks since the doctor had a horse affected witb distemper and in caring for tbe animal contracted disease himself. Every effort was made to relieve and cure him, hut without avail.

The stallion Attorney, by Harold, dam by Alexander's Abdallah, although trotting-bred, is a natural pacer, and much prefers that gait when called upon to go fast. Ha showed a mile on a pace last Summer in 2:25, but bis get are natural trotters.

THE RIFLE.

Sunday waa not as busy a day as usual among our riflemen, aud, perhaps, after their late activity they need a little relaxation. Nothing of conseqnence was done at Schnetzen Park, but to-morrow the usual fusilade will be heard there, as the California Schuetzen Club will be out at their rauge.

At Shell Mound.

At this range the attendance was as large as usual, and though the day was unpropitious for first-class scores some good ones were made by the constant patrons of the rauge; the best being those of Johnson, of Company G, First Infantry, and Moore of the Fifth Battalion. The matcb was a friendly oue for a dinner and the soda water. The conditions, ten shots each at the two distances. Johnson won by Creedmore, which shows the closeness of the match. Both made 90 out a possible 100. Moore made oue bull's-eye more than Johnson, eleven out of twenty shots, but he unfortunately got in a three on the last string, which beat him. Mr. Moore, lately, has seldom fallen lower thau 90 out of a possible 100, and has become conspicuous for his uniform shooting. The score.

Johnson	200 yards—	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	—43
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	—47—90
Moore	200 yards—	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	—44
	500 yards—	3	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	—46—90

Company C, Second Artillery, including some promiuent names among our riflemen, had a good delegation at the butts for the regular company medal shoot. Fred Kuhls was again in form and headed the list of excellent scores with 62 out of a possible 70. His 32 out of a possible 35 is close shootng. Mangels was not up to his usual stundard. The conditions were seveu shots each at the two distances. Tbe four best scores were:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Kuhls	30	32	62
Thierbach	31	29	60
Mangels	29	30	59
Luncke	26	31	57

Company D., First Infantry, held its medal shoot. Mr. D. J. Rogers won first medal, Lieut. Zeissing the secoud class.

After this the shooting was miscellaneous, in which our old friend, Lieut. Leu Towusend, distiugnished himself. Mr. Towusend has several prospective matches on hand which compel him to be assiduous at the butts. On Sunday he shot very well at both distances. His scores 42 and 44, at the 500-yard target, shooting *off-hand*, rauks higb, and promise his opponents trouble. His scores were:

Townsend	200 yards—	42 46—88
	500 yards—	42 44—86

Mr. C. F. Waltham, who resigned from Compauy A, of the Fifth Battalion Infantry, at Oakland, to enter one of tbe city corps, again proclaimed his leadersbip at the rauge, by scoring 95 ont of a possible 100, with a ten-shot striug at each distance. Fifteen bull's-eyes, out of twenty shots, show the unerring accuracy of Waltham when in form, and make a record, repeated as it has been of late, any sharpshooter in the world may be prond of. It gives us much pleasure to record such sbootiug among our California riflemen. The score:

Waltham	200 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—48
	500 yards—	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4—47—95

Next to Waltham comes the performance of Mr. Henry Burrell, a prominent member of Co. A, Fifth Battalion, Infantry, and perhaps, all things considered, quite as meritorions. This gentleman, like several others of his company has been away from home for some time, but want of practice does not seem to impair his efficiency with the rifle. On Sunday he took two strings of ten shots at the double distances, aud rolled up 92 at each, out of a possible 100. Twenty-five bull's-eyes out of forty shots are pretty good work for a man ont of practice. Tbe score:

Burrell	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—46
	500 yards—	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—46—92
	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—44
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—46—92

Two members of Compauy C, First Regiment, Messrs. Lachbaum und Sherman, made good shooting as follows:

Lachbaum	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	5	3	5	5	5	4—44
Sherman	200 yards—	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—38
	500 yards—	5	5	4	4	5	3	5	5	5	5—46—84

The German Fusileers, under Capt. H. Stettin, one of the best corps in the city, held their annual picnic at Shell Mound, on Sunday, and the members dnring the day had a general but unofficial shoot at the range. They contined themselves to the 200 yard target, and the scores were good. It is needless to say it was one of the picnics of the season, and very enjoyable. As the corps marched to the Oakland wharf, headed by one onr best bands, we thought they looked worthy of doing duty at the grand old Kaiser's eighty-eighth birthday.

The police teams keep up their practice at Shell Mound, and are making good scores.

The absence of Colonel Ranlett from the city, has prevented us getting any information about the new Pacific Rifle Club's official movements. It is about time, however, they came to the front.

We promised to give the scores of Miss Lillian Smith at the late annual festival of the Californiu Schuetzen Clnb this week. Considering the young girl shot with an eleven and a quarter ponnd rifle, off-hand, at 200 yards, the scores, as tbey appear below, may be considered remarkable, ranging as they do within one or two of the highest made by the best men in the club. It will be remembered she took two prizes, and that Jacoby made a third one (special) for her out of his own means. These honors have since been supplemented by Col. Sam Beaver presenting her with a handsome Colt's revolver for her performances on this occasion. At the public target four shots with a possible 100 the scorea were:

Rings.					Rings.	Rings.					Rings.
22	13	20	18	73		21	18	21	19	79	
21	21	20	18	80		22	23	22	19	86	
23	25	24	15	87							

At the Honorary target, with three shots, with a possible 75 they were:

23	19	21	63		20	25	22	67	
16	23	23	62		21	18	22	61	

With five twenty-threes, a twenty-four and a twenty-five ont of a possible twenty-five, besides the twenties, twenty-ones and twenty-twos, considering that anything from twenty-one upwards is considered a first-class performance in so loug a shoot, this record would be creditable to any sharpshooter, and was not beaten during the day by any man of the largest and ablest rifle club in America. By a young girl, only 15 next August, it is wonderful. As we have said before, we make performance only the test of merit, and if this is a just test it is only right to publish this record. Another lady rifleist distinguished herself at Shell Mound on Sunday and gained the applause of all present, but tbe name is withheld by request. Can any other State produce the wonders California can?

We mentioned last week that Capt. Klein was going to make a short visit to Petaluma and that he intended to go for Lient. Fred Kuhnle at the butts. In that case we predicted he would get well beaten for his trouble. The dons have met, and our prediction is pretty well fulfilled, though we readily admit Klein shot exceedingly well. It don't do on general principles to beard tbe lion in his own den. Speaking of this meeting a contemporary says:

Captain J. E. Klein, week before last, spent a holiday with Lieutenant Fred Kuhnle at Petaluma. As a matter of course, two snch snperior marksmen could not come together without a friendly trial at tbe butts, and tbey had several, the resnlt being honors nearly even. In the first match, on the 10th instaut, 50 shots each, at the 200-yard target, Klein made 228 ont of a possible 250; Knhnle, 227. On the 12th tbe two gentlemen had an 80-shot match, Klein making 444, Kuhnle 443, Mr. Kuhnle's gun getting out of order. On the 18th they came together again in a 100-shot coutest. This time Mr. Kuhnle won, making 460 to Captain Klein's 453. On the 15th Lieutenant Kuhnle and Al Smith shot against Captaiu Klein and Duncan Houx, 200 yards, 100 shots each, with following result: Kuhnle 458, Smith 431—total 889; Klein 446, Houx 432—total 878.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trout	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

At San Bruno.

The well advertised and much anticipated open-to-all, at San Brnno, on Sunday, drew together a large nnmbber of spectators, bnt only four contestants, Messrs. Robinson, Fay, Henry Bassford and Pearson. The small unmber of contestants was much regretted, though the four may all be considered representative men in onr shooting world, and strong enough in ability, as some remarked, to give a good day's sport and make up for the few entries. Among tbe spectators, prominent for their social position and the interest they took in the shooting, were several of the Manleson Opera Troupe, notably the husband of Madame Scalchi. We only regret these distinguished visitors did not get such a specimen of our best California sbooting as we could have desired, for thongh the contestants form a team in themselves, any sportsman would travel miles to see shoot, the record of tbe great event of the day, thirty-three ont of forty birds, was not by any means up to their standard. The day was warm and pleasant bnt somewhat gloomy, which made it in a measure difficult to sight the birds well if tbey flew low from the trap, and the lingering smoke told against the efficiency of the second barrel. Still the main matcb was very interesting, from the closeness of the contest, for at no time were there more than three birds difference, and these were in favor of Mr. Bassford. About the middle of the match Mr. Fay withdrew, owing to a severe headache which made the recoil of each discharge, as he expressed it, like a blow on the head from Sullivan or Mitchell. Of the shooting, so far as it went, it may be called good. Such birds as fell were killed well and cleanly, bnt none of the gentlemeu, when using the second barrel, showed the ability we have seen them show on former occasions. At the thirty-seveuth round it seemed impossible Bassford could lose the match, but as will happen in cases of over-anxiety and a strong tension of the nerves, he missed the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth very badly, for they were not by any means difficult shots, and this let Robinson, who always is equal to snch moments, come up with three fine kills and tie him on a total of thirty-three ont of forty birds. Pearson, we may add, lost a place in the tie by waiting for Robinson to challenge a bird which he himself should have challenged, for the bird, after being allowed "good," got up and flew away of its own accord. In a match like this a man should never throw a chance away for the sake of fun, but Pearson must have his fun if the heavens fall or all the birds get away. On the whole, the birds were an excellent lot and did Murphy credit. Much regret was expressed that Mr. Tucker did not arrive, as expected, to take part in the contest, but we have the consolation that it saved our crack representatives at the trap another good beating. As to the character of the shooting, so far as the first barrel is concerned, no exception could be taken; bnt as to the second barrel, Bassford took the honors of the day, thongh generally they belong to Pearson. The conditions were 40 birds each, 30 yards rise, 80 yards bonndary, $50 entrance Dr. S. E. Slade was elected judge and referee, and as nsual performed his duties to the sutisfuction of all. The score:

Robinson	1111111111010111010101111101111111111—33
Bassford	1011111111101110101111111111111011101—33
Pearson	1111110111111111101100011110111001111121—32
Fay	1110101101010011110100101 withdrawn.

The shoot-off between Robinson and Bassford was at six birds each, and again ended in a tie, on 5 each. Tbey then divided. The score:

Robinson	1	0	1	1	1	1—5	Bassford	0	1	1	1	1	1—5

We have thought it best to dispose of the main mutch of the day first in order, although really two matches preceded it. The first was a private match between Messrs. Robinson and Fay, 6 birds, 30 yards rise, Hurlingbam rules, and $20 a side. Mr. Fay showed at tbis early stage he was in no form to shoot, and retired at the tbird bird. Tbe score:

Robinson	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	0—5		
Fay	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	0	0—4		

Then followed a bandicap under the same conditions and sum, between Messrs. Pearson and Dell, the former allowing his opponent three birds ont of twelve. Pearson missed two out of nine, and consequeutly lost. The score:

Dell	30 yards—	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
Pearson	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—7

The next event was a sweepstakes, 12 birds, $10 [illegible] under the same conditions with five entries, and an invitation extended to Miss L. Smith to participate. After a few shots Mr. Fay was again compelled to retire, and his place was taken by Mr. P. Walsb, who by no means shot up to his record. Tbe feature of this match and of the day was the marvellous shootiug of the girl champion, who defeated all the cracks by making a clean score, tbe only only one of the day, Robinson and Bassford tieing on 11, which shows tbey shot for all they were worth. Miss Smith only used ber second barrel twice, and one of these was decidedly tbe best long shot of the day. A chickiug tailer got away from her, when she grassed it with the second barrel full sixty yards from the trap. It is true she shot at 21 yurds to the other's 30, but on no grounds does this invalidate her performance. Her gun is only 8½ ponnds, and not being able like a grown man to stand the recoil of a full charge, she only nses cartridges loaded with scarcely half the charge either of powder or sbot usually used. Witu such a small charge of course she conld shoot at long rauge, and her execution is all the more wonderful for it. Take another view of the matter. Suppose the match was at twenty-one yards, single birds. Then even she would finish with ten kills out of twelve birds, a performance very seldom seeu, much lesa beaten, by the average shooter. For quickness, coolness, grace and accuracy her shootiug is phenomenal. We regret a misnnderstanding abont the entrance fee kept her from the money she so well earned. All through she received the warmest applause, and even odds of five to one would not tempt anyone to bet against her. The score:

Miss Smith	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Robinson	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
Dell	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1— 8
Pearson	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	withdrawn			
Fay	1	0	withdrawn								

The final match of the day was for a $40 purse, at eigh each with four entries. Bassford retired disgusted with his misses, leaving Robiuson winner, and Pearson and Walsh tieing on five each. In the shoot-off Pearson won second money. The score:

Robinson	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1—6
Pearson	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1—5
Walsh	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1—5
Bassford	0	0	0	1	1	0		—2

A little fancy shooting by different parties closed the day's sport. All agreed a more pleasant time was never enjoyed, among the many pleasant times credited to San Bruno, than on Snnday. We have yet to see the first misunderstandiug, or to hear the first unpleasant word at the public or private meetings of our true sportsmen.

At Bird's Point.

The San Francisco Gun Clnb held its second medal shoot of the season at Bird's Point, Alameda, Saturday, and for attendance, unqualified fun and good shooting, it was decidedly the best meetiug of the season so far. No less than twenty, out of twenty-five members belouging to the clnb, pnt in an appearance at the trap, an example worthy of praise, to sboot for all they were worth, and, in many cases, tbe score shows they fully succeeded. Mr. Orr felt called upon, as we said last week, to reassert his supremacy and he did so with as neat a clean score as a man could make at the trap, but he was closely pressed all through by Mr. Fuller with eleven, and Messrs. Butler, Ewing, Wilsou, Gordon, Hanson and Griffith with ten each. To these may be added five nines, one eight and five sevens, making altogether a day's record any clnb may be proud of. The shootiug throughout showed good judgment, being quick and effectual with the first barrel, and we repeat the self-evident truth that this is the only way to avoid difficult shots for tbe second. While among all the members there was at times some very quick shooting with the first barrel, there were also one or two admirable long shots with the second, the best three of these we noticed being made by Messrs. Orr, Wilson and Lient. Emmett. The latter gentleman, it is only just to say, spent the Winter in New York, and, having no practice with the gun, has not got up to his form, and yet, but for two of those unaccountable misses which are always occuring at the close of a match, probably more from over-anxiety than anything else, at one time he bid fair on Saturday to be among the leaders. The prettiest shot of the day, in onr opinion, was made by Mr. Orr and which showed how keen he is at the trap when the occasion requires. It was a large white bird that went off to the left quarter like lightning, then doubled on him to the right like a hare pressed by greyhonnds; in this shot, had he fired a second sooner or later, he would certainly have missed, and thus spoilt his score for the day. In all thiugs it is this good judgment, this cool self-possession, that make the man. At the trap Mesars. Robiuson, Orr and Fay, in our opinion, display these qualities more than any other of our crack shots. Mr. Fuller's eleven kills do him much credit, and give him a start for tbe meduls it will be hard to beat. The birds were good on the whole, but the smoke rendered the second burrel almost nseless. Of conrse those killiug ten each all shot well. Mr. Adams, of the Alameda Clnb, acted as judge, and Mr. Roche took charge of the score book. No sweepstakes took place from a want of birds. The bettiug in a small way was lively throughout the day, far more so than we ever saw at these meetiugs before. George Bird, as usnal, prepared an excellent lunch, the clam-chowder being fully up to its reputation. The score:

Name.	Yards.											Total.
Orr	30—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Fuller	30—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Butler	30—	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1—10
Gordon	30—	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Hansen	30—	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1—10
Ewing	30—	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—10
Griffith	30—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0—10
Wilson	30—	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—10
Black	30—	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1— 9
Emmett	30—	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 9
Crandall	28—	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9
Kilgariff	26—	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 9
Babcock	30—	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Havens	30—	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0— 8
Berry	28—	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1— 7
Golcher	30—	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1— 7
Smith	26—	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0— 7
Fox	26—	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1— 7
Gilette	26—	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1— 6
McShane	26—	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0— 5

An exchange says: The pigeon shooting match between Dr. Carver and Penrose, the crack shot of San Angelo, Texas, came off at the racetrack at Fort Worth, on March 15th, in the presence of eight hundred people. The score showed that Penrose killed two birds more than Carver, but it was claimed there was an error in the score; that it was a tie, and after much wrangling it was decided and agreed that the men should shoot again this week. Those who saw Carver shoot in April last think the match was not a square one and that Carver is far the superior of Penrose. A large sum of money was up, but all bets were declared off.

Pigeon Shooting—A Wonderful Match.

We received the following communication a fortnight ago, but press of matter compelled us to lay it over until this week. It came from an old and esteemed supporter of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN and a leader among our pigeon shooters:

One of the best matches ever shot on the Coast came off at Bird's Point recently. It was strictly private. The contestants, "Skipper W." and Jonnox, (that's not his name, but it will do for want of a better), kept the thing very shady and went off by themselves on the 12:30 Narrow Guage boat, having previously notified Geo. Bird to "keep his weather eye peeled," as the Skipper put it. However, nothing gets away from the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in this line, so we are enabled to give a true and accurate account of the entertainment. Coming to the score the Skipper, giving the regulation hitch to his waistband, fore and aft, sings out, "Which tack are you on? Haul away on that starboard brace." Much to his surprise Geo., Jr., yanked the other trap and away went the bird for a minute, (he is going yet by the way). Up comes Jonnox smiling, "That's unce guid mon, ye ha' doon well." Jonnox was fed on "parritch and bannocks" before he saw this benighted region. At the signal, "Are you ready," Jonnox calls "blather awa'," and at the pull of the trap he let's drive and down comes the bird—first blood for Jonnox. Excitement on the part of the Skipper. Applause from the multitude, (represented by the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN reporter). The Skipper at this point desired to get the bearings of the demijohn. He stoutly protested that bird had some of Clem Dixon's extra stored ewey and that the festivities could not continue until he had interviewed the cargo. It was done. Up goes the skipper to the score and interviews Geo., Jr. "Look here, lad, when I say 'starboard' you drop that port brace. No monkey shines here, or I'll masthead you." At the pull of the trap the skipper bracing up drops the bird. More excitement. The multitude (still represented by the B. and S. reporter, with Mulloy thrown in to make a crowd) do some vigorous applauding. The Skipper hails Jonnox, "now we've got the bearings. It is S. ½ W. Starboard your helm and come away." They went. Returning Jonnox drops his bird. Excitement and applause continue. Jonnox remarks, "now it still heers S. ½ W., veering westerly. Awa ye gang." They "ganged." Excitement and applause. The Skipper goes to the trap and follows the example of Jonnox. At this point the excitement and applause were just immense. It still bore S. ½ W., veering more to the westward. It is useless to attempt to describe the shots individually. Before the match ended, the excitement and applause grew to such proportions that a "Blaine and Cleveland" torchlight procession would have grown green with envy. It gradually veered around until it bore W. ½ S., and no ballast in the hold. The match ended in a draw and "no dog falls." When the deciding contest takes place may we all be there to see it.

Wild Pigeons.

The wild pigeon of California has heretofore been described in the *Patron* as the largest of the class in America. Our attention is called to it again by the intelligence from the northern part of the State, in Shasta and Humboldt counties, of their gathering in great flocks and breaking down the timber they use as roosts at night. Hunters are bagging them in great numbers. The breast of the California pigeon will compare favorably with that of young grouse in size, color and flavor. When they have visited the oak forests of the southern part of the State, the flesh has been made bitter with the acorns, the largest of which they will swallow as readily as a honker will a blade of grass. Of late years they have been little known in the Coast Range, but have limited themselves to the colder regions of Idaho, Oregon and Montana, where they are known as the California pigeon. We have heard of no attempt to take them in nets as in the Eastern States. The strong, game flavor being objectionable to most people probably accounts for their entire absence from our markets.—*California Patron.*

It is very seldom, only in fact after the lapse of many years, these fine birds are seen in such quantities, and where they come from or where they go to after such gatherings is a mystery. For many years in succession we took a Summer trip over the Sierra Nevada mountains, and always hoped to find the blue pigeon in numbers as we were led to suppose. On no occasion, however, did we ever see more than a dozen or so together in the mountains, and these very far off, wild and unapproachable. All of a sudden, at times, they come to us by millions, and are then tame enough to give the grandest possible shooting from morning to night, day after day, until they all suddenly disappear again and scatter. They are very fine eating.

Hunters in Reese River Valley are charged with frightening cattle so that they run against barbed-wire fences and kill or injure themselves. The lawless element of vagabond hunters do worse in California. If they are warned off private property they *shoot* the cattle without compunction. Yet the late legislature, in its shortsightedness or meanness, omitted to give the landowners and stockowners any relief during the late session when asked to do so. Let this be remembered. By and by a man will have to be sound on the game question to get a seat in our legislature. Then it will be an honor to be a member.

The Grass Valley Sportsmen's Club held its annual election of officers last week, at which the following persons were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, M. P. Stone; Vice-President, B. McGrath; Secretary and Treasurer, George Fletcher; Directors, I. W. Hays, Jr., Sam. C. Hare and Chas. H. Mitchell. We are glad to see that true sportsmen, Dr. Hays, is still well and faithful to the good old cause. As long as brother Fletcher is not in camp, and hunting among cactus plants, he will make a good officer. Our love, George.

In Maricopa county, Arizona, there is considerable barbed fence, and the vast flocks of wild ducks which frequent the valley often fly low, and, striking the barbed fences, become impaled thereon. It is said that tons of ducks are gathered daily by boys from the fences. Now then let our farmers, like those of Arizona, use barbed-wire fences and the wild duck grievance is ended. Tons a day, however, soon mount up to a pretty good pile of birds, but then they are smart people in Arizona and understand what they talk about.

Coyotes are getting to be very numerous in Foss Valley, Napa county. One night this week two of these animals carried off a small calf belonging to Mr. Dickey, who resides in Foss. Is not this pretty "big meat" for a coyote? We always understood a young small pig running round a ranch or with its mother was about the extent of their power to get away with successfully.

What's Wanted.

The Ventura *Democrat* says: "A trio of nimrods of the Ojai, who have been indulging for some time past in the very unsportsman-like occupation of hooking the speckled trout and hagging the graceful quail in the close season, came to grief a few days ago. Complaints were made from time to time to the Rod and Gun Club here that the parties in question were violating the game law in the most reckless and unconcerned manner and were daily out with their guns and poles hunting and fishing with a sort of we-don't-care-a-continental air that for cheek and assurance was decidedly refreshing. Acting upon information thus given Constable Jeff Hamptom lit out for the sporting ground one fine morning, and caught the gentlemen with evidences of guilt in their hands in the shape of five trout and a dozen quail. They were brought before Judge Bledsoe's Court and His Honor fined them $50 each, which they promptly paid.

This example should serve as a warning to all others who are disposed to set the game laws of the State at defiance. And in dealing out justice to offenders there should be no distinction of parties, or no more leniency or forbearance shown to home citizens than to strangers. Treat all alike and arrest and fine all who are caught violating the law. It is the only way in which the game of the country can be protected and preserved.

This is just as it should be. We have often asserted it is the duty of the sportsman's clubs to look after such lawless vagabonds, (any man in America who breaks these laws is a vagabond), and if they only made themselves game wardens of their districts such vagabonds would soon be driven out of California. The local press, in proper hands, can also extend much aid. The following shows the growth of these sentiments in America and may give encouragement to those, to help the good cause, who personally neither hunt nor fish:

"State Game Protector Leonard, of Ogdensburg, is in the city, and entered a complaint to the district attorney against the parties who killed the deer near Chaumont last month, and will make an effort to have them indicted before the grand jury.—*Watertown Times.* We hope the newspapers all over Northern New York will publish the above item, and add this statement that there is at least one State game protector who has the courage to discharge his duty and enforce the laws of the State. Also, that he has the backing of the St. Lawrence Game Club, whose officers are wealthy, independent men, and are determined that all animals, fish and birds, which come under the enumeration of game, shall have the season of rest which the law allows them. If the Franklin county people who complained of offenses down that way will furnish the evidence, there will be fewer violations, hereafter, in that direction."—*Ogd. Journal.*

To-day's Match at Bird's Point.

Our readers are aware that Mr. M. Fuller, of the S. F. Gun Club, so far this season has done some remarkable shooting, the result of which is a long odds match which will test his capacity to the utmost. He shoots against Lieut. Emmett and Mr. Gordon certainly, and against Mr. Orr and Mr. H. Babcock also, if the latter can in the meantime each get a suitable twelve-bore gun. This is purely a gentlemen's friendly match for a basket of champagne all round, one basket, according to a clause we slipped in the conditions, to be opened on the ground.

The conditions are 25 birds each, 30 yards rise, twelve-bore guns. This will be a very interesting match, and no doubt draw a large attendance to the ground. Excellent birds have been selected during the week by lots according to character to compel good shooting. Don't be too late for the steamboat today, is the caution we give to all lovers of the gun.

J. A. Devilbiss, of Winters, has imported from Missouri a lot of squirrels and turned them loose on his place. He gives warning in the Winters *Express* to all not to trap or shoot them.—*Exchange.*

Take our word for it there will just be fools or rogues enough round Winters to shoot these valuable animals at every chance they get, simply because they are a novelty and have been introduced at private expense by a gentleman who desires to do good. These dirty scamps abound all over the State.

Mr. Platt has just returned from Highland Springs, Lake county, and on crossing Cobb mountain saw two bands of deer, one four, the other five, all fat and tame. We hear good accounts from other counties of the increase of deer. So much for good laws, even when only partially respected and observed.

The splendid Wesley Richards hammerless guns can now be had at the store of Mr. E. T. Allen, 416 Market St. Mr. Allen has been appointed sole agent for these fine guns for the Pacific Coast.

An Exciting Elephant Fight.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P. has been attending an elephant khedda at Reighatie. Some of the incidents of his visit were sufficiently exciting—notably one scene when an elephant nearly ran amuck through the camp:

A large tusker called Mowla Buksh, belonging to Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, of Bulandshahr, was being taken to drink and bathe in the evening, as usual; there was no pad on, merely a jhool, or part of his clothing, upon which the mahowt was sitting. The latter saw that there was something wrong with the brute's temper, and when the fodder-cutter came up he warned him to keep off, saying he would not bathe the elephant that day. The man replied: "Oh, he knows me well, and won't harm me." No sooner were the words out of the poor fellow's mouth, than Mowla Buksh made a rush at him, dashed him to the ground, gored him with his tusks, and kicked him after the fashion peculiar to elephants in a rage. Death of course was instantaneous. Mowla Buksh giving way to a paroxysm of passion, then kept throwing his head and trunk back, and endeavoring to seize the mahowt and kill him also; the latter was luckily able to get far back, just out of reach, and curious to say Mowla Buksh never resorted to shaking. If he had commenced to shake the mahowt off, the poor man would soon have been compelled to let go his hold; and would have fallen to the ground and been killed. Having killed one man, and veinly endeavored to catch his mahowt, the infuriated beast rushed towards the khedda camp. News had preceded him and a cordon of musketeers was drawn up between him and the other elephants. At this moment the position was most critical; on the one hand there was the chance of the brute making for the main camp and killing every one he could; or of his breaking through the cordon and getting among the smaller elephants, knocking them about and killing anyone who came in his path. On the other hand, if the big fighting elephants of the khedda were brought out to master him, they would not stop without knocking down Mowla Buksh, and the mahowt on his back would most certainly be killed. The Bulrampore khedda men shouted to the mahowt to try and get the elephant to go to his standing place, and that if he sat down they would tie his legs up. After some time, and when the elephant had exhausted himself a little, by rushing about, trying to find a way through the musketeers, the mahowt managed to get him to move to his standing place. There Mowla Buksh instinctively set down, and the khedda men at once ran up with ropes and commenced tying up his hind legs. Being experts at the work they did it with wonderful quickness and before Mowla Buksh realized his position they had nearly safely secured him. But just before the knots were properly fastened he started up and struck out right and left.

The unfortunate mahowt had not dared to move off his back. He was sufficiently well secured to prevent his moving at any pace, so he commenced to wreak his rage on the trees in the midst of which the camp was pitched, knocking them down in all directions. Some idea of his strength may be gathered from the fact that many of the trees which he appeared to smash down with the greatest ease are over two feet in girth. Khedda ropes, with large nooses, were laid about here and there in the hopes that he would put one of his forefeet into them, but he was much too knowing; wherever he saw a noose he took it up in his trunk and threw it away a long distance off. He gradually worked his way up to a small cluster of trees near Mr. Greig's tent, Mrs. Greig being in the tent all the time. He stayed there for two hours smashing down trees and continually trying to reach his mahowt. He is on old man, and the continued exertion of bolding on, and the terror of his position had nearly exhausted him. Luckily, for a few seconds he appeared to obtain a little control over Mowla Buksh, and made him partially sit down, when he seized the opportunity, jumped off, and ran for his life. All this time it was quite apparent that he was freeing the ropes on his hind legs and loosening the incomplete knots. To the relief of everyone, Mr. Greig, who had been out in the forests, now arrived on the scene, and almost as soon as he arrived, Mowla Bukoh freed his hind legs, and began to make furious rushes in every direction again. Mr. Greig, seeing the imminent danger in which the lives of all in camp were placed, at once ordered the fighting elephants to be brought up, as the only chance of safety left. Three that had been prepared ready for action were promptly moved to the front. Raj Mungul, Isri Pershad, and the mighty Chand Moorut. It was not quite dark, and the situation was more exciting than ever. Chand Moorut was taken to the east of the trees where Mowla Buksh was, Raj Mungul to the south, and Isri Persbad to the west. It was impossible to let Chand Moornt go in at once, because in the dark his mahowt might have been swept off by a branch of a tree, and the idea of Chand Moorut loose, without the controlling hand of the mahowt, is too dreadful to contemplate. Two men were sent to the north to talk and attract the attention of Mowla Buksh. The ruse succeeded admirably; the moment he heard the men talking he made a rush for them. As he came out of the trees Chand Moorut desbed at him, but in the dark missed him. The men had disappeared, so Mowla Buksh then turned round, facing the tent where Mr. Grieg and Mr. Adams were. The infuriated brute rushed straight at them. Mr. Adams held a lantern right on the monster's head, as steady as, propably, no other man, but Mr. Adame, V. C., could have held it. Mr. Greig, with equal steadiness, fired and turned the animal, who then rushed off in the direction of the main camp, Raj Mungul and Isri Pershad in pursuit. Chand Moorut was kept on one side, and as Raj Mungul succeeded in turning Mowla Buksh, Chand Moorut got a clear chance at him which was instantly availed of; rushing in, he sent him him flying, knocking him clean heed over heele into a small hollow. It was thought advisable then to get Chand Moornt away as soon as possible, before he become too excited. Raj Mungul and Isri Pershad were left to complete the punishment, and right well they did it. They knocked the man-killer over, pommelled him, and gave him as disagreeable a five minutes as it is possible to imagine. A curious episode happened here. The mahowt, whom the brute had been trying to kill for three long hours, rushed up with tears in his eyes and begged that his elephant he let off and not punished any more. However it was not a time to listen to sentiment, or any other reason that may have inspired the request, and so Mowla Buksh was thoroughly well-beaten and cowed, so effectually that he walked to his standing place like a whipped dog, and was then properly secured to a big tree.—*Lahore Gazette.*

Ruled Off.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

Elias D. Lawrence, J. W. Russell and E. S. Gardner, the judges at the Winter Meeting races, on Friday decided that sufficient evidence had been adduced to convict of fraud Frank Hutson, alias Indian, Tom Robinson, alias Tom Peppers, Eugene Brodie, alias Pomp, all three colored, and Mr. Jno. T. Shaw, and consequently ruled them off for life.

The affair grew out of the race on Feb. 27th, when King Duchman won over hurdles. The charges were made by John Grayer, the owner of Joe Cooper, one of the horses in the races. From the testimony taken it is stated that Hutson, who rode Joe Cooper, and Robinson, who rode Rowdy Boy, came to Mr. Shaw's store the evening before the race and told him that Fred B. could win the race. He referred them to Pomp, who acted as his tout and whose evidence he usually considered before betting.

The morning of the race Pomp met the two scheming jockeys by appointment. The programme is said to have been that the two were to pull their horses, allow Fred B. to go to the front and cut off King Duchmen by any means in their power. It is also said that Mr. Shaw backed Fred B., upon Pomp's advice. King Duchman spoiled all calculations, shot to the front and could not be caught. Shelton rode King Duchman and Bones was on Fred B. The judges do not lay any blame on them.

The judges say that their action is in the interest of fair racing and will be recognized by the racing organizations. The matter has created quite a sensation in turf circles.

The trial has been in progress for several days and a number of witnesses examined.

Robinson, the jockey, left town last night. Before leaving he went with Mr. Shaw, before a notary public and made an affidavit exonerating Mr. Shaw, and also stating that he had pulled Joe Cooper on Sunday, Feb. 22d, to let Aecoli win. He had not been sufficiently remunerated for this, and had therefore decided on the second job to let Fred B. win, in which he did not succeed, and which resulted in his ruling off. Mr. Shaw disclaims having countenanced any crooked work or having allowed any knowledge of it to influence his betting. He says he will ask the judges to investigate.

Rancho del Rio—Property of Theodore Winters.

(Our Special Correspondence.)

The clock had just finished striking nine when a carriage rattled up to the door and the driver announced his readiness to convey me to "Rancho del Rio." All necessary arrangements having been previously made no time was lost in taking my seat beside him, and we were soon being whirled along at a pleasant pace to the celebrated breeding farm of Theodore Winters. Seldom has Mother Spring given birth to a more lovely morn. The sky was bright; the day bid fair for "mild and clear," while the shower of the previous night had not only caused all nature to rejoice, but likened the air to "balm itself." We go out the 20th St. road; are soon passing over the monster levee which so effectually secures Sacramento from inundation; pass the Catholic cemetery, where repose in quiet slumber so many of the loved ones of years ago, and down the road we go, occasionally passing a huge old oak, with its massive trunk and over-reaching branches—a fitful reminder of the axiom that "large oaks from little acorns grow"—and on we speed, glancing to the right and left to observe the many large and beautiful farm houses everywhere to be seen, until thirty minutes has elapsed since our departure from home, and we halt in front of a gate that opens into a lane, leading to the stock barn wherein are quartered the "kings" of Rancho del Rio. Alighting from the carriage we are informed that the superintendent of the breeding department, Mr. Joseph Courtney, also the trainer, Capt. Moore, are out on the track, and approaching an opening leading in that direction we were seen and a signal given to "come over." The appearance of a couple of youngsters on the backstretch, who are approaching the starting post, assure me that a move is about to be made, and in order to witness it from a vantage ground, our pace must be accelerated, which was done, and the post was reached as the colts passed by it. In our desire to watch the quadrupeds as they galloped down the stretch, we did not see the extended hand of the genial Courtney, until a slacking of speed was perceptible, when our "dexter continuation" was seized and given a "pnmporal vibration," followed by "Our trainer, Capt. Moore, Mr. ——."

We follow the colts to the stable, and after they are properly cared for and nicely put away, we are invited up steirs to the rooms occupied by Mr. Winters himself when present on the ranch. Who does not know Capt. Moore by reputation? I had heard much of his volubility, a "walking cyclopedia" so to speak, but I was surprised to meet a person in possession of such a fund of resources upon which to draw, as those possessed by the venerable captain. Endowed with a wonderfully retentive memory, gifted in thought and language, added to which is a fifty years' experience on the turf, at times intimately connected with the very best race horses this country ever produced, the performances and peculiarity of each of which can be given in minute detail, it is no wonder that the subscriber was almost entranced by what he heard in the one hour following our advent into the apartments above referred to. I should be much pleased to repeat some things I there heard, believing they would be interesting to the public, but this article will not permit it as I am endeavoring to portray Rancho Del Rio. Rancho Del Rio is located in Sacramento county, about five miles due south from Sacramento city. It contains something over one thousand acres, about six hundred of which are in a high state of cultivation, and all under fence of the most substantial kind. The other four hundred are used for pasture, portions of it being fenced off and cut up into small fields and paddocks for use of colts and broodmares. The ground is slightly rolling, while the soil is of a rich, alluvial nature, susceptible of producing the cereals, root crops and vegetables in profusion and of most excellent quality. In front of the house, which is a large and commodious structure, is a young orchard of fifteen acres or more, containing a general variety of trees, all of which are in a thriving condition.

About thirty yards to the west from the house stands the large and substantially constructed barn, which has numerous box-stalls, feed rooms, harness and saddle room, besides sleeping apartments for help. A large windmill, standing between the house and barn, keeps full to overflowing a fourteen thousand gallon tank of water of the purest and softest kind, which is carried in pipes to both ends and sides of the barn, thereby making that necessary auxilary convenient and complete. The house and barn are both located on a slight eminence of ground gently sloping in all directions, and making drainage most perfect. Upstairs at the south end of the barn has been partitioned off and very handsomely furnished a suit of rooms, which are used for the reception of visitors. The walls are adorned with numerous engravings, chromos and paintings in oil of some of the most noted performers and producers of both modern and ancient times, among which I noticed Boston, Lexington, Malcolm, Norfolk, Joe Hooker and a superb oil painting of the great Mollie McCarthy. In front of these rooms is a wide veranda extending the entire width of the barn. Seated upon this veranda a fine view can be had of the racetrack, which is south and but a hundred yards distant, while far beyond is seen the farm house shaded by the branches of many oaks, the massive barn and out-buildings being in close proximity and partially surrounded by long rows of lattice ricks for feeding purposes. Looking to the left, until the view is lost in the dimness of distance, one sees regular but graceful mounds of spotless green, whose garments change not with revolving seasons; and to complete the view we turn our gaze westward to behold in the distance of a mile away the beautiful foliage put forth by the massive trees on the banks of the Sacramento, midway between which and our observation the scene is changed and we behold a beautiful lake, skirted with the greenest shrubbery, upon the surface of whose placid waters the setting sun was just casting his evening rays and fringing its margin with his matchless tints. But to the stock.

Norfolk, by right of acknowledged pre-eminence, is entitled to our first consideration in speaking of stallions at Rancho del Rio. Sired by the mighty Lexington, foaled in 1861, he is fast approaching the day when he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years. He is a bay horse, of good size and substance, but having seen much service during the past eighteen years his back is somewhat swayed, which necessarily changes the appearance of his once magnificent form. Being of a robust nature he may, and undoubtedly will, survive several years longer; but should he die to-morrow his name, his individual fame, the renown of his family and the achievments of his produce would live in the annals of racing for generations yet to come. Whence shall come another?

Joe Hooker, by Monday, out of Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse, was the next horse we looked at. There stands not in California to-day a thoroughbred of more grand and noble appearance than Joe Hooker, and as I viewed him in the paddock, where he was taking his voluntary exercise, he appeared to my eye the very embodiment, and in full possession of all those greater attributes, such as size, style, bone, muscle and blood lines that characterize a successful racehorse and prepotent sire. "He is rich in the strains of winning blood," and that he can transmit that "winning" blood we all do know. Being healthy and in the prime of life he is in the commencement of a career, which, though far from any desire on my part to enter the domain of prophecy, I predict will entitle him to a bright page in the history of racing events in California.

Three Cheers completes the trio. He is a beautiful mahogany bay, was bred by John Reber, Lancaster, Ohio, foaled in 1871, imp. Hurrah being his sire, and Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch, his dam. He is a model in form, while his blood lines are of such superior quality as to establish beyond cavil his claim to aristocratic lineage, and we predict for him success in the stud.

The broodmares are thirty-one in number, as follows:

1. Marion, bay, by Malcolm, dam Maggie Mitchell, by imp. Yorkshire.
2. Bellinette, ch, by Monday, dam Ballerina, by imp. Balrownie.
3. Neopolitan, bay, by War Dance, dam Eliza Davis, by imp. Knight of St. George.
4. Countess Zeika, bay, by Norfolk, dam Ballerina, by imp. Balrownie.
5. Mattie Glenn, ch, by imp. Glen Athol, dam Mattie Gross, by Lexington.
6. Ada C., bay, by Revenue, dam Sallie Morgan, by imp. Emancipation.
7. Abbie W., bay, by Norfolk, dam Ada C., by Revenue.
8. Illusion, bay, by Alarm, dam Mary Hadley.
9. Lady Jane, ch, by Merauder, dam Jane Shore, by Panmon.
10. Kitten, br, by imp. Eclipse, dam imp. Pussy, by Diophantus.
11. Puss, ch, by Norfolk, dam Nettie W., by Belmont.
12. Rosetland, bay, by Norfolk, dam Moss Rose, by imp. Knight of St. George.
13. Golden Gate, bay, by imp. Leamington, dam Naptha, by imp. Eclipse.
14. Sister to Lottery, bay, by Monday, dam Virginia, by Revenue.
15. Irene Harding, bay, by Jack Malone, dam Macarie, by Avalanche.
16. Laura Winston, ch, by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate, by imp. Leamington.
17. Callie Smart, ch, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A., by imp. Australian.
18. Rosa, full sister to Callie Smart.
19. Atalanta, ch, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, by Marander.
20. Alice N., bay, by Norfolk, dam Kitten, by imp. Eclipse.
21. May B., ch, by Shannon, dam Jessie R., by Hubbard.
22. Jessie R., ch, by Hubbard, dam by Lodi.
23. Faralones, bay, by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate, by imp. Leamington.
24. Bay mare, by California, dam Rosetland, by Norfolk.
25. Bay mare, by Joe Hooker, dam Illusion, by Alarm.
26. Bay mare, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeike, by Norfolk.
27. Nellie Collier, ch, by Joe Hooker, dam Puss, by Norfolk.
28. Bay Kate, by Norfolk, dam Big Gun.
29. Belle, ch, Sister to Bay Kate.
30. Big Gun, the dam of Jim Renwick.
31. Lou Spencer, by Norfolk, dam Ballerina, by imp. Balrownie.

There were seventeen yearlings shown me, ten colts and seven fillies, each sex of which are in separate fields, where both grow alfalfa in abundance. As they will be offered for sale at Mr. Winters' annual in July next, I think a partial description of them will not be out of place. I may say that they all looking remarkably well, being round, plump, and just fat enough to insure health and an active growth. Being requested to select a favorite from among the colts, I at once picked out the chestnut, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, by Monday, not only as being the choicest among the band, but in fact the very finest looking yearling I ever saw in any country. While he is large and strong in every particular, he is very evenly balanced, there being no weak points about him anywhere, and as he is full brother to Alta—mile in 1:42½ as a two-year-old with weight up—he will be a great attraction at the sale, while the holder of the winning number that draws him will get a prize without price.

The bay colt, by Hooker, dam Countess Zeika, by Norfolk, presented a fine picture. He is full as rangy as the one just mentioned, but strong all over, with a beautifully arched neck, and limbs exceptionally good, being bony and flat. He is a full brother to Ed. Corrigan and will undoubtedly cause spirited bidding for his possession.

Probably the tallest colt in the lot is the chestnut, by Hooker, out of Puss, by Norfolk. He is entitled to be classed among the first two referred to, for he is about as near perfection as one would expect to find, and being full brother to Fred Collier, will be much sought after and his career watched with much interest.

Chestnut, by Hooker, dam Rosetland, by Norfolk, also comes in for a share of recognition. He is not quite so large as some or the others, but is compactly built.

Bay colt, by Norfolk, out of Golden Gate, by imp. Leamington, is both royally bred and appearing. Only an accident can prevent him from becoming a racehorse.

Chestnut colt, by Hooker, dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, is full size, robust and very heavy about the thigh and gaskin.

Chestnut colt, by Hooker, dam Rosa B., by Norfolk, fully maintains the excellence of his family relations. His dam is full sister to Callie Smart.

Chestnut colt, by Hooker, out of Belle, by Norfolk, is three-quarters brother to Jim Renwick. I predict Renwick will never have occasion to deny the relationship.

Bay colt, by Hooker, dam Alice N., by Norfolk, Alice N., out of Kitten, by imp. Eclipse. This is a medium-sized fellow, but has a very racy look about him.

Bay colt, by Three Cheers, dam Faralones, by Norfolk. Faralones, out of Golden Gate, by imp Leamington. This fellow is built to go the route, with a "broad basket" sufficient to carry grub for a long distance.

Among the fillies the "queen bee," to my notion is Queen of Norfolk, by Norfolk, out of Marion, by Macolm. She is a picture to the eye, and a "full meal" to the desire so far as blood lines are concerned, as she is full sister to the Duke, the Prince and the Duchess of Norfolk. I am informed that only her racing qualities will be offered for sale, as Mr. Winters intends her for a broodmare.

Bay filly, Cbatelaine, by Norfolk, dam Neopolitan, by War Dance, is much admired by all visitors. She is of good size, I may say large and finely formed. Her dam is full sister to the dam of Eole, while she is full sister to Minuet, and, as above, her racing qualities only will be sold.

Chestnut filly, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, by Marander. It would be a hard matter to surpass this filly in looks, and as she is full sister to Estill and Atalanta, can claim distinction as belonging to a family of winners.

Chestnut filly, by Norfolk, dam sister to Lottery, by Monday, is a racy looking youngster of good age and form, who attracts much attention and comment from all beholders.

Bay filly, by Hooker, dam Bay Kate, by Norfolk, out of Big Gun. This a full sister to Tom Atchison, is long barreled, high behind and heavily muscled.

Bay filly, by Norfolk, dam Ada C., by Revenue. Good looking filly of medium height, but strong with well knit frame. She is full sister to Ballot Box and Connor.

As the produce of one breeder, take them all in all, I doubt if they can be excelled or equaled on the entire Pacific Coast. They are the best looking lot of yearlings that the writer has ever seen together, and as they will be offered to the highest bidder in July next, an opportunity will present itself to those contemplating purchasing, to make selections according to their tastes and the length of their purses. The superior qualities known and shown to be possessed by so many of those disposed of last year at Mr. W.'s first annual sale, will be a great incentive to bring together spirited bidders and make the fight hot for possession of favorites, and if prices are obtained which will make "long" purses look "short," I apprehend they will again lengthen out and become "long" by reason of performances of purchases which caused them to get "short."

I am not personally acquainted with Theodore Winters, never having been introduced to him in my life, but the number of race horses which he has brought to the post and caused to face the starter, together with the deep interest he has always taken to maintain and promote *honest* racing, has established for him a reputation and a name that makes him known to all. His victories on the turf have not been few, neither have the plaudits of the assembled thousands who have witnessed with pride and admiration the hard fought finish, wherein were engaged the "fleetest of the fleet," among which in the front rank could be seen the dazzling colors of Theodore Winters; Mollie McCarthy, Connor, Bradley, Trade Dollar, Ballot Box, Ralston, Flood, Duke, Duchess and Prince of Norfolk, Callie Smart, Fred Collier, Ichi Ban, La Scala, Jim Renwick, Alta, Estill, Hattie B., and Bonanza. What a collection! All winners, and all the product of this one man. May Del Rio flourish! May the produce of its "kings and queens" be yet seen on many tracks, and may the result itself declare that he that is Del Rio bred, doth have the will to conquer and the speed to win.

HIMYAR.

SACRAMENTO, March 19, 1885.

Foals.

At Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara. Property of H. C. Judson.

March 5th, chestnut filly, right hind foot white, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown, by Rifleman, from Kate, by imported Sovereign.

March 6th, bay colt, strip in face, three white feet, by Wildidle, dam Duchess, by Antelope, from imported Lady Egerton, by Raten or Bran.

March 22d, bay colt, star in forehead, left hind foot white, by Monday, dam Lottie J., by Wildidle, from Lizzie Brown, by Rifleman.

At the Cienega Ranch, Los Angeles county. Property of Capt. A. J. Hutchinson.

March 2d, chestnut colt, by Hock Hocking, dam Sunday, by Monday, from Pete, by Belmont.

March 11th, bay colt, by Alf Richmond (trotter), dam Maid of the Mist, by Norfolk, from Eva Coombs, by Billy Cheatham.

At Palo Alto. Property of Hon. L. Stanford.

THOROUGHBREDS.

March 19th, bay colt, by Monday, dam Bettie Bishop, by imp. Buckdeu, from Bettie Morgan, by Bay Dick.

March 23d, bleck filly, by Wildidle, dam Frolic, by Thunder, from imp. Siskin, by Muscovite.

TROTTERS.

March 18th, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Cecil, by Gen. Benton, from Cuba, by imp. Australian.

March 19th, black filly, by Electioneer, dam Sontag Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief, from Sontag Nellie, by Toronto Sontag.

March 19th, bay filly, by Gen. Benton, dam Daisy Miller, by Electioneer, from Daisy C., by The Moor.

March 20th, bay filly, by Gen. Benton, dam Lodema, by Electioneer, from Nancy, by John Nelson.

March 21st, chestnut filly, by Ansel, dam Mary, by Fred Low, from Rio Vista Maid, by John Nelson.

March 21st, bay filly, by Ansel, dam Mayflower, by St. Clair.

March 22d, bay colt, by Clay, dam McCa, by Almont, from Dolly, by Mambrino Chief.

March 22d, bay colt, by Gen. Schofield, dam Nellie Walker by Thorndale, or a son of Edwin Forest, from Rosalind, by Alexander's Abdallah.

March 24th, black colt, by Electioneer, dam Lady Thorne, Jr., by Williams' Mambrino, from Kate, by Highland Chief.

At Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky. Property of A. J. Alexander.

TROTTERS.

March 6th, bay colt, by Onward, dam Englewood (sister to Wedgewood), by Belmont, from Woodbine (dam of Woodford Mambrino), by Woodford.

Property of Mr. A. D. Ellis, Chicago, Ill.

March 18th, chestnut colt, by Harold, dam Maiden, by Belmont, from Mara, by Black Rat.

March 19th, chestnut filly, by Harold, dam Megella, by Belmont, from Little Meg, by imp. Glencoe.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Property of A. J. Alexander.

March 12th, chestnut colt, by King Alfonso, dam Penumbra, by Pat Malloy, from Penelope, by Commodore.

March 16th, bay colt, by Powhattan, dam Barbiche, by King Alfonso. This foal died on the day of his birth.

Property of Mr. F. H. Lewin, New York.

March 17th, chestnut colt, by Falsetto, dam Helpmate, by imp. Warminster, from imp. Casemate, by Chatham.

March 19th, bay or brown filly, by Falsetto, dam Desolation, by Devastation, from Helpmate, by imp. Warminster.

The pooling privileges at Latonia were awarded to Hughes & Catheart, of Louisville, whose bid was $34,800 for the two meetings, or more than $2,000 a day for the sixteen days. The tender of White & Co., was for $34,616. The amount at which these privileges were let last year was $26,500, and Hughes & Cathcart claimed they lost money.

Charles Wagner (the driver of Phyllia) is said to be the only man who has bred, broken and driven a trotter in 2:17¼.

The Pacific Cup.

The following synopsis of a portion of the races which the Cup horses ran in 1884 is copied from the *Sunday Call*. It gives a fair idea of the capacity of the horses engaged as measured by public running, that is the running of 1884. It is manifestly a more difficult task to fix weights in a handicap which is to be decided among the first races in the Spring than when there are late performances to govern. There may be complete change of form after the lapse of several months, or there may be differences in condition, powerfully affecting the running. It is also manifest that public running is the only safe guide, for if handicappers were influenced by reports and rumors which are so prevalent on the eve of a race-meeting there would be a whole lot of "top-weights" in their lists. The apportionment of weights is more generally admitted to be just than is usually the case, and the universal impression seems to be that it will be a grand race worth going a long journey to witness. In this estimate we fully concur.

Ever since the weights were published there have been heated arguments in relation to the two handicaps which were the cause of the apportionments differing from the regular scale. The main one is the Pacific Cup, to be run on Thursday, the 2d of April, the distance 2¼ miles, and with eight horses named in it. The other is for three-year-olds, with 1¼ miles to accomplish, and this, too, is to be decided on the 2d of April. The effects of weight on racehorses is an abstruse problem to those who have studied the subject for years, and until a race has been brought to a conclusion there are doubts and preplexities what the effect of concessions and additions will be. Notwithstanding that Nestors of the turf may be puzzled to fix the burdens so as to bring horses of various grades on an equality by adjustment of amounts to be carried, there is no such trouble to those who are comparatively tyros, and especially a few of the scribes who essay to enlighten the public through the press. This class are even more authoritative in their statements than the stable boys, and promulgate their notions so dogmatically as to impose on people who, if possible, are more ignorant than the self-sufficient teachers. Public running is admitted to be the best test of capacity and on this ground handicappers of experience make their calculations. On some courses the rule prevails of putting up the regular weights of those which have not appeared in public, and there are substantial reasons for adhering to the plan. In the Pacific Cup each of the eight horses has run in public races, and, therefore, calculations could be made on that basis.

In order to have the matter fully understood the weights are again presented and some of the most important races of 1884 in which they ran. The top weight is awarded to Patsy Duffy, 118 pounds, and he is in turf phraseology "aged," that is, six years or over old. When weight for age is the standard he would carry 125 pounds in a race of two and one-fourth miles, and in fixing his impost seven pounds less, it was evidently the intention to reduce the weights all around. Patsy ran nine races in 1884, in which he was a winner of four. His most notable victory was on the Oakland course, when, on December 6th, he beat Glendair, three years, 103 pounds, and Garfield, aged, 100 pounds, heats of two miles, in 3:35¾, 3:35½. He greatly distinguished himself in three of his defeats by running a close second to Lucky B., two and a quarter miles, in 4:01, and four miles in 7:26½, carrying in the first 120 pounds, and in the second 123 pounds. In the longer race he was only beaten a scant half length, and until within a few yards of the finish was in the lead. At the Spring races in Oakland, two and one-quarter miles, he ran within three-quarters of a length of John A., three years, 98 pounds, Patsy carrying 125 pounds, in 4:01½. He is a finely bred horse, being by Leinster, his dam Ada A. by Asteroid, giving him the "two crosses of Lexington," which has proved so potent in many cases. Beaconsfield and Philip S. come next, both being awarded 111 pounds; 118 pounds the rule impost, as they are four years old. During 1884, Beaconsfield ran twelve races, of which he won five. As a guide for the cup distance, the longest distance he ran would be the safest to follow, and the gauge will be two races of one and one-half miles each, each of which he won. The first was at San Jose, when, ranking as a three-year-old, he carried 107 pounds, and beat Billy the Kid, aged, 117 pounds, and Jon Jou, three years, 104 pounds, in 2:37½. At San Francisco, in a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, in which he carried 118 pounds, he beat Philip S. and Shenandoah, in 2:40, Philip being penalized five pounds for winning a stake on the first day of the meeting.

There were two races in which Beaconsfield suffered defeat that did not do him any discredit. At San Jose there was a race of a mile with $50 at each quarter-mark for the horse that led at those point, and $200 for the first at the finish. Jim Douglas and he were the only starters, and the pace was tremendous from the start. The quarter was run in 24½ seconds, half in 49½ seconds, three-quarters in 1:15, and the mile in 1:42, Beaconsfield within two feet of Jim at the finish and both carrying the same weight, 108 pounds. His other notable defeat was in a handicap, one and one-quarter miles, at San Francisco, which Philip S. won, so that the account of it will (with greater propriety) come under consideration when that prominent candidate for cup honors is the subject. Beaconsfield is by Hock-Hocking, his dam Aileen Allanah by Norfolk, and his next dam by Belmont, so that his breeding gives assurance that he will "go the route" though practically untried. In the estimation of a good many turf experts Philis S. was a trifle the best three-year-old which ran last year. He ran fifteen races, winning six, the handicap alluded to being, probably, the best of the series. In that he carried 105 pounds, within five pounds of the regular weight. Nellie Peyton, five years, had 110 pounds up, an allowance of five pounds. Beaconsfield was allotted the same weight as Philip S., but had four pounds more on account of his rider not being able to ride below 109 pounds. Forest King had 107 pounds, which was seven pounds off, the other entry being left at post. Philip S. won by a "short head" over Nellie Peyton. Beaconsfield was not more than two feet behind the leader, and the head of Forest King was on the shoulder of Beaconsfield. The time was fast, 2:08½, and the closeness of the finish was the best possible evidence of the justness of the handicap. It also showed how closely Philip S. and Beaconsfield were matched on that day, as four pounds off the latter must have made up for the difference.

Philip S. is by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson by Newry, brother to Norfolk. So that he is also well bred to stay the distance. Duke of Monday is in at 108 pounds, which is a concession of 14 pounds to him for regular weights. Six races are his score of last year, four of which he won. All of his victories were in "selling races," the weights of which are dependent on the price at which the animal is entered at, and the impost was never higher than 111 pounds, and the extreme distance 1¼ miles. There is a general impression that the Duke's forte is over short courses, and that the weight was judiciously apportioned in his case is justified by his previous history. He is by Monday, his dam Demirep by Young Melbourne, and any incapacity to compass a cup distance must be charged to the maternal side. Glendair, at 106 pounds, is next in order of succession. She is four years and hence there is the same allowance as in others of like age and, presumably, like qualifications. She ran five races last year, all of them defeats. But notwithstanding the absence of "brackets," she clearly showed that she was entitled to consideration. A "short head" was the fiat when Freda beat her a mile and a quarter on a heavy track in 2:15¾. She did not obtain a place in her next race, but in the third essay she was only beaten two lengths by Freda in the Fame Stake, a dash of two miles, in the remarkably fast time of 3:32, for three-year-old fillies carrying 115 pounds—the "best on record" for the sex, and stamping first and second with the insignia of good metal. Again she was second to Forest King, and in the heats of two miles which Patsy Duffy won at Oakland there was the same tantalizing position. She is by Norfolk, her dam Glendew by imported Glengarry, and was bred at Palo, her dam being the choice of Senator Stanford among the first lot of thoroughbred mares purchased in Kentucky and Tennessee. Bachelor, four years, 105 pounds, ran fifteen races in 1884, of which he won five. A steady-going honest colt, without the flight of speed which others have shown, is about the tenor of the remarks when his chances are discussed. The six pounds which he is granted over the other entries of the same age may equalize this lack of "foot," and if the race be truly run—that is, a good pace from start to finish—he is nearly sure to be among the first flight. He is by Hock-Hocking, his dam Maid of the Mist, by Norfolk, so that he is three-quarters of the same blood as Beaconsfield.

Billy the Kid is a full brother to Philip S. though he ranks in the aged division, and with the allotted 105 pounds, there is a discount of 17 pounds. His reported races of last season number 16—six times a winner. The races which have the greatest bearing on the question of this cup are one of nine furlongs at Oakland, when, with 119 pounds, he beat Neilson and Haddington in 1:57½, and at Sacramento, 2¼ miles, with 108 pounds, he beat Bachelor and Birdcatcher in 4:03½. The last proves that he can stay the distance, and with the concession he receives, must not be left out of the calculation. Snuffbox, 95 pounds, having been reported lame in a race at Grass Valley a few days ago, is not likely to figure in future estimates. Should he start, there are some of the mountain folk who consider that he will handle the light impost in a way that will be dangerous. The three-year-old handicap, for the time being, is overshadowed by the interest taken in the cup horses. All engaged in it are reported to be doing well and with a strong probability that all will accept the formulated weights. These are; Ichi Ban, 115 pounds; Arthur H., 108 pounds; Jim Long, 103 pounds; one hundred pounds on each being the award in the case of Cito, Belle of the Lake and Mistletoe.

The late rains came very opportunely to put the course in order for the opening day, next Saturday, and should the weather from this time be favorable it will be in the best possible condition. There are five races on the bill, two of them being "fixed events," viz: California stakes for two-year-olds, and the Winter stakes for three-year-olds.

"Out of Doors in March."

Oftentimes we are accused of being over-partial in describing the climate of California, and many of our far-away readers have taken us to task for using such highly-tinted pigments in putting the picture on the canvas. To show that other writers have the same appreciation would be an easy thing, but as these are also residents a like charge could be sustained. The following article is copied from the *Evening Bulletin*, and as it is a terse statement of the peculiarities of the present Winter with no attempt to rhapsodize, unless the poetical handling in the last paragraph be termed rhapsody. While the article is copied for the benefit of those who live at a distance it will not be out of place for our own folk to give it consideration. There is a proneness to grumble here as well as elsewhere, and if expected rains are dilatory, even a few days later than anticipated, there are gloomy forebodings and doleful predictions. This is the twelfth Spring we have seen in California, and every year the pessimists have croaked, and in this section, at least, every year has brought abundant crops. There have been a few failures of crops in places remote from the ocean, and some of the interior valleys have suffered occasionally for lack of moisture. Should there be an ordinary precipitation from this time, there are good grounds to predict a heavy return, and until April passes there are hopes that such will be the result:

The recent rains did not extend very far into the interior. The Coast counties were pretty well wet down. From a fourth to half an inch fell in the Coast counties from Humboldt Bay as far south as Monterey Bay. The wet cycle will insure more rain, and it is probable that the whole State will get a good wetting down in a few days. The crops depend more on Spring rains than on Winter rains. An inch is sufficient to wet the ground thoroughly. There is no dry substratum. All that is needed now is the gentle Spring showers distributed over the next two months. It is an odd year in many respects. No Winter, very little frost, six weeks of sunshine without rain, a succession of serene, bright days, when it was a joy to be out of doors. But for some reason the poppies did not bloom on the hillsides, and the lupins did not salute the pedestrians by the roadside in the old familiar way. Not so many birds were singing, as if there were some doubt about the character of the season. The ducks and the wild geese have not yet gone north, as one may observe by watching the flight, which is local, the ducks still seeking the bays and estuaries and the wild geese flying low and still alighting in the grain-fields. According to the verdict of these birds, Winter in northern latitudes has not yet disappeared. But along the Coast there is a conflicting decision.

The whales are going north towards the Arctic. During the last week they could be seen off the Heads, apparently in shoale of half a dozen or more. They went down the Coast in November, the limits of their journey south not being very well defined, but it is known that they frequent the shoal water of the bays of Lower California and Mexico. In these narrow and shallow bays they produce their young and remain until the calves are strong enough to go north. The old whales also frequent these shallow waters, in order to rub off some of the parasites. An old whale will frequently have barnacles or parasites as large as a hen's egg. The whale, getting in to the shallow water, wallows and thrashes until he has got rid of many of his parasites, and is in better trim for his Arctic journey. The last of the whaling fleet has put to sea, the vessels going up to the Arctic in company, as it were, with the whales. The latter will be some two months or more before they reach the ice, feeding in the meantime in the bays or near the shore all along the Coast.

We have seen not less than fifty whales in Monterey Bay in the early Spring, where they frequently stop for a week or ten days, and from their gambols appear to have a good time. Nearly all the "gray-backs" and "bow-heads" which came up the Coast in the early Spring make a short stop in Monterey Bay, and for the most part they keep near enough the Coast for a thousand miles to find good feeding ground. No whales breed in the Arctic. The sperm whale and the sulphur bottom never go there, or, at least, cannot be set down as habitues of the Arctic. The whales going north, time the journey so as to enter the Polar Sea when the first warm weather is felt there. But the ducks and the wild geese, which make the northern trips to the breeding grounds in less than a week, do not start so soon by many days. According to these birds Spring has not come in the far north. According to the calendar of the whales Spring will come by the time they have made the journey of two thousand miles in a leisurely sort of a way, calling in at all the larger bays or indentations of the Coast where good feeding ground is found.

The warm weather of February and the first week of March brought forward the fruit buds, so now that the almonds and apricots are as large as half-ounce bullets, and cherries in some places are already set. Pears and apple trees are in bloom, and the peach has nearly gone out of bloom, without thus far a suggestion of frost. This is the aspect in the Bay and Coast counties. It is announced that this is a wet moon, whatever that may mean, and that the rains having once come with the new moon will be continued until the next lunar phase, and probably beyond.

The rains in this vicinity have freshened the fields and gardens. The brown color of the hills has been changed, the pastures are renewed, the birds which were dumb in the morning, not knowing what to make of a dry Spring with no water for a morning bath, have begun to whistle at the dawn. The supplemental Spring comes with the rain. What is good for these Coast counties will be good for all the State. Spring is yet to come—that is, the best part of it—the season of gentle showers, of humid nights with drops like diamonds distilled on all the roses in the morning. The leaden skies are good, especially if there is an occasional rift in the clouds through which the sun comes and penetrates the very soul of things. In the meantime we shall be glad for whatever has a Spring association—For the solitary wood-notes on the edge of the forest, for orchards in bridal robes, and for the tilth of the far-off fields which give out the odor of earth in the early morning, and at eventide, creating a sort of earth-hunger—a secret desire for more acres. The Spring dreams come on when the frogs peep of nights, and the first wild poppies go aflame on the hillside. They are of blooming orchards, of trout running up the small streams, of all wooded fragrance along the creeks, of shadows and sunshine, and the earliest strawberries smothered in cream. If there is no sleeping or waking vision of these things, then perhaps Spring has not come.

HERD AND SWINE.

A Discussion of Hog Cholera.

[American Cultivator.]

Hog cholera is a term used by Western farmers to designate those fatal diseases which have prevailed extensively during the past few years among the herds of swine in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and other noted pork-producing States. Several eminent veterinary surgeons, among which were Prof. Law, of Cornell University, Dr. Detmus, of Missouri, Dr. Paaren, of Illinois, and others, have investigated the disease in its various forms and at different stages, but have failed to arrive at unanimous conclusions in regard to its nature and cause. All agree, however, that it cannot properly be termed hog cholera. They are also agreed in the opinion that with proper care, aided by a few simple remedies, it is not a difficult matter to prevent its appearance in a herd, although in the immediate neighborhood of others which are affected. In his "Diseases of Live Stock," Lloyd V. Teller, M. D., mentions three forms of disease included under the name of hog cholera. The first is charbon in swine, also known as malignant anthrax, carbuncular disease and white-bristle. The second is pneumo-eneritis, also designated as red soldier, the blue disease and purples. The third is malignant epizootic catarrh. The most common and fatal of these is contagious pneumo-enteritis, which is described as a specific contagious inflammation of the lunge and bowele, accompanied with red or purple blotches on the skin. In Ireland this is called "red soldier." In this country it is sometimes called the "purples," also the "blue disease." Some of the predisposing causes are believed to be sudden changes or extremes of temperature, wet seasons, damp, low-lying, swampy feeding grounds, drinking water impregnated with decaying animal or vegetable substances, close, filthy stys, and above all a sudden increase of concentrated, heating, highly nutritious food, producing a plethoric state of the system, and a blood filled with incompletely transformed constituents. It is not claimed that the above causes can originate the disease, but exposure to them renders the system easily affected by the subtle poison of the malady floating in the atmosphere. By some eminent authorities this poison is thought to consist of a vegetable germ, extremely minute and found in the blood in immense quantities. These germs are in the shape of rods, and so extremely small that a drop of diseased blood is estimated by one writer to contain the enormous number of 8,000,000. It is claimed that the researches of Dr. Klein, an eminent English physician, made in 1878, proved that the form of hog cholera known as pneumo-enteritis is due to this rod-like vegetable organism, known scientifically as bacillus, found, not in the blood, as in anthrax, another form of the disease, but in the serous fluids and tissues. Dr. Klein raised crops of these bacilli in fluids free from all other organisms, and having cultivated them through several generations he inoculated healthy pigs with the fluid. In a few days those inoculated were taken down with all the well-marked symptoms of pneumo-enteritis, and died within a few days. There are two distinct forms of this complaint, the erysipelatous and the malignant sore throat. The symptoms of the disease vary according to the part of the animal affected and the malignity of the epidemic. The ordinary erysipelatous is the most common, and when an animal is attacked he is at first dull, with a loss of appetite, lies down and is not willing to

move, hangs his head when standing and occasionally makes an effort to vomit, the bowels at this time generally being constipated, the excrement hard and dark-colored. There is also a cough and urination is difficult. The next day, and often in a few hours, the characteristic symptom of the disease is manifested. This consists in the appearance of dark red or purple blotches, passing into a bluish-black color. Once seen they cannot he mistaken. They are most frequently found on the ears, throat, neck, breast, and inside the fore legs. If the hog is white, the discoloration is very plain. There is also often a discharge from the nose of a dark purple fluid. The breathing soon becomes labored and panting, he is palsied in his hind-quarters, and if driven up runs reeling with his hind legs and head dropped to the ground. At this stage a fetid diarrhœa sometimes sets in. The fatal termination is reached in from one to three days. The second form, that of malignant sore throat, occurs when the poison, instead of expending its violence on the cellular tissues underneath the skin, attacks that beneath the lining membrane of the throat. The general symptoms at first are similar to those of the other form. The throat has that same deep red appearance passing into a deep purple hue, as previously mentioned in the erysipelatous variety. The obstructions to the natural functions of breathing and swallowing, however, naturally produce a train of characteristic symptoms not seen in the former case. There are attempts to vomit, difficulty in swallowing and labored breathing from the first, the sensation of choking being so distressing that the animal will sit on his haunches like a dog, gasping for breath, opening its mouth wide and protruding a livid and swollen tongue. Sometimes the swelling about the larynx is so sudden and considerable that the animal is choked to death in less than an hour, and before any other symptom is fairly manifest. Scientific men claim that when an animal is attacked, no treatment is of any avail. Practical farmers, however, claim that the diseased animal can often be cured, and in all cases the disease can be prevented. The surest remedy yet discovered is copperas. This is the chief and almost only important agent in most of the recipes which have been found actually efficacious in this disease. A Kentucky farmer has succeeded in curing many cases by dissolving one pound of copperas in twelve quarts warm water, and applying, when milk warm, to the skin of the animal by repeated sponging or mopping. The following recipe has been extensively used by Western farmers, and is said to be sure in all cases where the sick anima l can be induced to drink. Take sulphur, eight ounces, copperas, eight ounces, madder, eight ounces, black antimony, two ounces, saltpetre, two ounces, and arsenic, eight ounces. Dissolve the copperas and saltpetre; mix the whole with ten quarts of slop, and feed a pint to each hog. The above quantity is sufficient for fifty animals, and should he given daily for three or four days. The following is said to be a sure preventive of the disease: Take four pounds of common salt and one pound each of antimony, sulphur and pulverized copperas. Mix the whole thoroughly with eight quarts of unleached wood ashes, and place in a trough where the hogs can eat it at will. It is stated upon the best authority that the above will not only prevent the disease, but will, if fed freely in its early stages, effect a cure. Another preventive extensively used hy Western farmers is the following: Take one bushel of charcoal, broken into small pieces. three bushels unleached wood ashes, one-half bushel slacked lime, one-quarter bushel salt, two pounds Spanish brown, five pounds sulphur, one-quarter pound saltpetre and one-half pound copperas. Pulverize the last two ingredients thoroughly, and mix all in a box or harrel, then place it in an open trough, where the hogs can have free access to it, and keep well-moistened with good swill or milk, so as to encourage them to eat as freely of it as possible. If the herd is small the quantity of each ingredient can be much less, hut the proportions should be maintained. Judging from the statements of reliable breeders who have had large experience with the disease, the above are the best remedies yet discovered. Whenever an animal is found to be ailing it should at once be separated from the herd and placed in a dry, well-ventilated pen or open yard. Whether the distemper prevailing among the hogs of this State is of a similar nature to the Western malady, is a question not yet settled. Every Eastern farmer who keeps hogs, however, should see that they are provided with dry, comfortable quarters, not contiguous to piles of fermenting manure, or filth of any kind to render the air impure. They should also have a plentiful supply of vegetables and roots, especially of turnips, which are believed hy many to be a preventive of the above disease.

Feeding Cows for Milk and Butter.

The following paper was read hy Mr. S. T. Hopson, at the recent covention of the Mississippi Valley Dairy Association, at St. Louis:

In undertaking these few suggestions, I desire it to be underatood that I have no fine-spun theories about the quantity that should be fed to a cow in proportion to her live weight, neither have I chemically considered the various kinds of food best adapted for the production of milk, especially for butter or cheese, or the essential requisite to make fat; but I have endeavored, in my feeble way, to give the result of my practical experience, after a somewhat protracted effort of near forty years in the husiness. Of course it is not necessary to remind you that I am dealing with the question from a Western standpoint, where feed is cheap, comparatively speaking, and land also. The result probably will he quite at variance with the experience of those whose land is two or three times the value of ours, and grain correspondingly higher.

There is nothing connected with the success of the dairy industry of more importance than the food. It is familiar to every dairy farmer that the taste and color of his milk and cream are materially affected by the plants on which his cows are fed, and by the food he gives them. Tbe taste of the wild onion and the turnip, when eaten by the cow, is often perceptible, both in the milk and in the butter. If madder ia given to cows, the milk is tinged with red; if they eat aaffron,it becomes yellow. Hence, if it is an object to increase the quantity of hutter, feed the cows with substances rich in oily matter, and if the milk is to be made into cheese, let them be fed with substances containing the materials for curd, as peas and beans. The food given the animal will have a greater bearing upon the quality and flavor of the butter or cheese.

The idea would be absurd to make a steam engine out of wood, or to make the sails of a ship out of iron, or make a clock out of the materials that form clotb; bnt this is no more absurd than it would be, when desiring to produce milk, to furniah food to the cows which contain none of the elements that enter into the formation of milk to produce hutter and cheese. It is evident, therefore, that economy in providing food for the animal, and the best results from it, are intimately connected with, or are largely dependent on, the knowledge of what is the best food, and the manner of preparing the same. In my opinion, a vast deal depends upon the preparation of the food to get the best results. The food to answer its legitimate and destined purpose, on going into the stomach, is to be decomposed, that ia, to be reduced to its original elements, as well as to he reduced to minute particles, and then to be assimilated to the different parts of the animal frame. Without such decomposition it cannot he assimilated, and hence will not hring about the desired result. For instance, the kernel of Indian corn, frequeutly seen to pass through an animal whole, as when taken into the mouth, can have done no good. This may he an extreme case; but between this and a due decomposition of the food there may he various degrees or stages of decomposition and animal assimiation.

In some cases, from a defect of decomposition, a fourth of the food may be lost; in others, one-half; in others, three-fourtbs; and, again, the whole, as in the case of the kernels of Indian corn, may he lost. Now, it is often a question of inquiry which is the best food for a cow for milk. That inquiry is easily answered, and, I think, to the perfect satisfaction of every one present, that is good clover, timothy, or blue grass pasture, as obtained in the months of May or Juue. At those seasons of the year the grass is tender, easily digested, and thereby assimilated. We cannot, in our climate, have green and nutritions pastures the year round, therefore, I contend, in order to keep up a flow of milk, as well as to produce a desirable hrand of hutter and cheese, it is essential to prepare the grains for the stomach in a manner to tax the digestive organs as little as possible. There is no hetter way than by steaming. I have no hesitation in saying tbat one-third can be saved. Stock can fill themselves with food, cut or ground and steamed in less time than when not thus prepared. Then they can lie down and rest, so that the same food will do them more good than though they were kept constantly on their feet. The labor of heing kept constantly employed in masticating food produces weariness, and exhausts a portion of the nutriment in what is eaten, the same as other labor; with milch cows this is an important consideration. Cut hay and straw, also corn stalks, mixed with ground corn, cob and all, and thoroughly steamed, is probably, all things considered, the most economical food for producing milk of anything within the dairyman's reach in this latitude. In answering the inquiry as to which is the best food for milch cows, many things in connection tberewith have to be considered. The market value of the different grains, in the various localities, cuts an important figure in determining the cost of milk, hutter and cheese in tbe various localities devoted to those objects. Oats unthreshed, cut and steamed, will produce an astonishing flow of milk, of the finest flavor and great body, but then market price in our locality, in connection with the price of milk and butter, precludes their use. Bran at ten to twelve and a half cents cannot be reckoned on, although, as a milk-producer it ranks high. A very important consideration in the matter of producing milk is that tbe animal must he fed regularly. They become accustomed to look for their food at regular intervals and prepare themselves accordingly for those periods, and their dispositions and habits conform to it to such an extent that the flow of milk will be greatly increased thereby. Cattle know pretty well themselves when feeding-time comes, and also the proper quantity to be fed, and when they are rightly served, will lapse into a state of rest, otherwise they will exhibit a state of uneasiness and disquietude.

There is one important point in connection with the dairy interest I deem of great importance in this connection, and I should feel that my essay would be incomplete without alluding to it; that is, the necessity of keeping the animals warm in the Winter. It is a well established priuciple that cows kept warm and sheltered, require less food and give more milk than those treated otherwise. In Spring the milk is not only more abundant, but of finer quality than in other seasons, the moisture and temperatue heing favorable as to quality and quantity. Moist and temperate climates are found to be the best conditions for favorable dairying. A great deal of moisture in feeding during the Winter I find to be very advantageous.

We find it to be the practice with many dairymen to feed linseed or oil-cake and cotton seed meal, and the various other highly concentrated foods. Especially is this the case with those Eastern dairymen where feed of different kinds ia dear, and it may be a profitable business with them; but, all things considered, it does not suit in the West. Instead, I think it preferable to prepare our various grains and grasses by steaming, and after a very little experience in that practice, it will be found quite satisfactory. A change of food for milch cows is very desirable, from the fact that if we confine them to one kind of diet, they do not consume it with the same relish they would, if once in a while, some feed different from what they have been accustomed to is placed before them. I make it a rule of feeding, that success and profit do not depend so much upon what the cow consumes, as it does upon what is digested and assimilated; it, therefore, is essential that the comfort of the animal is closely looked after. In changing the food, great care must he taken not to make the change too great, hut gradually change from one kind of food to another, and tbus keep the equilibrium of the system natural.

The dairyman will always do well to bear in mind the fact, that experience has demonstrated that very little milk comes ont of the hag that is not first put in the mouth. Cows must be kept in good condition should be the motto of every dairyman, and be very particular that every one connected with the farm and management of the cows understauds it. Too much stress cannot be placed upon tbis idea, as an animal reduced below a certain point in flesh, will cease to furnish a proportional quantity of milk to the food given her. As to the quantity of food, the cow will always keep you posted.

When a cow drops her calf and comes to her milk, a certain quantity is the result, according to tbe way she has heen taken caro of. There is an unerring rule of feeding in which no one need err. Feed the cow so that tbe flow will neither increase nor diminish to any great extent; keep the flow even. If the cow gives an unusual quantity at a milking, you may know she has had too much feed; if the flow is less, then her ration has not heen sufficient. If a cow by accident gets too much feed and gorges herself, the flow of milk suddeuly increases for one or more milkings, and then she almost ceases to give milk. All such violent fluctuations of feeding must be avoided.

About one week before calving time I make it a point to give my cows a pretty heavy feed of hran mash twice a day. I find it to excite the flow of milk, and is a great help to parturition.

A good dairy cow will turu the extra feed into milk, while the poor one will turu it into fat. If you have one of the latter class, which you are keeping especially for dairy purposes, you had better dispose of her, as she will never he profitable.

Breed the Best.

If the average farmer could with any degree of accuracy estimate the value of the hay, grain, straw, grass and stubble consumed by the animals on his farm, such knowledge should be of very great value to him. It would show him how much more it cost to produce beef, hutter and cheese through the medium of mongrel cattle than through improved stock. It costs no more to mature a thoroughbred Shorthorn, Hereford, Jersey or Holstein than to mature the veriest scrub, except the extra value represented by the service of the thoroughbred sire, and the interest on the sum by which the price of the thoroughbred dam exceeds that of the scrub cow. Of course there are some who call themselves farmers who are in the habit of every Winter snhmitting tbeir live stock to a process of starving and freezing such as no animal that has been decently reared can be expected to endure, and of course it is the height of folly for such men to spend any money on valuable stock, for if a man sets out to run down his farm stock, scrubs and mongrels will answer his purpose as well as better animals. But even the dullest farmer will hardly pretend that a man can make any money in expending all his feed in barely preventing his stock from dying of starvation. Feeding mature beef cattle without increasing their weight is a waste of feed, and every intelligent farmer knows it, but what we would like to impress upon our readers is the fact that well-hred cattle afford far hetter returns for the feed they consume than mongrels. It did not take Canadian farmers long to learn that it paid better to thresh their grain with a machine than with a flail. True, the threshing machine costs much more at the outset than the flail, and it takes more power to run it, not counting the men required to attend it, but for all that the farmer was not long in learning that he could not afford to use the flail any longer. Now how is it in the case of live stock? In England, where the farmer is obliged to make the most of every foot of land on his farm, it is found that it pays to keep none but the best of cattle, yet it seems impossible to convince the average Canadian farmer that here, where produce is much more profitable and land cheaper, finely bred stock will he found relatively as valuable as in England. Everything that cattle eat, whether in Winter or Summer, is worth money. If there is more feed on the place than the live stock will consume, the farmer is not making the most of his farm, and if he would work it to its full capacity he must not only see that his feed is all consumed on the farm, but that it is consumed by such animals as will yield the best returns for what they eat.—*Canadian Breeder.*

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Pin Worms in Colts.

The smaller species of intestinal worms are found mostly in the rectum, and although they produce great irritation and uneasiness, they are not so injurious to the health of horses and colts as the larger varieties. The only symptom by which their presence can be detected is the rubbing of the tail, and this is not always a sure indication of worms, as it is sometimes caused by an eruptiou and not infrequently by vermin. When a colt has rubbed the hair from his tail and an examination of the dock fails to show either an eruption or the presence of vermin, it is safe to conclude that the irritation is caused by small worms in the rectum near the anus. A very simple and effectual remedy is to eject daily one-fourth of a pint of linseed oil, for a weanling colt, by means of a small syringe, continuing the injections for about one week. Some prefer to add one ounce of spirits of turpentine to half a gallon of oil and mix thoroughly, then for a weanling use the same amount of tne mixture as above. For a full-grown horse the usual quantity for each injection is one pint. For a tonic, to improve the health of the animal, take two ounces of pulverized copperas, two ounces pulverized gentian, four ounces pulverized fenugreek seed and two ounces of elecampane. Mix thoroughly, and give to a full-grown animal a tablespoonful once a day for a week, then omit a week and repeat. For a yearling colt give from one-half to two-thirds of a teaspoonful at night in its grain. To promote the growth of the hair where rubbed from the tail, mix three ounces of sulphur with one pint of sweet oil. Put into a hottle and shake well before using. Rub into the dock thoroughly twice a week.—*American Cultivator.*

In one of the most beautiful works on the horse ever published, "The Horses of the Sahara," the author, Gen. Daumas, gives frequent quotations from the noted Emir, Abd-el-Kader. Among these we find this one, "Tbe two greatest enemies of the horse are rest and fat." The Emir, be it understood, is speaking of entire horses, for geldings are but little appreciated in the land of the Arab. How different is the general theory in this country, where, with few exceptions, rest and fat seem to be meted out to the stallion as his exclusive privilege? The work required of the Arab steed necessitatea endurance and speed, and, as is the case with our trotting horses, the record of the sire is his greatest recommendation. It is a matter of wonder to us, therefore, how the draft stallion should have come to he regarded so differently. It is not sufficient that tbe horse should have merely exercise enough to keep him in health, hut he wants work, real, honest work, to keep him vigorous. It is certainly the verdict of common sense as well as experience, that not only the digestive organs, but the muscular system must he kept toned up and only work will secure this result so far as the latter is concerued.

All horses can he readily taught to eat sugar. It is good for them, helping to give them a glossy coat and enabling them to shed their old coat readily. It is as good for this purpose as oil meal, and certainly much more palatable. There is an advantage in teaching horses to eat sugar, as they are so fond of it that feeding them makes the animals more gentle and kind. Arabian horses are invariably fed sugar hy their masters, and the docility of the Arabian courser is well knowu.

Horses may he taught to canter slowly and gracefully by riding them under the saddle for long distances up hill. The canter is a gait not so much desired since horse-back riding has gone into disuse, but there are many indications that the healthful exercise given hy riding on horse-back is to become more popular, as it certainly should.

To the comfort and usefulness of the horse the collar is the most important of the harness, yet a large majority of the collars made lack the requisites necessary to make them first-class.

Impaction of the stomach reaults from the indigestion of food too abundant in quantity, or greedily swallowed and imperfectly masticated.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - Saturday, March. 28, 1885.

Sale Datee Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 16th and 17th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

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CLOSING OF ENTRIES.

Champion Stallion Stakes, Monmouth Park, April 1st.
Trotting Colt Stakes, Stockton, April 1st.
See advertisements.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giviug public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

The Race Meeting.

At the date of writing, Thursday, there appears to be a good prospect for favorable weather, for the opening of the Spring race meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association. The showers which have prevailed for the past two days have been a decided benefit, and unless there are heavier rains to come, there will he nothing to complain of on the score of wet. The track is in the best possible condition for racing at this time, and with a few showers at intervals the labor of keeping it in order will be comparatively light. Should there be an equinoctial deluge or rainfall enough to interfere, provisions have been made for postponement, and as there is nothing in the way, like other meetings close at hand, a delay of a short time will not be a serious trouble. With good weather there is an absolute certainty of a successful meeting and racing that cannot fail to please. Wednesday afternoon the horses which will take part in the games were congregated at the track, and never before can we recall seeing so many horses with so few ailments or which appeared to be in better order. Glendair had an ankle slightly swollen, Forest King from a shaking up on the car on his way here had to wear a bandage on his left fore leg. A few of the youngsters have not entirely got rid of their Winter coats, but even those which are backward in this respect look healthy and strong.

The stables on the ground are: Rancho del Paso, Claypole trainer, containing Nellie Peyton, by imported Hurrah, her dam Emily Peyton; Duke of Monday, by Monday, his dam Demirep, hy Young Melbourne; La Scala, by Joe Hooker, her dam by Norfolk; Sunlit, by Monday—Lillie R.; Sabrina, by Norfolk, her dam Kitten, by imported Eclipse; Epicure, by Euquirer, his dam Benicia; and Billow, by Longfield, his dam hy Norfolk. The horses which will carry the colors of R. P. Ashe also number seven, M. Allen trainer. At the head is the veteran, Patsy Duffy, by Leinster, his dam Ada A., by Asteroid; Alta, by Norfolk, his dam Ballinette: King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, his dam Marion; Amphion, by Norfolk, his dam Illusion; Gaston, by Norfolk, his dam Mattie Glenn; Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker, his dam Countess Zeika, and Minuet, hy Norfolk, her dam Neapolitan. W. M. Murry has four in his string: Estill, by Norfolk, his dam Lady Jane; Billy Foote, by Norfolk, his dam Kate Gift; Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens, her dam by Wildidle, granddam Katie Pease, and Billy A., by Wildidle. The stable in charge of James Garland, trained by James Brown, contains Beacousfield, by Hock-Hockiug, his dam Aileen Allanah; Forest King, by Monday, his dam Abbie W., by Don Victor; Nellie Lee, by Leinster, her dam Lottie Lee, and Maggie O'Neil, by Leinster. Hill and Gries have sent from the lower country, Bachelor, by Hock-Hocking, his dam Maid of the Mist; Arthur H., own brother to Bachelor, three-year old; a two-year-old by Hardwood, from Maid of the Mist; a two-year-old by Wildidler, his dam a sister to Ben Wade, and the fast mare Dotty Dimple. Kelly and Lynch have Glendair, by Norfolk, her dam Glendew, by imported Glengarry; and Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, his dam by Norfolk, granddam the dam of Jim Renwick Rancho del Rio has two representatives, both two-year-olds. These are a sister to Alta and a colt by Joe Hooker, bis dam Abbie. George Howson has Jim Douglas, by Wildidle, his dam by Norfolk; Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker, his dam by Norfolk; and Daisy, a mare by a son of imported Hercules. Matt Storn has four in his charge: Belle of the Lake, by Wheatly; Jim Long, by Shannon, his dam Florence Anderson, and two fillies called Catalina and Priscilla. G. L. Richardsou has Billy the Kid, by Leinster, his dam Lily Simpson, and Nick of the Woods, by Leinster. Philip S. is trained by Frank De Peyster, and is a brother to Billy to Kid. Tom Delaney has a chestnut colt by Flood, his dam Planetia, by Planet. H. G. Carillo has Cito, by Joe Hooker, his dam Too-Soon, by Norfolk, and Billy Winfree. William Appleby has some young Wildidles, and a chestnut colt by Norfolk, his dam Jessie R., by Hubbard. That there will be fair fields of starters in nearly all the races is already assured, and the most satisfactory racing, in our estimation, is when there are not too many under the charge of the official who holds the flag. Four, five or six of so nearly the same calibre, as to bring everyone into the field of speculation at close odds, will afford tbe most excitement, and excitement is the grand desideratum. When there is little difference between the first choice and the last in a quartet or quintet of entries, and tbere are parties stauucbly backing their fancies, without questions or doubts, and tbe race is on a par with the betting, there is an intense pleasure in witnessing it. There is a good chance for several of tbat kind during the seven days' racing, and to miss one of them may be compared to missing an act in a play. From No. 1 on the programme to No. 30 there are sure to be surprises and were we forced to outline the safest way for speculators to make investments would reiterate the old-time axiom that "the field is always a good horse." It may fail in numerous instances; in the long run those who pursue the plan are not likely to lose a great sum, if even they should fail to break even.

Coureing Coyotes.

The smooth-haired failed in the coyote coursing, at Cbico, and the information comes that the plebian bulldog was called upon to give the finishing *coup*, and in this he required assistance. Had there been a good deerhound in the chase there would have been no necessity for bulldogs or clubs, and such an animal as Capt. Hutchinson's Sheik he found capable, without outside assistance, of vanquishing the toughest coyote tbat ever raided a sheepfold.

Not a Fair Comparison.

In the very interesting work of Colonel Sanders, which was briefly noticed last week, there is a comparison which, at first sight, appears to be sensible and the points deduced worthy of consideration. His reasoning is that as the breeders of thoroughbreds had proved, beyond reasonable doubt, that further infusions of Arab blood was a serious detriment to racebores, that the argument which claimed a like procedure would have the same result in the breeding of fast trotters was sustained by the analogy of the cases. The position taken that the modern thoroughbred is mainly indebted to the Arab horse for his blood is erroneous, and, therefore, arguments based on that hypothesis have not a solid foundation. Barbs, Turkish horses, Spanish and the original English breeds have furnished so large a proportion of the progenitors of racehorses of the present day, that the Arab is narrowed to the smallest compass, and there is scarcely a question that if there had never been one of the "true descendants of Mahomet's mares" brougbt in to England there would still be the same result. The glory of the Arab is due to poetical fiction. He is surrounded by a halo of fanciful conceits, and in place of a somewhat shapely, "trappy" pony is magnified by the hyperbole of the children of the desert and the fervid imagination of romance writers to a bigh place in equine history. Crossing the descendants of Hambletonian, of Mambrino Chief, of Andrew Jackson, or any others of our present trotting families with Indian ponies would be about the same as fresh infusions of Arab blood in our racehorses. But when we unite the blood of the prominent families of trotters with that of a race superior in purity of lineage, in stamina, in beauty, in speed formation, in intelligence, and with equal docility there must be superiority over the side which is deficient in these characteristics. The only question about which there is any doubt is the adaptability to acquire fast-trotting action. As that originally came from the thoroughbred—which is admitted by Colonel Sanders—there are good grounds to expect it from a theoretical standpoint, and if tbe thoroughbred Mambrino had such remarkable prepotency as to found the two greatest families of trotters, there are good reasons for others of kindred blood to be successful in the same line. It will not do to claim that this was a divergence from the type, a sort of erratic departure from established traits, as in that case there would have been a temporary blaze, a flash restricted to one generation, and only a few at that capable of showing speed at the trot, not one of which could reasonably be expected to reproduce the desired qualifications. Mambrino, however, is not restricted to Hambletonians and Mambrino Chiefs to prove that he can claim precedence over any other stallion as the founder of trotting families. The Champions trace to Mambrino directly on the maternal side and King's Champion, and his son, Gooding's Champion, which bave a large number in the 2:30 list, have further infusious of *blood* on the side of their dams. It is also found that the blood of Diomed has mixed kindly with the descendants of Mambrino in producing fast trotters, and the instances in which Duroc and his sons figure in pedigrees are so nnmerous that it would be tiresome to repeat them. The practical illustrations fully sustain the tbeory that good results should come from mingling strains of thoroughbred with the trotting families. The history of trotting, from its commencement to the present day, is so full of evidence bearing on this point that all but the willfully blind must acknowledge that if the blood-horse had been ignored there would be no chance for history, or a necessity for a record of brilliant achievments. The claim that all that it is possible to accomplish has been done in this line is too feeble to require long arguments to disprove, and were it not that men have misled themselves, as well as others, there would be no necessity of occupying space with rebutting testimony.

Stockton Trotting Colt Stakee.

Wednesday next, April 1st, the trotting stakes for two, tbree and four-year-olds, offered by tbe San Joaquin Agricultural Society, to be trotted at the Fair at Stockton this Fall, will close. They are identical in conditions to the stakes of the California State Agricultural Society, which closed a sbort time ago, and should certainly receive the support of the breeders of the State. There bas been a dread of Palo Alto, and people were afraid that so many would be named from that grand nursery of trotters that those which had only a few colts would stand little chance. It will be seen by the entries at Sacramento that this is not tbe intention, and a person who has a fairly good colt will be justified in entering into the engagement. We shall look for a long list of entries in all of them. The advertisement gives the particulars.

The second annual sale of fine carriages manufactured by M. J. McCue, will take place at the factory, 1317 and 1319 Market street, next Friday, April 3d. Catalogues may be had at tbe factory, or of Killip & Co., Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery street.

A Good Precedent.

When there were such strong proofs adduced as was the case regarding the entries made hy W. Murry, it seemed somewhat harsh at them being thrown out. The evidence was that the letter was placed in a postal hox on February 9th, hut through the failure of the collector it did not reach the office in time to be postmarked on the day of closing. The stamp was so plainly February 11th that there could not be a doubt in relation to that point, and the receipt of the lettter was in accordance with that date. The opening clause in the conditions was:

Entries to Stakes and Purses, not marked closed or otherwise specified, will close February 10th, 1885.

To further emphasize the necessity for a punctual observance of the conditions the following paragraph was added:

All nominations in Stakes and entries in Purses (except in the cases above noted) must be made on or before February 10th, 1885, with the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco. To be valid they must be delivered to the Secretary, or plainly postmarked on or before that day, February 10th.

Thus it will he seen that the duty was imperative and there was no other course for the Board to pursue. There might have been a chance to take into consideration proof outside of the stamp under the first clause, and when that was so strong as it was in the Murry case it would have heen equihle to admit them. The latter is positive and if the mandate had not heen ohserved there would have heen a clear transgression of the conditions, not only giving cause for severe criticisms in the present case, but also establishing a precedent which could not be otherwise than injurious in the future. It is not much trouble when entries are sent by mail to deposit them in time so that there will be no danger, and when thus deposited, with a request that the stamp be made plain, the conditions are followed, so that there are neither disappointments to the suhscriber or disagreeable dutiee for the officers. Again the cost is small and little additional labor to register letters, so that there may be additional security in case of delay, hut as "time is the eesence of the agreement" there should be every care to see that the contract is carried out to the letter.

A Capital Showing.

Brown, who has trained a greater number of Leinsters than any other man, aud who places a very high estimate—and deservedly, too—on the colts of this sire, called attention to the fact that of the eight nominations in the Cup three of them are hy Leinster. These are Patey Duffy, Philip S. and Billy the Kid, and it sure "as eggs is eggs," the trio will play a prominent part before the scene closes. Whilc conceding that this is a hrilliant feather in the plume of Leinster we can scarcely award him a place over Hock Hocking when the test are the entries in the Pacific Cup. Four colts are the aggregate of Hock Hockings which haye heen trained, and the oldest are four years old. Two of these are named in the Cup, Beaconsfield and Bachelor, and when proportion is considered it must he acknowledged to he an equally good showing. It will not he safe, however, to award the crown until the race has been run, and then there will he tangible grounds to support whichever is deemed the superior.

Nominators to the Spring meeting of the St. Louis Fair Association are reminded that April 1st and 15th are the declaration dates. Under the rule of that association all declarations are void unless accompanied by the money.

Killip & Co. will sell pools on the races of the Blood Horse Association at their new rooms, 210 Dupont street.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by all or telegraph.

F. A. C., San Francisco.

Kindly pnblish in yonr next iesne the breeding of Nellie R, the record of Red Iron, alao the names of the most prominent of hia get and their record.

Anewer—1. Nellie R. ie hy Gen. McClellan, Jr., her dam also hy a aon of McClellan. 2. Variona recorda have been claimed for Red Iron, the hest heing 2:35, bnt we cannot verify it from the pnbliahed recorde. None of hia get are now on the tnrf.

H. W. P., Healdsbnrg.

Abont a week ago I hred a mare to Anteeo. After the aervice I hitched np the mare and jogged her home, a distance of sixteen miles from Santa Roaa. A few days afterwards, while in conversation with a conple of friends, one contended that it was not the best plan to move a mare abont mnch soon after heing bred. The other one said that it was a good idea, and that a mare would be more likely to get in foal thereby. Give yonr experience.

Anawer.—No ill-effects will follow the sixteen mile jog. As to whether it ia a henefit or not, that ia a question not snsceptible of direct demonstration or any kind of conclnsive proof.

Maqnoketa.

Pocahontaa trotted the greatest racea of her life when in the aame condition as yon describe yonr mare, and if the race was not too late in the Fall no bad effect might follow the training. The pacing mare Ouida paced a race at Stockton in the latter part of September, 1882, and died afterwarda from the effect of it, althongh not dne to foal for four months. It is a matter in which there can he no insnrance one way or the other.

Trotting at Oakland.

There was the shadow of the equinoctiel storm hanging over the Oakland Trotting Park Saturday afternoon—a shade that had obscnred it since the rain ceased. This prevented evaporation, and though the soil harrowed np nicely on Friday, the absence of sunshine was seriously felt. Apart from a strip on the inside, which was deep and heavy, the rest of the track was in fair condition—a few seconds slow, pehaps, though ssfe, and this feature is highly prized by trainers, who are anxions to get their horses in order without risk to the feet and legs.

There were two races advertised, one of which was postponed until Friday. The one to be trotted wns for the same horses and nnder the same conditions as that of the preceding Saturday, as the losers in that were not sntisfied and the owner of the winner was willing to try it again. Altamont was the victor before, and he had the same penalty, four wheels to hanl. B. B. wes the contending horse in the former battle, and he had nlso the incumbrance of a wagon; Moscow, Nighttime and Ed in harness. The pnrse was $200, and the distance the usual heats of a mile, best three in five. In the pool sales, before the start Altamont was the favorite, bringing $20; B. B. $18, the other three bunched $6. A good deal of money was posted at odds which did not vary much from the above qnotations.

There were five ineffectual scores. At the sixth a fair start was effected. Nighttime was on the inside, and he made the best nse of his position, taking the lead, with Ed second, Moscow third, in which order the qnarter-pole was passed in 38 seconds. At the half, in 1:14½, Nighttime and Ed were locked, Altamont six lengths behind. Before reaching the homestretch Nighttime broke, Altamont closing on the leader and passing him before reaching the score, with Nighttime third, Moscow fonrth, and B. B., who had not made a move for the heat, fifth. There was little change in the betting, B. B. rather more fancied than before and the field falling back. There was the nsual amonnt of scoring for the second heat, and when they started all were in a hnddle. Ed was leading, Moscow second. When abont midway of the first tnrn Nighttime broke, swerved to the left, the snlky wheel passing over the front axle of the wagon of Altamont, both drivers heing thrown to the gronnd. It seemed as though horses and men mnst be seriously injnred, bnt contrary to expectation the horses were stopped, the only damage being torn clothes and slight abrasnres. In the meantime Ed was pegging away, with Moscow second, B. B. some lengths in the rear at the half-mile mark, made in 1:15. The contest lay between Ed and Moscow, the former winning in 2:31½. B. B. was reported distanced by the official who held the red flag, bnt as the rules provide for a waiver of distance in cases of nnavoidable accidents, ell were permitted to start again.

The scoring was terribly prolonged before the start for the the third heat, eleven times a recall and then a rather scattering send-off at the twelfth attempt. Moscow led at the qnarter in 38 seconds. Going down the backstreteh Altamont gained on the leader, bnt left his feet and ran a short way. At the half-mile, in 1:15, he was in advance, and thongh B. B. ceme with a greet rush down the homestretch Altamont crossed the score a length in the lead in 2:30. Owing to the rnn the jndges awarded the heat to B. B., placing Moscow second, Altamont third, Nighttime fourth and Ed last. The resnlt of this heat was to instate B. B. favorite at the rate of $40 on his chance, $32 on Altamont, field $6. The fonrth heat was another surprise, B. B. and Nigbttime leading to the half in 1:16, and the heat apparently lay between these two. Moscow proved to be in the fight, however, and fairly onttrotting and ontlasting the others, won in 2:31½, Nighttime second, B. B. third, Ed fonrth, Altamont fifth.

Again there was a change in the betting. The field brought $20; B. B., $18; Altamont, $16, and when the fifth heat was finished it looked like a good thing for those who had backed the whilom "short end." Moscow went off with the leed, the others in a bnnch behind, and the advantage gained was never snrrendered. Moscow winning in 2:34½; Altamont, second; Ed, third; B. B., fonrth and Nighttime, fifth. On acconnt of not having won a heat in five, Nighttime wes not allowed to contend fnrther, and the sixth heat was e desperate fight between B. B. and Altamont. They were so close together at the finish that it was impossible to say which wes entitled to it, unless the observer was in a direct line with the wire. The jndges decided it in favor of B. B., Moscow filling third place; Ed, fonrth. Time, 2:33. It was dnsk when the horses were called for the seventh heat, and it reqnired sharp eyes to distingnish them clearly at distant points of the track. There was another close finish between B. B. and Altamont, this time Altamont being adjndged the winner in 2:37¼., Moscow third, and Ed last. Thns seven heats had not determined the winner and the conclnsion was postponed nntil Monday at 2 P. M.

There was fully as large an attendance at the Park Monday afternoon as there was on Satnrday. In the pool sales B. B. wes the favorite, bringing $20 to from $14 to $18 on Altamont, Moscow finding slim enpport from a few who like to take an off chence at $2, $3 to $4 in pools averaging $35. The track was greatly improved, and the arduous work in one of the "hottest" and most stubbornly contested races ever witnessed had not been followed by any ill effects. In fact there was n decided improvement on the part of all of them, Altamont especially ehowing an increase of speed. The pace was good from the start, Altamont leading at all points, and when B. B. broke on the further tnrn it waa evident that the Oregon horse was destined to be hailed winner. The quarter wae made in :37½, half in 1:13½, the mile in 2:26¾, Altamont several lengths in the lead, This is his fastest record and from being trotted to wagon is a very meritoriona performance.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, March 21st*; purse, $250; for named horses

Altamont, b s, by Almont—Jay Beach (wagon)...	1	4	3	5	2	2	1	1
B. B., blk g, by Milliman's Bellfounder—James McCord (wagon)	5	5	1	3	4	1	2	2
Moscow, ch g. by Moscow—Geo. Baylis.....	4	2	2	1	1	3	3	3
Ed, h g, by Erwin Davis—A. T. Jackson,.....	2	1	5	4	3	4	4	dr
Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner.....	3	3	4	2	5	ro		

Time, 2:39, 2:31½, 0:0, 2:31½, 2:34½, 2:33, 2:37½, 2:26].

*Eighth heat trotted March 23d.

Champion Stallion Stakes.

The Champion Stallion Stakes, Monmouth Park, Long Branch, N. J., close on Wednesday next, April 1st. There is no necessity of adding to what has been published heretofore, further than to ngain urge the owners of California stalliona to name them in this stake. It will not only be a gratification to Californians to know that they are held worthy of an exalted place, hut will add to the value of the stock.

Mambrino on Early Training.

[Chicago Horseman.]

In yonr issne of recent date we have the views of the prominent driver, John Splan, on the qnestion of training nnd development of speed in young horses. His views were no surprise to us as we had frequently heard John discourse npon the banefnl results that mnst ensne from training and developing "haby trotters."

In one or more instances we know John has proven himself a false prophet. In 1883 John frequently remarked to the writer, "This will be the last season yon will ever hear of Jay-Eye-See; he will never approach his record again," hut he did nevertheless not only approach his record but lowered it three-quarters of a second in 1884, to he materially reduced in 1885.

John qnotes the horses he has driven that were great turf winners, and none of them he claims were yonng trotters. Possibly he may be mistaken or ignoraut of their early history. Charley Ford trotted in races when three years old, and we saw him trot in a race as a four-year-old in 2:32½. Was not Fanny Witherspoon a contestant in races as a youngster?

John can gives many words of wisdom in the development and management of aged performere, and we have dne respect for his teachings, bnt his views of handling the "baby trotters" are simply those of a prejudiced mind, without the benefit of practical experience.

In the development of youngsters there are many things to be cousidered. No person of good jndgment wonld attempt to develop speed in a colt nnless he exhibited an aptitnde for the trotting or pacing habit of action, nnd with a natnral desire to increase his speed. Even then if the colt is light of limh and delicately constitnted, he shonld not be indnlged to any great extent, bnt we should wait his natural and fnll development. Early development depends mnch npon the hereditary influence of different families. We know of a sire that begets remarkably precocious colts. Unfortunately they develop mentally (their inclination to trot) much faster than they do physically, the resnlt has been that many of his colts in the hands of inexperienced drivers have been ruined. Whereas, if let alone and allowed to mature they would have proven fest and superior animals. We find, however, many families not only precocious, but with the constitntion, development of muscle, tendon and bone that admits of their snccessful dcvelopment even while yet nt their mother's breast. For this reason the sire that begets precocious yonngsters of stamina and qnality is jnstifiably popnlar. We do not wish to be understood as advocating the indiscriminate development of colts. We mnst say, however, that the greetest pleasnre in breeding, to ns, is in the handling and developing of the yonngsters. It requires patience, watchfnl care and no little anxiety in their development, h t we are amply rewarded for exercising these virtues, if the snbject makes reasonable improvement. Bnt it is disconraging and annoying in the extreme to devote time, money and attention to a colt that promises mnch bnt accomplishes little. We fear the majority are of this kind, judging from the number handled and the few that make themselves conspicions as performers. The organization of breeders' associations by different States means the early training enn development of colts and fillies. No doubt many a good one will be ruined for the tnrf in development, but if well bred the fillies if injnred will become good and va'nable hrood mares. A colt, however, going wrong in his work, preventing the full development of his speed nnless royally bred becomes almost a total loss, for this reason we shall expect to find the preponderance of entries to stakes to be fillies.

The methods of development vary widely with different breeders. So far as onr experience goes we know of no rule of training that will apply to all colts. Some make rapid improvement by judicious leading, others that by different methods prove to be the festest colts wonld be rnined by leading, particnlarly highly organized, donble-gaited ones. A level-headed, pnre-gaited, "old-fashioned" colt, that is a trotter without the weight of even e shoe to balance his action, likes leading, and we teke pleasure in varying his work with leading beside a trotting or pacing horse; leading beside a runner gives the colt the appearance of trotting fast, and is all very well when a sale is to he effected, bnt having personally lead many colts, we decidedly prefer to lead them beside the trotter. But how to lead and how to drive, when to lead, and how much to drive must be left to the good sense and judgment of the experienced breeder and trainer. For bruising races and long continued campaigning, Splan is qnite right in prefering aged and matured animels, bnt even then we find the proportion that break down and hnve to be retired from the turf is nearly es great as among the yonngsters, if handled with judgment. The average of turf life, whether the animal be old or young, is about the same. Accident and neglect retires a majority of them after a few years' service.

Early development does not mean, necessarily, early destruction. Where good judgment is shown in the selection from among the yonngsters the colt to be handled we favor development. Careless selection is sure to entail pecuniary loss, disappointment and failnre. Seeking to force trot from a colt that hae no love for it, may properly he termed the forcing system, which is based too often npon his gilt edge breeding aloue for resnlts.

A speed inheritance has rnined, as it has encouraged the injudicious forcing system, many a good yonngster, thereby souring his temper, destroying his gait and rendering worthless what might have matnred a very valuable horse. If a colt, in whose blood lines we find the trotting blood intensified, fails to show favorably as a yearling, wait nntil he is two, wait nntil three, wait nntil four and even five years old, when some day, when you least expect it, you will find yourself agreeably surprised to find him ronning away nt a clean, rapid gait. We know whereof we write, so we say, "exercise your soul with patience" and wait until you find your colt with e natural desire to increase his speed, then exercise yonr akill and judgment in development.

My manner of leading n colt beside a horse is to attach to the bits of his bridle an ordinary tie strap, the left one passes nnder the neck of the horse you ride, under the stirrup etraps on the near side across the saddle and loop into the right stirrnp strap, the right or off tie etrap you take in your right hnnd; yon have complete control of your colt now as he cannot rnn ahead of or nround yonr horse; of course no one would attempt to lead a colt beside a horse nntil broken to lead by the bit. In this manner he mnst be a dull horseman that cannot pick out his trotters, of course if mixed in their gait you mnst educate snch enbjects in the harness to properly balance their action; of conree we do not look for old gentlemen, who carry "weight for age" like friend DeGraff or George Claaon, to indnlge in the pleasures of leading, but for young men like the writer it will he keenly enjoyed.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Cbanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18½; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09½ and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½ and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H. Nason,** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 22d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Audrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)
Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)
Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away
For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¼, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

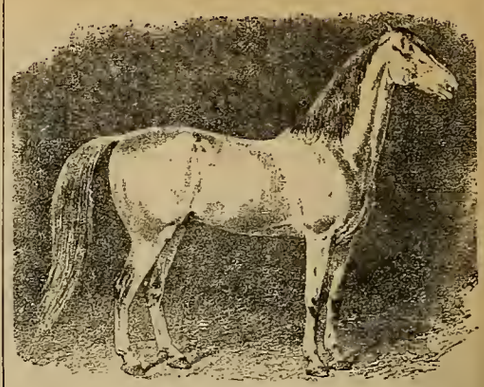
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. One care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21¾. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Couvoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25¾; Rachel, 2:26¾; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17¾; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28¾; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address O. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:24¾) by Flaxtail, son of Fruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (5811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckaboe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief, second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:24¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20¾, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18¾; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07½, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¼—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18¾), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19½, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¼, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile-and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

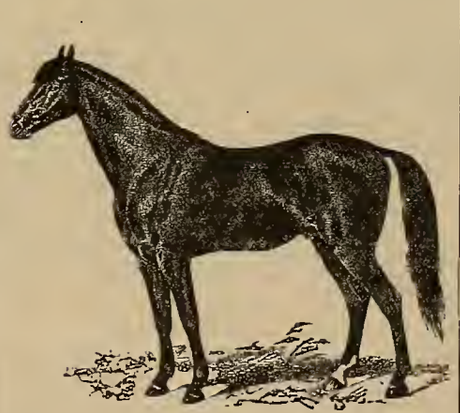
Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "donhle Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON, (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

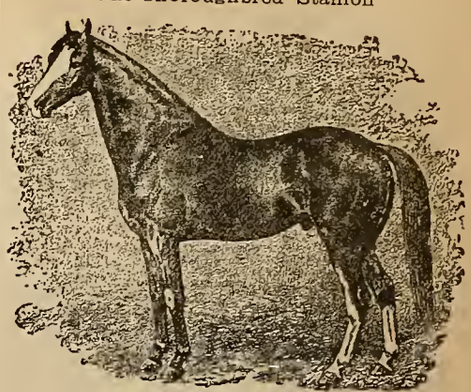
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS. Sacramento, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17¾; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16¼.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by Imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk. **WILLIAM BILLUPS.**

The Trotting Stallion.

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Petaluma Stock Breedere' Aesociation.

This ie the name of an associetion of stock breeders whose organization is now being perfectsd. The objects, as we learn from a glence at their constitntion, are to encourage the breeding and sals of pure bred and high grade animals of every description. To furnish reliable pedigrees and information concerning all animals owned by its members that are for sale, and to advertise and bring the fact before the people that this is the place for buyers to look for fine stock; and to guarantee that everything offered for sale by the Association is just what it is represented to be. Already many of the prominent farmers have joined, and others will be invited to examine its workings and principles and to become members of the seme when they become satisfied that it is for their mutual benefit. By extensively advertising the stock of this vicinity the members will help themselves end at the same time greatly assist all others who are engaged in the stock business. This Association will reach out after foreign trade, end the markets of distant portions of the Pacific Coast. It ought to engender no jealousies or ill-feelinga with those who are not members, for its sales will relieve the home market and increase the demend—thereby benefiting all parties. We must now look beyond the borders of our own State for a market for much of our fine stock. Among the preseut membership are extensive breeders of Norman, Clyde, roadster and trotting horses; Holstein, Devon, Jersey, Shorthorn and other cattle; French and Spenish Merino, Cotswold and other approved breeds of sheep, Poland-China, Berkshire, Duroc, Essex and Suffolk hogs, and poultry of various varieties. They will employ a secretary to conduct their correspondence and make known a list of everything they have for sale.—*Argus.*

The Ukiah Park Association has decided to hold its Spring racing meeting May 28th, 29th and 30th. This Association owns its track and grounde, is free from debt, and has made extensive improvments in the park this Spring.

POULTRY.

The Rooeters.

Do not overdo the rooster business. Too many roosters in one flock are as bad as not enough; in fact, too much rooeter is worse than not enough; for in the latter case more of the eggs will be fertile, but in the former, the hens are so worried by the everlasting attention of the males of the flock that they soon became disgusted and dodge them altogether. For the non-sitting breeds and the Dominiques, Wyandots and Plymouth Rocks, allow one each to every fifteen or twenty hens when on free range; when confined to yards allow one each to every dozen hens. For the Asiatic breeds, allow one each to every twelve or fifteen heus, when on free range; one to every ten or twelve hens when confined in small yards. When one has only a pair or two of thoroughbred fowls put a few common hens, that lay eggs of a different color, in the yard with them. Whsuever practicable it is better to keep the male birds away from the hens, out of sight and hearing, until about two weeks before the eggs are wanted for aitting. —*Fanny Field in the Prarie Farmer.*

The laying, or egg-producing feetures, are important in connection with the selection of the most profitable kinds of poultry. The Leghorns, all colors, are by far the best layers, and head the list, having to the credit of each hen 200 eggs per year. The Dominique is also credited with 200, and next on the list we find the Hamburge, who, with ordinary care, will yield 180. The favorite Plymouth Rocks hold the next place, furnishing 175. The Black Cochins, Houdans, Black Spanish and Polish birds, are neck and neck in the race, each credited with 170. The common barn yard fowls, so many of whom are thrown on their own reeources at a tender age, and left there, can be relied on for 160, while the fine, fat Brahmas are last on the list, with 150. The light Brahmes and white Cochins are the largest and heaviest birds, and furnish the largest eggs.

We cere more for the color of the yelk of an egg than we do for the color of the shell; but as many people consider an egg with a dark brown shell richer then one with a white shell, we cen see no reason why we should not humor their fancy, and furnish them with that color. Numerons breeders of Plymouth Rock are going so far as to exclude from their pens a hen that laye a white egg, and by following this practice a few generation strains have been produced that breed quite "true to color of shell." But this result is almost always obtained at the expense of some more important point.

Fanny Field, in the *Prairie Farmer*, tells how to make an egg tester; "Get or make a wooden box large enough to hold a small kerosene lamp. Cut a hole in the bottom as large as the top of the lamp chimney, and in one side make a hole about the shape and size of an egg. Set the lamp on a table, place the box, bottom side up, over the lamp, partially darken the room, taks the egge one at a time, between the thumb and fore-finger, and hold them between the eye and egg-shaped opening in the side of the box. The harren eggs will look light and nearly clear; the fertile ones will at the fourth or fifth day show a dark spot, from which the tiny red veins radiate in different directions."

The Houdan ie the Dorking of the Freuch, witb a Polish creet and heard indicating a mixed origin. With the latter exception it is almost identical in its characteristics with the Dorking. Both have fine, unfeathered shanks and the distinguishing five-toed feet. There are no more profitable fowls under farming conditione. They are not regarded as equal to some others as Winter layers.

Oats for feed ahould always be ground, if possible, and mixed with the aoft food. Sometimes the hens will reject the whole graine, and when this ie the case, they may be aoaked over uight in hot water, when they will be eaten readily, ae well as being more digestible.

Experimenting with mongrel fowls in these days is very poor business at the best, when there is such an abundance of prime stock to commence with. It is just as cheap to breed and feed the better kinds of poultry at the outset, as it is to keep poor traeh.

Over-feeding means poor laying of small eggs and sterility of the fowls. The Asiatics are lazy and lay on fat easily; to keep them in good health, and enjoy the return of the highest claee eggs and very good flesh, don't feed the fowls too much.

Something to Think About.

As an instance of the inferior product of American poultry as compared with that of France, a country where poultry-rearing is carried on very skillfully, Henry Stewart gives the following figures:—The number of fowls kept in France is 43,858,780; the aversge product of chickens reared is three to each hen, and the average product of eggs per hen is 100 per year. The total money product is $101,000,000. According to the last cenens the number of fowls in the United Stetes is 102,272,135; the product of chickens is not given, but if is is in proportion to the yield of eggs it would be about three to every two hens, the average yield of eggs being fifty-four to each hen. The different reports are probably near the truth, judging from the prevalent opinion here that "hens are poor stock," while the French woman, with her industrious and hen-compelling ways, makes friends of her *poulets* and cherishee them as she does her love-letters, which she also calls by the same word, while the estimation in which she hold her pullets may be realized by the name ehe give them, which is *poulette*, and means not only a pullet but a darling. Thus giving her heart to her work, ehe succeeds in it and makes it profitable. This is a lesson for our poultry-keepers.—*New York Herald.*

THE KENNEL.

Coursing in California.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: In approaching the above subject and in opening up a discussion which will probably lead to no little criticism, I must certainly feel considerable diffidence, first of all, from the fact that there is a posibility of my being accused of the presumption which prompted the little boy who attempted to enlighten hie reverend grenddam on the art of egg-eucking, and also because in taking the matter in hand at all I shall be compelled, in order to carry it through and substantiate my assertions and theories, to perhaps ruffle the feathers of many whose opinions in regard to coursing, as at present carried on here, are derived from old echool and eerly associations of the eport, or confined to local experiences only, and, therefore, hard to move or convince. So let my deep interest in all that pertains to conrsing, the finest and fairest sport under the sun, be my excuse for so doing and thus intruding my ideas in public print. In this letter I propose to summarize matters as much as possible, and first of all point ont the position of coursing in this State (dealing more particularly with San Francisco interests as represeuted by the two leading clubs, the California Conrsing Clnb and the Pacific Coursing Club) and by opening up the matter expose the abuses which cripple its popularity and almost threaten its destruction in one direction at least. At the same time I will endeavor to point ont remedies and show how the modern ideas now adopted in other countries, and which find favor with all veteran coursing men of the day, may be applied here in euch a way as will serve the best interests of our grand old sport. No one will deny that coursing is not carried on with us as it should be, neither is the code of rules for the guidance of conrsers acted up to, nor are the usages of coursing in the clnb-room or on the field observed in their strictest sense in order to promote trne sport. There is a general slackness, a "nobody'e-business-in-particular" air abont coursing, a want of thoroughness in our club management, of discipline on the field, a disregard of established customs in the conduct of our meetings, which well-tried experience teaches cannot be improved on, and that this is the result, not of a want of knowledge of the sport, for have we not among us men as well versed in coursing lore as may be found in any community, but it is due rather to a decline of interest, resulting from various causes, the first and primary being club dissentions and rivalry, not the rivalry that promotes competition, which is always to be commended, but the conseqnence of personal dissentions and jealousies which are unworthy of the coursing field where dog meets dog on equal terms in friendly contest, as should their owners. A split such as we are now suffering from, where a free interchange of entries is almost unknown, and feelings the reverse of sportsmanlike exist, is bound to be detrimental to both clnbs, and to what is of far more consequence, to conrsing generally. From an outside view, and with little fancy knowledge of the circumstances which have led to this state of affairs, I refrain from any discussion on the snbject, but simply state the facts as they bear upon the sport. Another great drawback is the distance we have to travel in ordsr to bring off our meetings. This as much as anything else tends to cause a diminution in the number of coursing men, and as a conseqnence entries for the various stakes, and intersst on the part of the public. The fact that meetings at all are held, goes a long way to prove how enthusiastic some, at least, of our coursing men must be, to undertake the four-day pilgrimages to Merced, entailing an outlay of money and time, the most valuable to most, in order to run off a small 32 dog stake, and perhaps a 16 dog consolation. What bueinees man, unless most favorably situated in this dollar-doubling country of ours, can afford to patronize coursing under such circumstances? Whereas, were the meetings attainable within the light, how many more good men and true might we not reasonably expect to come forward and join the ranks?

The conrsing at Merced leaves nothing to be desired; the ground can hardly be excelled for the purpoee; game is plentiful and hotel accomodation excellent; he sides which we have some of our best and keenest sportsmen reeident in that city. But we cannot overlook the true interests of the sport for all that, and I therefore maintain that in order to eettle club differences in the most effectnal manner, break down the barriers which now exist, improve our style of conrsing, make our meetinga popular by holding them within easy reach of the city, and thus add to their importance and number, we must wake up and instead of being behind the times as we are at present, establish, or at least give our support to the establishment of an encloeed coursing ground, such as our Australian consiue enjoy at Sunbury, near Melbourne, and five or six other such placee in the neighborhood of that city and Sydney, or such as Haydock Park, Kempton, Plumpton and several like ventures in England, which have proved a success, both financially and in the intereet of eport, the early prejudices against the so-called "Parlonr Coursing" having been long since overcome, the support of the oldest and best kennels in the country secured. The recognized advantages of enclosed coursing are manifold, and may be summed up shortly as follows: A more general intereet excited in the sport by the attendance of the public, ensuring valuable accession from time to time of nominations and owners. Added money prizes, the advantages of which are obvious. A higher, truer and more correct estimate of the merits of a course on the part of owners and the public, thereby eliminating the grumbling element, whose only fault is ignorance and want of knowledge of the laws of judging, and a too great intimacy with that *"bete noir"* of coursing judges, the "go bye." Trials of moderate length, sufficiently long to thoroughly teet the capabilities of the dogs—no more pumpers—equal slipe of reasonable distance—no errors, unequal and unsighted ones—in fact a fair field and no favor on the part of judgs, slippere and officials, the presence of the public, who soon learn to estimate coursing correctly ensuring it. From the larger money prizes and more numerous meetings an enhancement in the value of greyhounds, and then produce an incentive which will also act beneficially in the importation of fresh blood, (a want sadly required), and the breeding of a better class of greyhonnds. These and many other equally forcible arguments might be urged, but being aware that I am already trespaseing sorely upon your valnable space, Mr. Editor, I must content myself with offering a suggestion before I close, leaving the discussion and future consideration of the question to abler, more qualified, but none the less interested, hands. The suggestion I would offer is that a combined meeting be called in your office, or such other convenient place, of conrsing men and those interested in the sport on an early day, to consider the question in all its bearings, appoint a committee of "ways and means," and thus initiate a scheme to provide a Plnmpton in Californie. Master Burleigh.

San Francisco, March 25th, 1885.

The Gordon setter dog Rex, owned by Mr. Thomas Liahman, of Honolulu, died on the 1st, of lung disease. Rex was a prize winner at the Honolulu show last year.

YACHTING.

Gen. Butler on the Wave.

Among the many suggestions for the keeping of the America's Cup at home nobody seems to have given a thought to the yacht that won the trophy. She is very old, it is true, but General Butler thinks ehe is still very competent. In a letter addressed to the Commodore of the New York Yecht Clnb he thus expressee the catching sentiment that the yacht which won the cnp should have an opportunity of defending it:

"I learn through the newspapers that an attempt is to be made during the comug season to bring here from England some vessel that will outsail any yacht in the New York Yacht Clnb, and so, under a challenge, take, if possible, home the Queen's Cup, which was the product of the skill of the officere end crew, united with the sailing qualities of the yacht America at the World's Exposition in 1862.

"I have not the honor to be a member of the New York Yacht Club, but I am an owner of the yacht America, which won the Qneen's Cnp. I am informed and believe that her lines below the water line are unchanged, although she it now some thirty-five years old; and I do not believe that in a race with plenty of breeze, in the open sea, dead to windward and retnrn, or vice versa, the America can be beaten by any boat sailed under the rulee of the New York Yacht Clnb. At least I am willing to try that questiou, and I now write to you for the purpose of asking the favor that you will have some stipnlation with the Englishmen who shall challenge for the America's Cnp that before it leaves the country the boat that won it shall heve an opportunity to try to keep it. At fifteen days' notice the America will be ready to sail from Newport for New York Herbor.

"If those haviug this matter in charge prefer it, I will put the America at the disposel of the New York Yacht Club to sail euch a race, reqniriug ouly that she may sail undsr the charge, with full authority, of my sailing master, Captain James H. Reid, in whose competency, he having sailed her most of the time for the past twelve yeers, I have the utmost faith."

It is more than probable that the famous yacht which raised such a commotion thirty-four years ago, and has been the first cause of keeping up the excitement ever since, is now behind the times in the main points requisite for a successful contest. There have been many improvements in naval architecture since the day that she so gallantly won the trophy, and if even her shape is in accordance with modern ideas there is likely to be weakness somewhere after so many years of service, and still worse, so many periods of inactivity. Locomotives that were clippers when first put in use, after being sent to the shop for even slight repairs, lost their great turn of speed, the cause of which was inexplicable. Still it will enhance the great interest already taken in the coming international match, and the name of the America give an additional zest to the meeting.

Second Annual Sale

—OF—

FINE CARRIAGES

TOP and OPEN BUGGIES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

(By Catalogue.)

MANUFACTURED BY

M. J. McCUE,

To Take Place at the Factory,

1317 and 1319 Market St., San Francisco.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1885,

AT 10 A. M. SHARP.

☞Catalogues to be had at the Factory, or from

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

116 MONTGOMERY STREET, San Francisco.

PACIFIC COAST BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

SPRING RACE MEETING.

1885.

Bay District Course.

Programme.

FIRST DAY, Saturday, March 28th.

1. CALIFORNIA STAKES, for two-year-olds. Half a mile. Closed with 15 nominations.

2. HEARST STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

3. WINTERS STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half Closed with 22 nominations.

4. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $25 to second; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation. One mile.

5. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced March 21st; entries close March 27th, at 1 P. M.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, March 31st.

6. WINTERS JOCKEY STAKES, for maiden two-year-old fillies; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 1st, 1885; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a public mount for money; to carry 100 pounds. Theo. Winters adds the following premiums: to the winning Jockey $50; to the second $20; to the third, $10.

7. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds, colts and fillies, that have not won a race. One mile and an eighth.

8. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on the first day of meeting.

9. PURSE—Same as No. 8.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, April 2d.

10. COLEMAN STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California Stake on first day to carry five pounds; second in Calitornia Stake to carry three pounds extra.

11. PACIFIC CUP HANDICAP; $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles and a quarter. Nominations close March 1st, 1885; weights announced March 16th; declarations due March 28th.

12. HANDICAP STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $10 declaration; $250 added; $50 to second. One mile and three-eighths. Weights announced March 16th; declaration due March 28th.

13. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Tuesday, March 3d, the first extra day of the meeting.

THIRD DAY, Saturday, April 4th.

14. GANO STAKES, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile. Closed with twenty-one nominations.

15. PURSE, $300, for all ages; $50 to second. Three-quarter mile heats.

19. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced on April 2d, the second day of the meeting.

17. PURSE, same as No. 16.

18. SPIRIT OF THE TIMES STAKES, for three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters. Closed with twenty nominations.

EXTRA DAY, Tuesday, April 7th.

19. PURSE, $250, for two-year-olds; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile. Winner of California and Coleman Stakes barred; second in California and Coleman Stakes to carry five pounds extra.

20. HANDICAP STAKES, for all ages; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 declaration; $250 added, of which $50 to second. One mile and an eighth. Weights announced March 28th; declaration one April 6th, at 1 P. M.

21. PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced Saturday, April 4th.

22. PURSE, same as No. 21.

EXTRA DAY, Thursday, April 9th.

23. PARK STAKES, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th, 1885; $200 added, of which $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

24. SELLING PURSE, $300, of which $50 to second. Conditions same as No. 4. Mile heats.

25 PURSE, amount and conditions to be announced April 7th.

26. PURSE, same as No. 25.

EXTRA DAY, Saturday, April 11th.

27. PURSE, $250, of which $50 to second; for two-year-olds; winner o any two-year-old event at this meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra; weight not cumulative. One mile.

28. OCEAN BEACH PAVILION STAKES, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 if declared on or before March 16th; $300 added, of whtch $50 to second. One mile and a quarter.

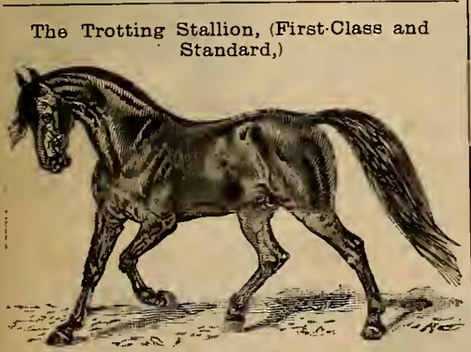
29. PURSE, $500, for all ages; second to receive $100; third $50. Two miles and repeat.

30. CONSOLATION PURSE, $200; $50 to second; for non-winners at this meeting. Five pounds allowed for each time beaten. One mile. Entries to close five minutes after the finish of the last race.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tio by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United states. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¾; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

Cook Stock Farm STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTed Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front rank as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:25, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¾; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:24; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky. Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosaltnd, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Mackie John.

Fifth dam, by Trumator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is hred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15½ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:3o or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN.

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¾; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

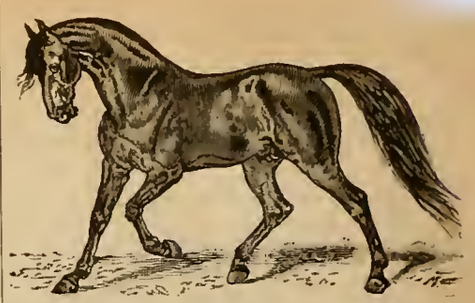
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley, Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE

WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

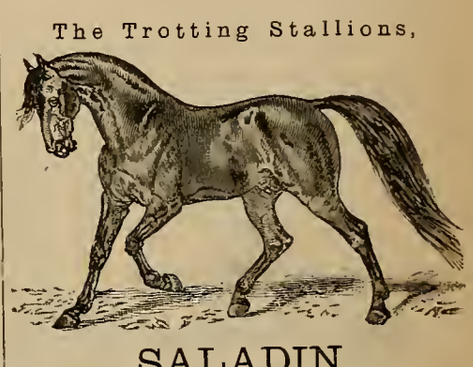
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25½. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest donbie horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¾. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:25, and Crown Point, 2:21½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:24¾; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Belmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Bertin (record 2:32½) by Reavie' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters.

TERMS.

For the season, $50; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

Capital Turf Club,

Sacramento, Cal.

Spring Meeting, 1885.

May 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY. Running. No. 1. Five-eighths dash for two-year-olds; winner of the California or Coleman Stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting penalized five pounds; if winner of both, ten pounds; purse, $250.

No. 2. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $300.

No. 3. Mile and a quarter dash, for all ages; purse $250.

SECOND DAY. Trotting. No. 4. 2:30 class; purse, $250.

No. 5. Trotting. 2:30 class; purse, $400.

THIRD DAY. No. 6. Pacing. 2:32 class; purse $250.

No. 7. Trotting. 2:35 class; purse, $300.

FOURTH DAY. No. 8. Running. Selling race for all ages; mile and an eighth dash; fixed valuation, 1,000; two pounds off for each $100 less, and two added for each $100 above; purse, $250.

No. 9. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of California or Coleman stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting, or of race No. 1, penalized five pounds; if winner of two events, ten pounds; if of three, fifteen pounds; purse, $250.

No. 10. Sacramento Derby, for three-year-olds; dash of one and and one-half miles; purse, $300.

No. 11. Mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $400.

FIFTH DAY. No. 12. Trotting. 2:27 class; purse $500.

No. 13. Pacing. 2:20 class; purse ,$100.

CONDITIONS

Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running races to close with the Secretary, on or before March 25th; entries to trotting or pacing races to close on or before May 2d. Where there are ten or more entries, $200 will be added. The Club reserves the right to trot or pace heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, and in running races reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather, or other sufficient cause. All entries must be addressed to

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A YOUNG STALLION FOUR YEARS OLD BY Nutwood, dam by John Nelson Without training the colt will go a mile in three minutes.

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A Canadian draft stallion, the best draft and all-purpose horse in the State. Weighs 1,600 pounds, is active and extra good in limbs and feet as well as in every other proportion; will be sold reasonable

Geo. W. Hancock, Sacramento,
or Killip & Co., San Francisco.

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.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

By Jos. Cairn Simpson, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights." a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the Breeder and Sportsman. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the Breeder and Sportsman, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¼. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Celeman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the Breeder and Sportsman will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the Breeder and Sportsman. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope. Jos. Cairn Simpson.

—o—

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Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch,** lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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—ON—

Thursday and Friday, April 16th and 17th, at Rancho del Paso, near Sacramento, Cal.

Catalogues will be ready March 1st. Apply at the ranch or to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery Street,
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THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.
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Breeder of thoroughbred Jersey Cattle. Registered Jerseys of both sexes for sale. Postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.

BIRCH'S KEY WILL WIND ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT
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FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mamhrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection

Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for Jaggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

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PAYOT, UPHAM & Co.,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in **Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods.** And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

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ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS,

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS

For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL PAINTING

—ENTITLED—

"Boys In Trouble."

Painted after Wyttenbach's Celebrated Picture.

—BY—

MISS LULU E. SOUDERS.

This fine painting is 36x48, elegantly mounted and perfect gem of art for the parlor, saloon or drawing room. It was on exhibition at the late Mechanics' Institute Fair in this City and attracted much attention. It can be seen at the office of the

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
508 Montgomery Street,

Where it is For Sale at reasonable price.

CALL AND SEE IT.

THE WINNERS,

With Records of 2:30 and Better.

Compiled and published by L. C. Underhill, a complete history of every horse on the turf, giving color, size, age, breeding, record, and races of all prominent horses. It gives in the order of occurrence every race of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Johnston, St. Julien, and all the great winners, Rules of the N. T. A., Betting Rules, and is the most complete book for horsemen ever published. 300 pages, only 25 cents. Sent, on receipt of price, by addressing NEW YORK SPORTSMAN, Box 2,950, New York City.

FOR SALE,



The High Bred Trotting Stallion,

ARTHURTON.

Bay horse with black points, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Abdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder; fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28½. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion his opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of the produce are Arab, :20¾ and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, either of which could have beaten 2:20; although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to beat 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arab and Joe Arthurton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the broodmares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

WM. CORBITT, San Mateo, Cal.,
or 218 California St., San Francisco.

Notice.

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NUGENT W. BROWN, | O. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

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STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
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Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

Elmendorf YEARLINGS.

ANNUAL SALE

OF THE

Elmendorf Yearlings.

The get of GLENELG, VIRGIL, LEVER, and MONARCHIST, will be held

WEDNESDAY, - - - May 13. 1885

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

For catalogues of sales apply at this office, or to D. SWIGERT, Muir s P. O., Kentucky.

Dixiana Yearlings

—ABOUT—

30, COLTS & FILLIES,

The get of imp. KING BAN,

WILL BE PUBLICLY SOLD

in Lexington, Ky., on **Saturday, May 9, 1885,** at 11 o'clock A. M. Please send for Catalogue to **B. G. THOMAS,** Lexington, Ky.

MONMOUTH Park,

Long Branch, N. J.

The following Stake is now open, to close April 1st.

—THE—

CHAMPION STALLION STAKES,

For 1886, for colts and fillies two-year-olds (now yearlings) to be entered at the Conrse by o'clock P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of $250 each, with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of $500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of his stallion, if the subscriptions be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not infilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrue; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

FORM OF CONTRACT.

In consideration of the money to he added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1886, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of ..... [my] ..... Stallion..... by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to he invalidated by..... [my] ..... decease, ... [I] ..... agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, Five Hundred Dollars on the 1st day of July, 1886, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above Stakes will close and name on April 1, 1885. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary. **G. L. LORILLARD,** President.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast

E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Secy

Send for circular.

Stockton COLT PURSES.

Special Trotting Purses Offered by the

San Joaquin Valley

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

For the Fair of 1885. Open to the World.

$3,000.00.

For two-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For three-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.
For four-year-olds, or under, Purse, $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

If more than 10 paid up entries, $200 added to each purse. Four moneys in each race, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Five or more paid up entries to fill, three or more colts to start. Only two entries allowed from any one breeding farm. Entrance 5 per cent., positively payable with nominations, which close April 1st, 1885, with the Secretary. Five per cent additional of purse payable to secretary August 1st, 1885, or colt is declared out and first 5 per cent. forfeited.

This Association's rules of 1884 to govern, except as specified above.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President, J. M. LaRue, Sec't'y. P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton, Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles Marvin,

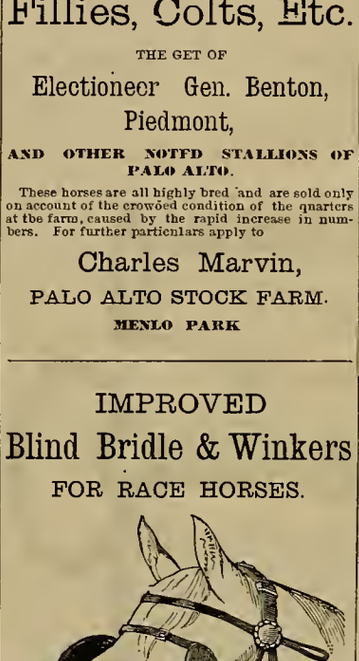
PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

MENLO PARK

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884.

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 P M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Front in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge),

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst, Pass, and Tkt, Ag

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



MARCH 25th, 1885

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:10 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*8:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—†2:30—3:00—†3:30—4:00—†4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:22—*6:53—*7:22—*7:53—*8:22—*8:53—*9:22—*10:21—*4:22—*4:53—*5:22—*5:53—*6:22—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—7:15—7:45—8:45—9:15—9:45—10:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—5:15—5:45—*6:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

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—OF—

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 14. NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Jottings from Salt Lake.

Last Fall F. F. Mulloy and S. S. Walker ploughed and scraped new ground for a first-class half-mile track, which is all ready for work this season. As soon as it is levelled off, the gentlemen intend to build stables and stands and a first-class club-house, making them all substantial, with a view to having the best appointed and fastest half-mile track on the Coast. When this is accomplished, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, and Montana will have a central battle ground for future equine contests, and our Utah horsemen will hail with delight the coming track milleunium.

Utah has a great many promising young trotters that will make their maiden efforts this season. Mr. Sam Ewing, the genial houiface of the Clift House, probably has the most promising young mare, Kate E., in Utah. She is six years old, by Berlin, son of Nevis' Blackhird, dam Lady Washington, dam of Ewing, 2:21½, by American Boy, Jr. Kate E. is 15¾ hands, a beautiful black, very stylish, and shows her breeding from nose to crupper. She has never started in a race, but has trotted full miles in 2:37½, 2:37, and 2:35 in trials. Jack Gamble is also owned by Mr. Ewing. He is a brown gelding, seven years old, by Berlin, dam a Rattler mare. Jack is very promising, and has trotted a full mile in 2:33. Denny Ryan, a five-year-old stallion, full brother to Kate E., is a thing of beauty and a joy to the Ewing stable. He is mehogany dappled brown, with a coat as fine as silk, and promises great speed. One of Jack Gamble's stable companions is the bay gelding Skaggs, five years old, full brother to Jack. He has never hed any track work, but has shown a mile in 2:38.

Johnny Fallon is the owner of Jumbo, a big bay gelding, six years old, sired by Berlin, dam by John Nelson, by Old Trustee. John has shown a good deal of speed with Jumbo over bad roads and ditches, to remove the effect of which a good deel of track work and skilful handling will be required, although Jumbo was very promising as a four-year-old.

Alex. Wood recently bought Dave Yandle, brown stallion, six years old, by imp. Buckden, dam Maggie, by Lexington. Alec. Grant has Dave in charge, and will nse him in the etud, and might be tempted to run him a dasù if the race was made to suit Dave's capabilities. You will remember him as the winner against Pearl Jenuings in Denver in 1882.

S. S. Walker, one of Utah's first equine breeders and earliest racing men, has three fast ones, which he will have trained this year. Countryman, a chestnut stallion, is everybody's friend. He has a record of 2:31½, and will be trained with a view to beating 2:30, and die registered. Ethel, also belonging to Mr. Walker, was sired by Messenger Duroc, dem Coquette. She is very speedy, but has done no good here, as she hes never had a chance, owing to idleness and bad handling. Mr. Walker's Gray George is a handy driver, and speedy, too, but has not made a mark in Utah, owing to the effect of the climate; but now is fully recovered and will probably show his nose to the front this season.

Messrs. Thompson & Jourgensen own Frank L. (Orphan Boy), record 2:31, who is not up to his speed. They have several green ones that will he developed on the new track this Spring.

Slim Darrow has charge of Blue Dick (pacer) and the mare Birde-eye, which promises great things this year, and as she is coppered now for a bad actor, if ahe ever gets right will make a big killing. She and Dick helong to J. A. Glassfield, an enthusiastic patron of the turf, who also owns several promising youngsters.

Frank Armstrong is the owner of a fine etable of youngsters that are in charge of Charley Carrington. Owing to his absence I was unable to get a complete list of his string, hut I know that he has Mary Emery and the very promising stallion, Rerus, Jr., that showed wonderful speed here as a five-year-old, and made a fiasco in California last Fall, owing to had judgment. I prophesy Rarus, Jr., will dust some of the fast ones this season when least expected.

E. J. Travis, a perfect type of a turfite, ie alwaya in on races, and owna Tommy Dodd, with a scratch of 2:24½, and is still hard to down in any Utah free-for-all. I believe that Tommy is the only trotter that "Jot" has at preseut, although he may have a dozen before anow fliee agein, if necessity demands or warrants the exertion, as he is known to be very versatile in the horse business.

Mark McKimmins, one of our enterprising liverymen, has a sure trotter in the chestnnt mare Elsie, that showed wonderful speed last Fall on a heavy track, and no work, going at a 2:40 clip very easily.

John Griffin is handling several colts; among them is Will Groesbeck's bay filly, by Black Prince, that mocks a trotter, bahy as she is.

Mr. M. Cullen, of the famous Horn Silver Miue, Utah, has a span of fast pacers which he uses for his personal driving, and could probably be coaxed to match them either singly or as a team, but as they are only rats, weighing lese than seventeen hundred to the span, the big fellows will have to be severely handicapped against them.

Jake Moritz is an enthusiast on horses and racing, always has a good roadster, and is a fearless driver, either on track or road.

Tom Hall, an Eastern driver, is here, with an "old skate," as he says, hut every once in a while he lets his tongue slip, and warily throws out a bluff on a match race for considerable money.

The spriug rains and nice weather may develop some red-hot reces by harvest time, when all the speedy ones are ripe. Our village blacksmith, Jack Pendleton, always has several good colts that show up well; but Jack prefers to sell and let others race the colts; still he is a strong friend to all eqnine eports, as is his son, Andrew.

Pete Dewey, in his old age, is merging into a horseman, and can daily be seen hehind his three-year-old filly, hy Steve Whipple. She is 17 hands high, weighs 1,250 lbe., and active as a Vermont cet. Pete is certain that he has got a female Gloster.

W. L. Pickard has heen very successful as a breeder of fine colts from his mare, Molly McCormick, haviug sold one of her colts, by Black Prince, as a yearling, for $600. He now has a two-year-old and a yearling from her, by Steve Whipple, that are likely colts in any country.

Our surrounding towns are all vieing with each other in trying to breed fast ones, and their Mecca is Salt Lake.

Mr. Morgan, of the firm of Chiun & Morgan, has been sojourniug in Zion for the winter, and is "stuck" on our climate. He has learned that although our citizens ere novices in regard to horses, they are not "chumps" as pigeon shooters.—*Cor. N. Y. Spirit.*

Eastern Stable Notes.

[Turf, Field and Farm.]

The weather in the vicinity of New York continues cold and disagreeahle, with high winds. The thermometer for the pest ten days has indicated an average temperature of about 15 degrees above zero; heuce it has heen almost impossible to do any outside work. The Dwyer stable is well inclosed, and hes a circuit of nearly a furlong nnder the shed, on which the horses have been kept steadily at work trotting and cantering, and as soon as the track is fit will be ready for strong work; but the ground is frozen to the depth of three feet.

Miss Woodford, the Queen of the Turf, is in splendid condition, and her legs are as clean, and her tendons apperently as sound as when she was three years old, Barnes is also in fine health and condition, and moving well; both have been well and thoroughly fired as fer as it was possible to do so with blisters. Geo. Kinney is troubled with rupture; he will be trained, however, and allowed to serve a few good mares. It is more than douhtful if he will come to a race. Richmond and Detective are in grand shape, and ere considered good three-year-olds. Executor, Elmendorf, Sumner and Petersburg are also in fine fettle. The two-year-olds are a grand lot. Lydia, the sister to Bernes, appears to be the pet of the stable. Millie, the sister to the speedy but despised Burton, is exceedingly promising to our eye. We prefer Ferona, the sister to Ferida, or Lulu, by Virgil, dam La Polka. Rutland, Portland, Richfield and Hawley, all hy Virgil, and out of racing families, are much fancied, as also Brambleton, hy the noted old cup horse, Bramble. Panique, the Withers and Belmont winner of last year, has grown and spread, and is a grand lookiug colt. His legs are sound as a dollar, but he has been troubled with indigestion. Preciana, the other Alarm, is also looking well.

Heffner's Markland is in fine health and condition, and is marked dangerous in the Suburhan by those who watch the public form of the horses. Rowe's Strickland and Little Minch have wintered well; the former is one of the most improved horsee on the Island, and although trained last year to a shadow he ran some capital races and ehowed great speed. Royal Arch is at Brighton and in fine ehape. The knowing onee are sweet on Joquita, the only living foal of the speedy Chiquita, and many consider him turned loose with 90 lbs. in the Suburban, but his form lest eeason acarcely justifies a reasonahle expectation of his winning. All the horses are doing well, and take advantage of the tides to take good work on the beach when the tide recedes.

The horses at Jerome are kept steadily going under the sheds, and will be fit for strong work as soon as the frost is sufficiently out of the ground to enable the superintendent to work the track. The following at Jerome think St. Saviour the Suburhan winner, but we think him outclassed. Duchess is looking i the pink of condition, and "old Ephraim Smooth" indulges in many a sly wink when looking over the grand lot of two-year-olds, and those who have noted the colts plump the fine-shaped Kaluia for the Juvenile. The Clipsiana stable was never in better shape, and Goano must be considered a dangerous horse in all his engagements. He has speed and can stay, and is not a Sunday horse in any eense. The two-year-olds are a superior-looking lot. The old veteran and public favorite, General Monroe, is looking well and doing finely. Jim Renwick is also in fine condition.

At Monmouth Park the horses have been working on the roads. Jack of Hearts is moving like a colt, and his admirers think him one of the best chances for the Suburban. Knight of Ellerslie has improved in form and his feet have grown out sound. He was a good colt last Spring, and will redeem himself this season. The youugsters in this stable are an extra good-looking lot.

The Westhrook stable, in charge of the good trainer, Alcock, was never in better shape. Old Monitor appears to be sound and able to fight his hattles over, but he still has an aversion to meetihg wagons on the road. Louisette has grown and spread into a grand looking mare, and must be regarded as the four-year-old of the year on the form shown at the close of the season of '84, when she galloped away from all competitors. Thackeray is one of the most improved horses in the stahle; he has a wouderful turn of speed and can stay. He will hear watching in the Suburhan; the weight, 105 lbs., is not up to his capabilities. Triton still takes his work in bandages. Hopeful and St. Augustine are well liked and doing well. The young Sensations, four in number, are an extra lot, as, in fact, all the two-year-olds in this stable.

Brookdale has a covered circular track an eighth of a mile around, and the horses are kept moving. Duplex, the general choice for the Suburban, could not be better. He is a horse of great speed, and the distance suits him. Kinglike, Buckstone, Mikado and Pamperó are all moving well; the latter is in better form than last season. Cadet, the speedy Ventilator which carried Wanda the fast half-mile at Monmouth, is an improved colt, in fact, all the youngsters show high quality.

From Rancocas we can hear nothing reliable except that the stable is in satisfactory condition and good health, all doing as well as can be asked. The same is the report from the Chesterbrook Stable. Kinsman has been fired, and his legs now seem all right. Brookwood and Saltpetre have both grown and spread since last seasou, Rica, Heel-and-Toe and Water Lily are looking and doing superbly.

The reports from the West bring complaints of bad and unfavorable weather. Volo is considered one of the best dark ones. Tiara, the promising two-year-old Glenelg, is in fine condition and thought to be a flyer; but the horses at Lexington, from the lateness of the season and the bad condition of the treck, are likely to be injured in the hurry of preparetion to get ready for the Spring meeting, which is now only a little over six weeks off. Green Morris' Favor and Freeman are the favorites in the Derby, and as they have been at Charleston, S. C., all Winter, will have a decided advantage in condition. Freeman is thought by many to be a better colt than Favor. Should the weather settle and turn warm it will be only a short time until something reliable and tangible can be surmised from the work.

From Maryland and Virginia reports are flattering. The stables of Joe McMahon and Davis & Hall have been located at Washington during the Winter. They have been doing slow treck work since the 1st of March. Rosiere, Vinton and Fernleaf are looking lusty and strong, as are also Hilarity, Joe Mitchell, Swift and some of the two-year-olds. Mr. Scott's horsee from Erie will be at Washington the first week in April, and Burch and Kernaghan will bring their strings there the following week. The horses of Col. Doswell, Gov. Bowie, R. W. Walden, Wm. Jennings and Mart Jordan are also reported as doing well. Col. Doswell will have eight in his lot, and his two-year-olds are said to be especially good-looking. Gov. Bowie will have twenty, most of them being untried. There will be good racing at both Washington and Baltimore in May, and liberal programmes will be offered at both places. The prospects and general indications from all quarters never looked brighter for a grand racing season.—*Occasional.*

It is reported by our latest advices that the famous English horse St. Gatien, who last season divided the Derby, and won the Cesarewitch, is very sick. It was expected that the long looked for meeting between he and St. Simon would take place in the Jubilee Prize, at Baden Baden, but now that the nominations have appeared, and neither of the Saints is among them, it looks as if, like Iroquois and Foxhall, they are destined never to meet.

The Wild Horse Capturing Association has asked the Nebraska Legislature for incorporation.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail				*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge				*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail				*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse				*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves				*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Female Deer				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Spotted Fawn				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Antelope				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Elk				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Salmon				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Trout				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		

Pigeon Shooting—The Match on Saturday.

The spirit with which the season opened seems to increase as every week passes, and, at the same time, there is an evident improvement in both the shooting and attendance of the different clubs. It is well-known the last meeting of the San Francisco Gun Club was a very spirited affair, and the shooting unusually good. In this match it is also well-known Mr. M. Fuller shot so well for the second time in the season, only losing a tie with Mr. Orr on twelve straight kills by missing his last bird, which was an easy shot, that he felt inclined to challenge any members of the club to shoot him a personal match for a basket of champagne to the man, and his banter was immediately accepted by Messrs. Orr, Gordon and Babcock and Lieut. Emmett, of the Presidio, each and all prominent men at the trap, and the match came off last Saturday at Bird's Point, Alameda. The conditions were twenty-five birds each, thirty yards rise, one hundred yards boundary, twelve-bore guns, for the consideration mentioned. In the meantime Messrs. Orr and Babcock retired, much to the disappointment of the public and their friends, leaving the contest between Messrs. Fuller, Gordon and Emmett. These gentlemen, as stated, met on Saturday and shot as close, interesting and well-contested match as, perhaps, ever seen in California. There was not much betting, because if either men proved in form it was well-known there would be so little difference between them that it would be a matter of great difficulty to select a favorite who would carry the money safely through. This proved the case. The shooting all through, with one or two exceptions, up to the last bird was quick, clean and decisive, with several fine long shots by each man, the exceptions being those unaccountable misses which constantly occur on such occasions. At the last bird Messrs. Fuller and Gordon were each twenty birds out of twenty-five, to Mr. Emmett's nineteen. Thus the first wanted the last bird to win the match, the last to tie his opponents. At this trying moment the strain on the nerves was perhaps too much. Both missed very easy shots; this disposed of Mr. Emmett, which everybody regretted from his excellent shooting all through, and left a tie between Fuller and Gordon. In the shoot-off at six birds both men shot with grim resolution and precision, and tied again. In the last shoot-off at six more birds, they had harder work to do. The birds proved the hardest of the day, and gave each men three clinking failers. Mr. Gordon, however, missed his second bird out of the lot, and that was fatal to his chances, as Fuller made another clean score and won by *one* bird out of thirty-seven. The record is a good one. Fuller missed his fourth, fifteenth, twenty-first and twenty-fifth birds, giving him 21 out of 25, with 12 straights in the shoot-offs, making a total of 33 out of 37. Gordon lost his fifth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth, giving him also 21 out of 25, which added to his 11 kills in the shoot-offs gave him a total of 32 out of 37. Emmett missed his eleventh, thirteenth, sixteenth, twenty-third and twenty-fifth, which gave him 19 out of 25. All this is shooting that each gentleman may feel proud of. The birds were a good lot of flyers, but from the absence of wind off the bay too many were incomers. Mr. Ramon E. Wilson acted as judge and referee, with Mr. Golcher, Sr., as time-keeper. The attendance was large. Since the match Mr. Fuller's confidence in himself has increased, and he informs us he will, if possible, have some more of these interesting matches. The confidence, however, is legitimate, perfectly free from vulgar brag, and so we hope he may be able to carry out his intentions. The scores:

Fuller	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0	—21
Emmett	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	
	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0	—20
Gordon	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1	—21

TIES ON SIX BIRDS.

Fuller	1 1 1 1 1 1	1—6	
Gordon	1 1 1 1 1 1	1—6	

SECOND TIES.

Fuller	1 1 1 1 1	1—6	
Gordon	1 0 1 1 1	1—5	

Clay Pigeons.

On Sunday a few members of the Alameda Club and a few outsiders met at Bird's Point, to try their skill at the whirring, artificial fellow, which in many cases proved too much for the men. The shooting, however, was simply an impromptu affair, and had nothing to do with the official shoot of the Alameda Club for the Baird Gun trophy, which match when it does come off will be at an equal number of live and clay pigeons. The shooting on the whole was not good generally. Each man had 15 birds, 18 yards rise. The scores:

Benedict	4	Smith	12
Coffin	10		

Then followed several matches between different individuals which resulted as follows. First, at 42 birds each, were:

Stephens	33	Miller	3
Smith	28		

Then a big sweepstakes between the following, at 25 birds each, in which Mr. Miller again only made eight, showing he could not get "on to" the whirrers. Golcher, Sr., and Golcher, Jr., were in the same fix.

Stephens	20	Golcher, Jr.	14
Smith	19	Gideon	14
Golcher, Sr.	17	Miller	6

The last match of the day was between John Devaull, Jr., and Lewis, in which the best shooting was done. The former is a young boy about 17 years of age, but already an expert with the gun. His eleven out of thirteen is good shooting for a first attempt at clay pigeons. The score:

Devaull	11	Lewis	7

The Forester Gun Club, Sacramento, will hold their first shoot for the season probably next week.

To-morrow week, April 12th, there will be a match at San Bruno, between Messrs. Fred Drinkhouse and W. Ford, for $50 a side.

At Colma.

Clay pigeons, as we have often predicted, are coming rapidly into a more general use. We understand the orders for the season, so far, exceed largely the orders for any similar given period known in California. On Sunday the Lincoln Gun Club held a practice shoot at Colma, at which, for the first time, the home rules were thrown aside and the national rules adopted. This change, it is held, in a measure accounted for much of the poor shooting, though for ourselves we cannot see how that can be so. Each man had fifteen birds, eighteen yards rise. The score:

H. Northrup	13	Karney	9	Williams	7
H. Venker	12	F. Venker	8	Merguire	7
Bruns	11	Frich	8	Dirkin	7
W. Northrup	10	Cate	8	Ford	6
Edler	10	Doane	8	Warden	5
Parks	10	Holmes	8	McClunie	0
Christie	9	Drake	8		

At McMahon's Station.

The Golden Gate Club, composed of a number of promising young shots, held their first medal contest on Sunday at McMahon's. The prizes contested for were two elegantly engraved trophies inlaid with diamonds, one of gold and the other silver. They are considered the finest medals in the possession of any gun club upon the Pacific coast. On the front side of the medals the engraving represents sportsmen shooting pigeons from a ground-trap, over which are the words: "The Golden Gate Gun Club." Clay pigeons were used, fifteen each, 18 yards rise. The members were divided into two classes, the two best scores to take the medals. The shooting was good, six of the members getting into double figures with one clean score, three elevens and one ten. The score for first prize:

Edgar Foster	13	F. Munson	10	J. Mangels	7
W. Rose	11	W. Luce	10	S. Scoveru	7
Eugene Foster	11	R. Schluter	9	A. Ruse	7
E. Funcke	11	W. Ashcroft	7	R. Hershow	4

Eight members entered for second medal, for which Allen and Meyer tied on ten each.

In the shoot off at five birds, twenty-one yards rise, Meyer won by four to two. The score:

F. Meyer	10	Edward Foster	7	E. Seaman	3
A. Allen	10	C. Newman	4	J. Foley	1
W. Malone	7	E. Bert	4		

The closing match was a freeze-out at 6 birds each, 18 yards rise, in which Edgar won by a second clean score for the day. In the shoot-off, on ties of 5 each, at 1 bird, Schlueter beat Rose. The score:

Edgar Foster	8	Mangels	4	Kershaw	2
Schlueter	5	Seaman	3	Ed Foster	1
Rose	5	Russ	3	C. Newman	1
E. Funk	4	Meyer	2	F. Munson	1
S. Caviu	4	Bert	2	J. Foley	0
Eugene Foster	4	Lusk	2		

From this club, if they keep together under their present good management, we look for some of the best shots at the trap in the State.

To-day at Bird's Point.

The Alameda Sporting Club will hold their next medal meeting at Bird's Point, this afternoon. We are informed that the club, at a recent meeting, accepted the challenge sent them by the San Francisco Gun Club. The latter, we presume, are anxious to wipe out the memory of their defeat last year, and as it will turn out exceptionally strong this year, the Alameda men had better look to their laurels.

Mallards Breeding.

The marshes at Alvarado and the Mallard preserve are now literally covered with these fine birds. An acquaintance was out at Alvarado on Sunday, and found one nest with twelve eggs, and several others with smaller numbers. Not the sound of a gun was heard. This speaks well for the people, whom the legislature allowed to kill these ducks all the year round, to please a few grunty old farmers, who from this time of the year will have nothing for the birds to destroy. The ducks are now very tame.

A French Pigeon Match.

There has been a grand international pigeon match at Monaco, lasting four days, at which Compte Montecnpo, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Lord De Clifford, and other prominent sportsman acted as stewards. The entrance was $200 each. The first prize $5,000; second, nearly $1,000, and so on down. The conditions were 12 pigeons at 26 and 27 yards, the winner of first prize last year to stand at 28 yards. Three misses retired the shooter from further participation in the match. The shooters numbered eighty-one all together, mostly French, with a large number of English. Monsieur Dr. Dorlodot, with 12 kills won first prize, the only clean score out of the lot; Grossfield, English, second prize; R. Danner, third; and Gnidicini fourth. Judging from the general scores as they came to us officially, we think our local scores quite as good if not better than those of the grand tournament of Monaco, when we take the number and character of the participants into consideration.

A Hard Time for a Lady.

Mrs. Felix Mattei, residing some eighteen miles from San Luis Obispo, a few miles above the Huasna, had quite an exciting experience one day this week. She was in the yard with her three small children playing around her, when she saw a large California lion coming toward her not more than twenty yards away. She grabbed her baby and hustled her other two children into the house, when the beast came up and chased the little pet dog around the house. Fearing it might jump through the window into the house, she took her husband's large pistol and fired it twice through the crack of the door, wounding him in the foot and head. The lion then went a few hundred yards away and lay down, where he was found and dispatched by Mr. Mattei and a neighbor when they returned home. He measured eight feet and five inches, but was very poor. It is only when urged by hunger these brutes become so bold and ferocious.

Coyotes are said to be getting very numerous in many parts of the State, even where large populations exist. If this idea prevails from the noise they make and not from the depredations they commit at night, some one may be mistaken in this matter, for three coyotes sitting on their haunches looking at the moon, will make more noise than three dozen foxhounds in full chase.

A Monster Bear.

In our last two issues we have supplied our readers fond of field sports with interesting reading matter about tigers and elephants. This week we come back to our home production, the bears, and those who have had the good or bad fortune, whatever it may be, to face these monsters of the larger and more fierce class face to face in their mountain homes, will read the following, copied from the New Orleans *States*, with no small degree of pleasure:

A *States* representative yesterday had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Franz Schwartz, of Wood River, Idaho Territory, and interviewed him about the mammoth silver-tip bear he brought to this city.

The animal is now in the Carrollton Gardens, and was purchased by the proprietor, Mr. J. Q. Flynn, for $500. The monster was caught in the Sawtooth range of mountains, Idaho, on August 28th, and the following is his history: He is of the silver-tip species, a rare one, and is the largest of his kind ever seen. For years this terrible monster had been the terror of that country, and has the record of having killed fourteen people. Horses, sheep and oxen were annihilated by him as if they were so many rabbits. The brute with his ferocity was also as cunning as he could be. He never was seen or heard in daytime. He would sally forth from his lair at night, and woe be unto whomsoever came in his way. He would hunt up and attack people; in fact, having so often tasted human blood, he was a man-eater. Once a brave hunter, having tracked him to a dense thicket, raised a party, determined to kill him. Having more bravery than discretion, the hunter proposed to go in the brush and drive the bear out for his companions to kill. He entered the thicket, and the watchers waited. After a long time they hunted the man, and found his body torn to pieces, and the bear gone. Mr. Schwartz, being a trapper, who for thirty-two years had roamed in Idaho, Oregon, Washington Territory and Nevada, determined to not only capture this monster, but take him alive. For three years he has been after him, but the wily brute always succeeded in evading his snares. He had ordered from Chicago two eighty-pound still-bear traps, the largest made, and patiently waited for the opportunity, to catch the bear. One day his son, returning from the little hamlet of Sawtooth, saw the monster track in the road and at once told his father. This was a sign the monster was in the neighborhood, so a quarter of beef was trailed in a wide circuit of several miles, and the trap was set. That night the people in Sawtooth heard a terrible noise, and it was soon known that the monster had been taken.

When Mr. Schwartz arrived about a thousand people were congregated around the trap, in trees and at a safe distance, all armed and wishing to kill him. Out of respect to Mr. Schwartz's wishes to take him alive, they waited for him to come. The bear was caught by the right fore foot in the trap, and how to further secure him was a problem. Chloroform was tried. The bear liked it, he sniffed it, and licked all off the sponge, and beyond becoming slightly stupid, he exhausted two pounds without falling into a comatose state. At last, by dint of patient exertion and skill with the lasso, he was noosed, and soon the terror lay like Gulliver, bound with a network of ropes. A strong collar and chain was put around his neck, and a cage was actually almost built around him.

He was sent to the Exposition as part of the Idaho exhibit, but people and the Commissioners were afraid to have him around. Mr. J. Q. Flynn, lessee of the Carrollton Hotel and Gardens, at once closed a bargain, and paid Mr. Schwartz $500 for him. A day after an offer was made of $800, and from the rarity and immense size of the animal, it is safe to say Barnum would gladly part with a small fortune for him. The bear is very cross and vicious. If anybody approaches near his cage, he patiently waits until the person is near him. Then, with lightning rapidity, he darts out his terrible paw, which would tear anybody to pieces if it touched them. Despite his clumsy look he is active as a cat. He stands over four feet high and his head would not go in a bushel basket. He is as broad as he is long, and when captured weighed 1,100 pounds. Captivity agrees with him, and since August he has added 400 pounds to his immense weight. As he is only about six or seven years of age, it is predicted he will become as heavy as 2,000 pounds, and while now the largest bear ever in captivity, in the future he will be simply immense.

Growth of Game Laws in America.

"The law passed in 1879, which absolutely forbade the killing of deer on Long Island for five years, went out of force last Fall. During this close time scarcely any deer were killed and as a consequence the scrub oak and pine woods of Eastern Long Island are well supplied with deer. Moreover these animals, owing to their long protection, became very tame and easily approached, and therefore many have been killed. Their abundance shows how much good may be done by a law which is observed, and it is to be hoped that the legislative wisdom at Albany may be induced to enact a law again closing the season on Long Island for five years, and then opening it for the first fifteen days of November. Surely one season of good hunting in six years ought to satisfy the Long Islanders, and it is only in some such way as this that the supply of deer can be kept up there. It must be remembered that the eastern end of Long Island is less than one hundred miles from the great city of New York, and unless the deer are carefully protected it will take but a short time to exterminate them. The cover which has so long afforded them protection is being cut away, and each year a considerable area is being added to the farming land. Ultimately the deer must be driven from here as they have been from so many other localities which were once abundantly supplied with them. Let us put off this evil day as long as possible. It is no small thing to have wild deer within a short distance of New York, and it is worth our while to preserve this stock as long as we may." There is much wisdom and truth in the above extract. Ultimately the deer will be lost to America, unless these ideas prevail sufficiently to prevent the misfortune. There was *no money* in the game amendments proposed to our legislature last session, and, therefore, they were treated with contempt. Eastern influences and examples will bear upon us, in time, we hope, to teach our legislators wisdom and save our deer. It is no small advantage to have the country well stocked with these noble animals.

At New Orleans recently, Dr. W. F. Carver attempted to beat the record at bat shooting, by killing 2,000 hats in 140 minutes. He killed a total of 890 bats in 90 minutes. At this stage of the shoot Dr. Carver's hand was severely burned, the heat of the gun having eaten through his buckskin gloves, and, as it was then impossible to kill the required number of hats with the inferior cartridges he was using, it was deemed advisable to postpone the shoot.

A New Invention.

Tbere has just been forwarded to this city, from Peoria, Ill., a new clay pigeon. Tbe form and flight are mucb the same as the Ligowski disk, only it is black in color, wbich assists the sight of tbe shooter, and it bas ridges like steps from the base to the apex, which enables it to be hit and broken more surely. It is also of a softer material than tbe old invention. The new Peoria "black bird," as it is called, ie highly spoken of by those who have seen it, and it will be exhibited at Bird's Point this afternoon, and at Colma tomorrow.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

For the last two weeks there has been nothing very important transpiring at tbe butts, and last Sunday was no exception to this rule either in attendance or performauce, neitber being up to tbe average of late. Still it is pleasent to find the performance of the faithful was creditable to all concerned so far as it went, for if it showed nothing very brilliant, it certainly showed no material falling off. The best score of the day was made by P. J. Recttinger, 31 out of a possible 35, and tbe next by Moore, of tbe Fifth Battalion, whose scores of late, as we have repeatedly remarked, have been uniformly bigb. Mr. Thierback also made a good score, and Messrs. McAlpine and Van Haltren, of Company C, Hancock rifles, Third Infantry, also again got into good positions. The only official shoot was the monthly medal contest of Company C, Second Artillery, San Francisco Fusileere, with the following as winners. In this shoot the possible was 70, except for third-cless medal, when it was only 35. First class, Cbarles Tbierbach, 60; second class, F. Koch, 53; third class, P. J. Rettenger, 81. The quarterly sboot of this company comes off tbis month, for money prizes as well as medals, but although tbere will then, no doubt, be a large attendance, it will take good marksmanship to beat Mr. Koch's 31 out of a possible 35. The old stand-by, Lient. Leu Townsend, again beaded his opponents, and has been shooting of late in good form. His matcb on Sunday was a three handed one and his 254 out of a possible 300 won him the prize. Each man sbot six ten-sbot strings at the 200-yard target. It is only just to Col. Treadwell and Mr. Boukman, to say they shot with strange guns, tbe effect of whicb in tbe first match may be seen in the fact that in the three sweepstakes they shot afterwards each won one, though none of the scores in tbese equalled the first. The hull's-eyes in each score are well sprinkled throughout, but Mr. Boukman gets the honors in this respect by one. In the first sweepstakes tbe score was:

Townsend	4	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—45
	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—43
	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—45
	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4—40
	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40—254
Boukman	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	4	4—45
	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	4—40
	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—45
	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—42—252
Treadwell	4	3	3	5	5	5	4	4	3	5	4—41
	5	3	4	3	5	5	4	3	5	3	4—40
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—41
	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	4—41
	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—41
	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4—38—242

Lientenant McAlpine, tbe leading spirit of the Hancock Rifles, Tbird Infantry, and a most courteous gentleman, and Corporal Van Haltren, represented their corps in a practice sboot. The score:

McAlpine	200 yards—5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—43	
	500 yards—5	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	4—42—85	
Van Haltren	200 yards—4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4—40	
	500 yards—4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4—40—80	

The Pacific Clnb was well represented by Messrs. Pierce, Moore, Burrell, Macdonald aud Waltham, who took a shoot at tbe three rauges as given below. Colonel Ranlett, the president of the club, in the meantime was meandering between San Jose and Monterey with a committee of officers, hunting up a good location for the approachiug military encampment, and only returned on Monday, full of ecstasy at the pleasant recollections of the trip. We understand the clnb have definitely fixed upon to-morrow, April 5tb, for the first of a series of money-prize matcbes. The score on Sunday:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Pierce	45	45	43	131
Burrell	44	42	44	130
Moore	45	40	43	128

Macdonald—43—43 | Waltham—42—42

After this Messrs. Moore, Burrell aud Waltham took two ten-sbot strings at the 200 and 500 yard targets, respectively. These gentlemen have lately distinguiebed themselves by getting into the nineties every practice. Tbis time, however, while Moore snceeded, Burrell and Waltham failed to get into the charmed numbers. The score:

Moore	200 yds—46	Waltham	200 yds—47
	500 yds—45—91		500 yds—40—87
Burrell	200 yds—45		200 yds—47
	500 yds—44—89		500 yds—37—84

Mr. T. E. Carson, of the "Big Six," Nationals, was on hand looking out for tbe opponent who promised to be there, bnt wasn't. He took a shoot at the double distance alone making the following score:

Carson—200 yds—44 | —500 yds—43—87

Captain Siebe, proprietor of the ranges at Shell Mound, has made more improvements for the comfort and success of his rifle patrons, and hae not finished yet. He will lose nothing in popnlarity or patronage by this liberality.

The Directors of the California Rifle Association will hold a meeting on tbe 19th of Aprilfor the election of officere and to make arrangements for the first eemi-annnal meeting of the Association at Shell Mound. The meeting, we are assured, will not he later than Jnne.

At Harbor View.

The old, celebrated Swiss Rifle Club had their regular monthly prize shoot on Sunday, at Harbor View, with the usual dinner and social enjoyments. The best centres ehowed excelleut markemanship, all being within the twelve circle, and several of which were almost dead centres, requiring close measuring to determine tbe winners. Eight membere were present. The score: First prize, B. Hess; second prize, J. Bachman; third prize, R. Hauser; fourth prize, L. Christen; fifth prize, P. Croce; sixth prize, J. Leiman; seventh prize, R. Hopf; eigbth prize, M. Streuber.

We regret to hear Mr. Klotz, of the Eintracht Rifle Club, bas by no means recovered from bis recent accident. It is feared by his friende that it will he some time before he will again be ahle to take his accustomed place at the butte.

Lieutenant H. J. Mangele recently made a fine score at Sbell Mound. At a practice witb two seven-shot strings at the double distances, witb a possible 35 at eacb, be made respectivcly 61 and 66. The latter totel of 66 out of a possible 70 does our yonug friend great credit, and the last seven straight bull's-eyes are a fine sample of Lientenant Mangels' ability witb tbe rifle:

Mangels	200 yards	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—30
	500 yards	4	5	4	5	4	5	4—31
	200 yards	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—31
	500 yards	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—35

At the Presidio, a week ago yesterday, Sergeant Fleming, of the Police team, took down the colors of Lieut. Leu Townsend in fine style. The shoot was for a lunch and sodawater, tbe only liquid our riflemen now indulge in, and commonly called etceteras. The distance was 200 and 500 yards; each man had 25 shots with a possible 125. The score: Sergt. Fleming, 200 yards 104, 500 yards 97, total 201; Lieut. Townsend, 200 yards 104, 500 yards— (gun broke down), total 104. This is good sbootiug on both sides. It is to be regretted Townsend's gun broke down, or tbe Sergeant might not bave gotten off victorious.

Tbe San Francisco Turners will have a picnic and prize-medal shoot to-morrow at Scheutzen Park. All these occasions of festivity, gotten up by tbe Germau citizens and brotberhood of riflemen, ere most enjoyable, and no doubt tbis one will be equal to thoee already held for the season.

A Turf Allegory.

[Chicago Horseman.]

A beautiful location bas been selected, a perfect track laid out and constructed, tbe stretches are all tbat horsemen could desire, and tbe turns bave been thrown up with an accurate eye to perfect safety and high speed. In front of the judges' staud is a magnificent grand stand, which will seat 25,000 people, tbe accomodations are perfect, it has all tbe comforts and luxury of the auditorium of a vast opera house, is fitted with its grand family boxes, or its modest single seat. Tbe management apparently have done all, humanely speaking, to insure success; they have provided a perfect track, a grand stand that gives a perfect view with a comfortable seat, and the whole ie surrounded witb a high fence.

The extraordinary feature in tbe affair to an outside observer was that tbe grand stand was almost empty, with the exception of a few hundred in tbe front seats, and around tbe pool stand a score or more of keen-eyed men, who bid occasionally, but whose principal occupation appeared to be to watcb tbe buyers of the favorites, the cbances in the betting, aud to take advantage of any cbange in the market.

Now outside the fence are 20,000 people who love trotting, who are fond of racing, bnt tbey are not quite satisfied that the entertainment is genuine, tbe names of tbe board of management are not well known; tbey bave $20,000 to spend, but like good business men, they want value for their money, and before they part with it they would like a reasonable assurance tbat they will get value received. In tbis dilemma the multitnde selected a man thoroughly acquainted with the trotting track, oue in whom they had perfect confidence, to report the state of affairs. A ladder was quickly procured, the representative of the people mounted, and the first object be examined was the judges' stand, and its occupauts. Having scanned the judges carefully he nimbly steps down the ladder and says: "Gentlemen, tbere are three judges in tbe stand, one is in the bahit of snppressing time, the other is in the habit of hnying pools, and tbe tbird, though personally a very respectable man, knows little or notbing about the laws of the track, and is always over-rnled by his two colleagues. Under these circumstances I don't think we can depend upon getting the value for our money."

In the meantime the small audience inside the fence, and tbe vast mnltitude ontside, had come to the knowledge of the management, and having ascertained that the difficulty was in tbe judges' stand, the occupants stepped down and out, and a gentleman well kuown for bis perfect knowledge of track law, his inflexible justice, and bis judicial ability was requested to judge, and two independent gentlemen were called upon to take the time. Surely the 20,000 people with tbe $20,000 would now be satisfied, and occupy the 20,000 seats whicb await tbem. Tbe Tribuue of the people was not yet satisfied, again the ladder was brought into reqnisition, he gives a scrutinizing glance at the pool stand, and after a long and carefnl survey, he comes down and says: "Gentlemen, the judges' stand and tbe timers are all right, but I notice the principal partner in the pool box privileges is very conspicuously in conversation with the drivers; the pool box pays a large amount to the association for the privilege of selling pools, and it appears to me that the 'Box' is controlling the races."

Tbe management determiued to conciliate, immediately cancelled the pool selling contract, and appointed a reputable auctioneer who happened to be on the ground, one who scarcely knew one horse from another, who knew no preferences among those who bid, caught everybody's eye, and nocked the pools down without fear or favor. Witb this concession to public opinion, the multitude began to pull out their dollars, and a move was made on the ticket offices. One, more cautious than the rest, propoeed a final review of the situation, and again the Tribune mounted the ladder. Competent judges and timers occupied the stands; at the pool stand the public backed their opinion with freedom and confidence, and the ring of monopoly was broken. But the list of contests on tbe blackboard now attracted his attention, after a prolonged examinatiou, he descended and gave his final report: "Gentlemen, the judges are honest and competent, the pool hox hae heen deprived of its nnlawful influence, hut the horses entered in the various classee are so unequal, that you cannot expect any real contests. In each class if the race ie honestly trotted, tbe winner can be named now, and as we came to eee racee, not exhibitione or processions, we may ae well go home."

The management now fairly aroused, went and consulted the owners; the various clasees were re-arranged, Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See were matched at once; Harry Wilkes, Trinket, Maxy Cobb aud Phallas made a grand quartette; six eveuly matched competitore in the 2:20 class were found willing to do battle for their entrance and tbe added money. To each of these contests tbe association addod the sum of $5,000. As eoon as this arrangement was made, the crowd were notified, and the vast multitude paid tbeir money, the grand stand was filled, the almost deserted track became a scene of bnsy life, the drivers and the horees were inspired by the great audience and the splendor of tbe occasion; the ambitiou to win, and the glory and emolument of doing so took possession of them, and as the snu weut down, tbe great crowd went bome satisfied aud delighted with a great day's racing honestly conducted.

Spring Race Meeting—Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

There wes an auspicious opening of the race meeting on Saturday last. There was a larger atteudance than has ever been present ou a first day at previous meetings, and tbe racing was unusually good.

The afternoon was fine. A little chilly, perhaps, for the horses, and tbere was a strong breeze from the west, but the sun shone cbeerily, if, at times, there were a few fleecy clonds to cast a fractiou of a shadow; though, for so close to the end of March, tbe weather was certainly as favorable as could be expected for racing. The course was in proper condition. Not quite so fast as toward the close of tbe meetiug last Fall, but fast enough and essuredly safe. It was harrowed deeply, and giving good footbold without an undue jar, while tbere wes uot enough loose dirt to make the labor excessive. It was not the large attendance, however, which gave so mucb gratification to tbose who bave the manage-ment of affairs, as the quality was unusually good, and on the balconies were cougregated many of the fairest forms of the metropolis. Tbere were five races on the hills, the first the Californiа Stakes, wbich is a dash of balf a mile, for two-year-olds. This being tbe first race of tbe eeason for colts of that age, it marks the debut of those wbich are likely to teke a prominent position in racing affairs, and, therefore, there is a good deal of anxiety among breedere to see wbat tbe resnlt will he.

Not entirely satisfactory, perbaps, as the salad deys of coltbood are proverbially uncertain in demonstrating actual capacity, and the sluggard of a first trial may ripen into a superior auimal. Bnt superiority sbowu in tbe first essays is likely to he followed hy a brilliant future, and when displayed as prominently as was the case Satnrday tbere are substantial grounds for rosy prophecies. There were four starters, viz.: Rancho del Paso's Billow, P. Rohson's cbestnut colt, hy Norfolk, J. T. Courtney's Porter Ashe and Hill & Gries' Allie Hill. In the pools Billow was the favorite, bringiug $50 to $36 on the Norfolk colt; the other two coupled, $24. The start was from the half-mile, and thongh wben the flag fell they were close together, owing to the slowness of Porter Ashe in getting away it seemed ae tbough he had tbe worst of the send-off. Allie Hill and tbe Norfolk colt went away at a very fast pace, Billow a length behind wben one bundred yards were run, Porter Asbe at least four lengths in the rear. The colt had tbe advantage at the head of the switcb, leading hy the tbree-qnarter pole in 24¾ seconds, Allie Hill close np, Billow scarcely six feet bebind. Porter Ashe was gaining, though when straightened iuto the bome-run it was evident tbat the struggle lay between the Norfolk colt and Billow. The latter kept np her run ratber better tban ber competitor, winning by a couple of lengths in tbe fast time of 50 seconds.

First Day, Saturday, March 28th.—California Stakes, for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; to be run on the first day of the Spring meeting; second to save stake; dash of half a mile. Fifteen nominations.

Rancho del Paso's ch f Billow, by Longfield, dam Medea.....Duffy 1
P. Robson's ch c, by Norfolk, dam Jessie R.....Appleby 2
J. F. Courtney's ch c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie. Holloway 3
Hill & Gries' b f Allie Hill, by Wildidler, dam Mary Wade..Menchaca 4
Time, 50 seconds.

Tbe second race was tho Hearst Stake—a dasb of tbree-quarters of a mile, for all ages. There were several entries, but the knowledge tbat Jim Douglas aud Nellie Peyton were possessed of a wonderful turn of speed deterred tbem from starting. Jim may be termed tbe king of tbe sprinters when the sprint is from three-quarters of a mile to a mile, and consequently he was tbe favorite in the pools at tbe average rate of $100 to $50. A great deal of money was wagered at theso odds, at times Nellie falling a point or two under, although there were some sbrewd speculators who were quietly investing on tbe mare. Tbe start was nearly level, Nellie having a trifling advantage, thongb Jim overcame tbis in a few strides, and when 100 yards from the starting point tbey were head and head. The pace was extremely bot, Douglas showing the most foot, so when a quarter of a mile was run in 24 secouds he was an open leugtb in the lead. There was no let up in going arouud the lower tnrn, Nellie gainiug slightly, and at the tbree-quarter pole—the half run in 48½ seconds—ber bead was on tbe leader's hip. Tbe excessive rate was telling on Douglas, as tbe figures scarcely tell bow fast it was, both running wild and losing some ground, so that they finished on the outeide of the course, Nellie outlasting Jim and wiuuing by about two feet in 1:14½. This has only hccu beaten in this State once, and has never heen equalled so early in the season.

Hearst Stakes, for all ages; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $200 added; second to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile. Eight nominations.

Rancho del Paso's ch m Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah, dam Emily Peyton, aged, 115 lbs.....Duffy 1
Dinsdale & Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, aged, 120 lbs.....Howson 2
Time, 1:14½.

The third race gave rise to a great many argumeuts, debated with intense feeling, more speculation than has beeu known since the origin of tbe stake. Five of the twenty-two nominations posted the whole amount of tho stake. Theso were Alta, Estill, La Scala, a cbestnut colt by Flood, and Arthur H. The poolselling was very heavy, many pools of from $700 to $800. An average rate was $200 on Alta to $90 on Estill, $90 on La Scala and $30 on the chauces of the Flood colt and Arthur H. combiued. Alta and Estill have met with varying success, the latter gaining a majority of victories. The money behind Alta was the main cause of tbe favoritism displayed, as from public form it should have been dollar for dollar, if any choice in favor of Estill. Tbe "Winters Stake" is one of the prominent "fixed events" of tbe Spring meeting. The distance is one and a half miles, and the weights 118 pounds, it being reericted to colts and fillies three years old. The start was not long delayed after the colts were marshallod at the half-mile pole. The Flood colt bad drawn the first position, Alta second, La Scala tbird, Estill fourth aud Arthur H. on the outside. Tho Flood colt went away at a resolute pace, with Alta to keep him company, the otbers not far back, when they swept around the turn in 26½ seconds. At the stand in 0:52½, there wae little differeuce between the Flood colt and Alta, and at the quarter-pole, 1:19¼, it was nose and nose between tbem. On the jonrney down tbe hackstretch, Arthur H. wound up, Estill bettered bis position, La Scala shorteued the gap, and it was palpable that the actual business, the hottest of the fight, was to he the last half of the last mile. Rounding the turn the Flood colt resigned, the rider of Arthur H. broke a stirrup leather, La Scala was ready to cry euough, Estill was coming with a vim. At tbe seven furlong mark his head was

on the shoulder of Alta; the jockey of the latter drew his whip, but whip and spur were of little avail against the ra ing, regular stride of Estill. There was no clambering, no faltering, his rider sitting quietly, while the jockey on Alta was nsing every effort to increase the speed of the colt. When passing the drawgate, and it was seen that Estill had his opponent beaten, there was a tnmult of cheers, and as tbe victor galloped past tbe stand with his "ears pricked" he rsceived an ovation, musical notes from the balconies mingliug with the hoarser notes of the lower circle, exultant in the snccess of the non-favorite. Tbs "shortend" had won and the "glorious nncertainty" was again manifsst. Placing and time will bs found in the annexed summary.

Winters' Stake, for three-year-olds; $100 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake; one mile and a half. Twenty-two nominations.
W. M. Murry's ch c Estill, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane 118 lbs. ..... Appleby 1
R. P. Ashe's b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, 118 lbs. ..... Kelly 2
Rancho del Paso's b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbey, 113 lbs. ..... Duffy 3
T. Delaney's ch c by Flood, dam Planetta, 118 lbs. ..... Holloway 0
Hillde Greg' b c Arthur H., by Hock-Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 118 lbs. ..... Menchaca 0
Time, 2:37½.

It is rather a remarkable circumstance that the brst, second and third colts in the race were hrsd by Theo. Winters, and sold at his sale last year to diffsrent parties, tbe winner bringing the lowest price of ths trio.

The fourth race was a selling race, a dash of a mile, which was wou so easily by Duke of Monday, that exteuded desription is unnecessary. He was the favorite in the pools, though at times Jim long pressed him closely for the first place, and on a few occasions brought the most money. An average would he, Duke of Monday, $60; Jim Long, $50; field, $17.

Selling purse, $200; of which $25 to second. One mile.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, by Monday, dam Demirep, aged, $1,000, 119 lbs. ..... Duffy 1
W. J. Fitzgerald's b c Jim Long, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson, 3 years, $1,000, 99 lbs. ..... Kelly 2
Matt Storn's b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley, dam Jeannette, 3 years. ..... Miller 3
H. G. Carrillo's b g Billy Winfree, by Wheadey, dam Minnie Blackburn, 6 years, $400, 109 lbs. ..... Henry 0
Time, 1:44¾.

The concluding race was a dash of nine furlongs, in which were named Philip S., Beaccnsfield and Billy the Kid. There was lively betting between Beaconsfield and Philip S., favoritism alternating between the two. In one of the last pools sold, each of the favorites brought $110, Billy the Kid $25. Philip S. never lost the lead and though Bsaconsfield seemed to have a chauce at the head of the homestretch to win, he could not reach Philip S., who won the race in the good time of 1:55½.

Purse $250, of which $50 to second; for all ages; one mile and an eighth.
P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 4 years., 118 lbs. ..... Duffy 1
Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock-Hocking, dam Aileen Allannab, 4 years, 118 lbs. ..... Holloway 2
C. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 119 lbs. ..... Appleby 3
Time, 1:55½.

Growth of Thoroughbred Interests in Mexico.

There seems to he one universal error concerning the Mexicans, and that is their being considersd a betting class. Long before I ever thonght of residing here I had heard of their proclivities to gamble, and was given to nnderstand they would wager fabulone snms npon any chauce whatever, hut this mnst bs all wrong if one is to judge from the betting done at the race track here. I have seen more monsy in the pools upon one race at Brighton Beach than is bet here during the Spring and Fall meetiug, add them both together; besides, three-fourths of the little betting done can be credited to foreigners. It may be that the natives prefer "monte" and other old games. Still, it is strange in a nation so addicted to horses and borsemanship and, I think, justifies my opening remark.

Sporting matters here are very quiet. The Mexican Jockey Cluh open their Spring meeting on Sunday, April 12, continning on the 19th and 26th. The Jockey Clnb prize, $1,500, is about the only one worth mentioning. This is to he run for on the second Sunday, and might he considered as the Mexican Derby, only it is for all ages, distance one mile and a half, quite a long race, taking into consideration the weights (4 yrs, 133 lbs.; 5 yrs, 139 lbs.; 6 yrs, 142 lbs.), and the altitnde above the sea level, 7,546 feet. This naturally is very tryiug upon the lungs, and it takes a pretty good horse to carry off the prize.

The programme comprises five races each day, four for natives and half-breds, and one for thoronghbreds.

Many good horses have been brought to this country from France, England and the Uuited States.

Orrin Bros, the circus proprietors, sold last month three thoroughbreds to General Mannel Gonzalez, the ex-President, viz.: chestnut filly Brilliant, 4 yrs, by Glenlyon, out of Nutwood Maid, brown horse Reber, aged, hy Hurrah, out of Wannita, and brown horse Orizaha—I forget pedigree. She was named here. hut purchased in New York at Mr. Lorillard's sale in 1880.

Geueral Gonzalez is the greatest lover of fancy horses we have iu Mexico. He is immeusely wealthy and buys qnantities of pnrsly bred etock with the sole object of improving the breeds. He also bongbt of the Messrs. Orrin last year the black mare Faith, aged, hy Moccasiu, out of Felicity, and brown trotting horse Mambrino Priuce, 6 yrs, by Mambrino Pilot.

Another lover of the sport is Mr. Richard Honey, the present owner of the stallion Princetou, sire of Priucess. This gentleman is from the old country, and is breeding qnite extensively. He has many excelleut mares in foal, aud who knowe hut that some day a Mexican-bred horse may win the Euglish Derby?

Mr. Pablo Escandou's string, comprisiug five animals, two from Francs, *i.e.*, hrown mare Caracole, aged, by Mars, out of France, aud hrown horse Algle, 6 years, by The Peer, out of Alezia, and three from England—brown horse Jocko, aged, by Prince Charlie, out of Iona; hrown mare Nellie, 6 years, by Mælstrom, out of Lady Rodkley; and brown mare Lemnos Thyme, 5 years, by Lemnos, out of Wild Thyme. Thie little stahle was almost invincible aome two years ago, hut all are now rusticating, as the wealthy owner is on a "paseo" in Europe.

M. Luis Errazn has hrought to the country several fine ones. Among them Dictateur II., who ran fourth in the Grand Prix at Paris, in 1882, and Mohamet, chestnut horse, 6 years, by Faublas, out of Arcole. By the way, this horse is credited in the *Chroniqne du Turf* of 1882, published in Paris, with having run 1,600 metres (nine aud a quarter yarde less thau a mile) iu 1:36 3-5, carrying 54 kilos (about 117 lbs.) Rolf had the mount. Mohamet was then two yeare old (in 1881). What would some of your racing men say to this? I suppose we must not donht the *Chroniqne*, but the horse has never beaten 1:50 in public here, and I don't tbink the climate ehould take *all* the blame; besides, I see the horse wae sold after the race for 15,555 francs; you might throw them into pounds sterling and find a ready sale if he could accomplish the performance now. Tho same gentleman imported Masque and ths mares Rose du Roi and Elle.

Some very good animals have been brought from Jamaica by Mr. Bryan E. Tomblin. Orrin Bros. still have Laura Glass, by Buckden, out of Ou Time; they will ship her home this Summsr.

We will have a preliminary rsce meeting at the Societe Hippique Froncaise Course, ou Snuday, April 5th, principal prize, $300. This clnb, although bearing a French name, is a very cosmopolitan affair, and is comprised of gentlemen who organized same as an incentive to the equestrian art. The course, although less pretentious than that at Peralvillo, bslonging to the Mexican Jockey Clnb, has a mnch better track and is most conviently situated.

Being Lsnt, theatricals are dull. The Orrins' Circus is still open and doing fairly. A performance was given on the 4th of March at this place, for the benefit of the American Benevolent Society, of which the Hon. P. H. Morgan, Minister to the United States, is President. The affair was quite a success, and nstted over $300.

I believe tbe observatory at Brighton Boach is 400 feet in height. If so, we are over 18 times as high, so it is almost like running horsss above the clonds. I call attention to this, so your readers will see how *highly* racing is esteemed here.—*Mexico Cor. N. Y. Sportsman.*

The Old and the New.

The rules of racing in force on the English turf in 1760 were few and simple. On them the elaborate code of the present day was built:

It is His Majesty's command that these following rules be observed by the owners and riders of all snch horses, mares or geldings as shall run for His Majesty's Plate at New Market:

Every horse, mare or gelding that runneth for the said Plate shall carry 12 stone, 14 pounds to the stone, three heats. Every person that putteth in a horse, mare or gelding for the said Plate are to shew such horse, mare or gelding with the marks, name, and name of the owner, to be entered at the King's Stables in Newmarket the day before they rnn; and shall tben produce a certificate nnder the hand of the breeder that his horse, mare or gelding he no more than six years old the grass before.

Every horse, mare or geldiug that runneth are to start between the hours of one and four in the afternoon, and to be allowed half an hour between each heat to rnb.

Every horse, mare or gelding that runneth ou the wrong side of the posts or flags, or is distanced in any of the heats, shall have no share of the said Plate, nor he suffered to run any more.

The horse, mare, or gelding that winneth any two heats winneth the Plate; but if three several horses, mares, or geldings win each of them a heat, then those three, and only they, to run a fourth heat; and the horse, mare or gelding that winneth the fourth heat shall have the Plate.

Aud each horse, mare or gelding, etc., place as she or they come in by the ending-post, each heat, as 1st, 2d or 3d, and shall be determined by snch judges as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Master of the Horse. Andin case of any horse, mare or gelding shall be then or after proved to be above the age of 6 years the grass before, the owner or owners of snch horse, mare or gelding shall be made incapahle of ever running for any of the King's Plates hereafter.

As many of the riders as shall cross, jostle or strike or use any other fonl play as shall be adjndged hy such person or persons as shall he appointed by the Master of the Horse, snch rider shall be made incapable of ever riding any horse, mare or gelding for any of His Majesty's Plates hereafter; and such owner shall have no benefit of that plate, but such owners may be permitted any horse, mare or gelding for any other of His Majesty's Plates hereafter.

Every rider shall, immediately after each heat be run, be obliged to come to the ending-post with his horse, mare or gelding, then and there to alight, and not before, and there to weigh, to the satisfaction of the judges appointed for that purpose. And iu case of neglect or refusal thereof, such owners and riders shall he immediately declared incapable of running or riding any more for this, and for any of His Majesty's Plates hereafter.

And in case any diffcrence shall arise relating to their ages, or in their running, as to these His Majesty's orders, and the same to be determined hy such person or persons who shall be appointed hy the aforesaid Master of the Horse.

These articles will continue in force for succeeding years, unless directed to the contrary by His Majesty.

An act passed by Parliament in the reigu of Goorge II. made it illegal, after the 24th day of June, 1740, for any person to start a horse for any plate, prize, aum of money, or other thing, unless said horse was the *bona fide* property of tbe person entering and starting him. The penalty was forfeiture of the horse. It was further made illegal to run any horse, except at Newmarket, for a less sum value than fifty pounds—$250; and it was stipulated that every race should be begun and ended in one day.

The rulee, which we copy from a work dated 1760, could be printed on a single page of the handbook containing the code which governs at Jerome Park, or the one which is in force at Lexington. Thirty-five pages are required to print the Eastern Rules of Racing, and forty-seven pages to hold the By-Laws and Rulse of the Western Association. The laws which govern the turf have been expanded with the growth of racing, hut the underlying principle is the aame.

The National Trottiug Association code also has for its corner-stone the fundamental tenet emphasized in the reigns of George II. and George III.

Among the stallions advertised to cover in the season of 1761 was "the Gower atallion, got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by Whitefoot;" "the fine bay horse called Lofty, got by the Godolphin Arahian, his dam by Partner, and calls d the Widdrington mare;" Mr. Pautou's Gray Arabian; Mr. Bladen's "gray horse, got hy the Godolphin Arabian, hia dam by Mr. Panton's Orah, his grandam hy Hobgohlin, and his great-grandam by the Godolphin Arabian;" the Mountain Arab, "8 years old this season, purchased from the Shack St. John Dirackri, by Capt. Burford, at three yeara old, and is looked upon by the nohlemen and gentlemen breeders to be one of the finest Arabiana landed in thie Kingdom;" "the Damascus Arabian that arrived in England in September;" the Bell Size Arahian "of the true and pure Arabian hlood and race;" aud Regulus, "got hy Lord Godolphiu's late Arahian, his dam the celebrated mare called Grey Rohinson." Tbe blood of tbe Orient preponderated in England then, and under several stallions' cards the line appeared, "Is full fifteen hands high, well-shaped and strong." In races for the Goverument plates horses of fourteen hands were required to carry 9 stone, the average weight. The minimum was 5 stone, 70 lbs., on horses twelve hands high, and the maximum, 11 etone, 154 lbs., was assigned to horses fifteen hands high. Under the racing stimulns, breeding and diet, with climate, advauced the blood horse from an average height of 14 hande to an average of 15.3 hands; and many of the great track performers range from 16 to 17 hands. Horsee have multiplied as they increased in size and overcame the sbortness and irregularity of stride, and now the turf represents millions upon millions of dollars in England, France, the United States and Australia. Time has, indeed, worked wonders for the racehorse.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Winning Sires of 1884—Grinstead.

Eighteenth on the list of winning sires for 1884 is Grinstead, bay horse, foaled 1871, hred hy James A. Grinstead at the Walnut Hill Stud, Fayette county, Ky., by Gilroy, own brother to Daniel Boone and the famous Kentucky, and son of Lexington, out of Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe, she out of imp. Myrtle, by Mameluke, winner of the Derby in 1827, and son of Partisan; dam sister to Ruric, by imp. Sovereign, son of Emilius and Fleur-de-Lis, by Bourbon, son of Sorcerer; second dam Levity, dam of Mildred, the dam of Monarchist, Lever, etc., by imp. Truetse; third dam Vandal's dam, by imp. Tranby, son of Blacklock and danghter of Orville; fourth dam Lucilla, by Trumpator, son of Sir Solomon, by imp. Tickle Toby; fifth dam Lucy, the dam of Blackuose, by Orphan, son of Ball's Florizel, by imp. Diomed; sixth dam Lady Gray, the great-grandam of Lexington, by Robin Grey, son of imp. Royalist, by Saltram; seventh dam Maria, by Melzar, son of imp Medley; eighth dam by imp. Highflyer, son of Highflyer, by Herod; ninth dam by imp. Fearnought, son of Regulus, by the Godolphin Arabian; tenth dam by Ariel, son of imp. Traveler, son of Partner, by Jigg, by the Byerly Turk; eleventh dam hy imp. Jack of Diamonds, son of the Cullsu Arabian; twelfth dam imp. Duchess, by Cullen Arabian; thirteenth dam Lady Thigh, by Partner, son of Jigg; fourteenth dam by Greyhound, a natural Barb; fifteenth dam by Curwin's Bay Barb; sixteenth dam by the D'Arcy Chestnut Arabian; seventeenth dam by Whiteshirt; eighteenth dam old Montague Mare. Grinstead was an honest, good racehorse, and is descended from a racing family on both the paternal and maternal sides. He won the Champagne Stakea at Jerome Park when two years old, three-quarters of a mile, in 1:17¾. At three years old won a dash of one and a half-mile, at Jerome Park, in 2:40¾. beating Kadi, Harry Bassett, Whisper and others; ran second to imp. Saxon in the fastest Balmont ever run, one and a half miles, in 2:39½; ran second to Vandalite in the Sequel Stakes, at Saratoga, two miles, in 3:40¾; one mile heats at Baltimore, in 1:45½. At four yeare old, wou seven races out of eleven starte: Jerome Park, won heats ot one mile and a furlong in 1:59¾, 2:01¾; Monmouth Park, won race, mile heats, in 1:45½, 1:45, 1:47; D'Artagnan won the first heat. Won the Mansion House Stake, two and a half miles, in 4:40½, beating Rutherford, Stampede and otbers; Saratoga, won the All-Aged Sweepstake, one and a half miles, in 2:08¾, beating Springbok, Olitipa and Mate; wou the Summer Handicap, two miles, in 3:37½, beatiug Wildidle, and Mattie W. won a dash of one and a half milee in 2:40. He ran a close third to Preakness and Springbok in the cup race, two and one-quarter miles. The dead heat waa run in 3:56¼, and is the fastest race at the distance ever run. He also won a race of mile heats, best 3 in 5, at Reno, Nevada, in 1:47, 1:46½, 1:46¼. He ran a close second to Wildidle for the Wise Plate, four miles, at Bay District Course, Cal, in 7:25½,, the fastest four miles ever run west of the Miseiseippi River. Grinstead is a blood bay, 16 hands high, of great substance and power, with excellent shoulders, hips, back and loins, and is from the most noted racing family in America. The appearance, quality and speed of his get confirm our prediction that he would make a euccessful sire. Verano was his largest winner, Mission Belle, Fallen Leaf and Volante also heing well up in amounts.

NAME.	Color, age, sex.	Dam.	First.	Second.	Third.	Unplaced.	Total.	Amount won.
Dublin Boy	b c, 3...	Amanda Fortune	2	1	1	...	4	$40 0.00
Fallen Leaf	br f, 3..	Mollie McCarty	2	1	...	...	3	4,665.00
Gano	b c, 4...	Santa Anita	2	2	5	4	13	487.50
Marie Stuart	b f, 3...	Sister to Clara D.	...	...	4	5	9	...
Mission Belle	b f, 2...	Josie C.	3	...	2	2	5	6,245.00
Rapido	ch g, 2.	Experiment	3	2	1	6	12	1,200.00
Savannah	ch f, 3.	Josie C.	1	4	...	5	10	780.00
Verano	ch c, 2.	Jennie D	3	1	...	4	8	7,140.00
Volante	b c, 2...	Sister Anne	2	1	...	3	7	3,800.00
Total, 9 head, which won			18	12	13	29	72	$24,917.50

Total, nine starters, which started iu seventy-two races, of which they won eighteen, were second in twelve, third in thirtsen, and unplaced in twenty-nine, and won in money, $24,917.50.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Huntley & Preuitt, Helena, Montana, lost recently the bay mare Bolis, 8 years old, by imp. Buckden, dam Jennie C., by Daniel Boone.—*Ky. Live Stock Record, March* 7th.

This statement is not trne. Bolis is in excellent health and looks better than she has for some time. She is the pride of Meadow Brook Farm, where she is doing daily service in a team. She slipped foal early last Winter, hnt ie not less valned on that account. She has to her credit the raising of aome extra good colts, and a record quite as good as any turf mare iu the Union, having last year run a mile on the Heleua track in 1:45 with 118 pounds on her back. Her owners, Messrs. Hundley & Preuitt, confidently expect that ahe will do mnch service in the future equally aa good.—*Husbandman.*

The total amount added to stakes last year in the United States was $1,595,000 given to 2,928 races, against $1,225,000 to 2,273 races in 1882; $800,000 to 1,615 races in 1880; $460,000 to 1,058 racss in 1878; and $440,000 to 907 races in 1877. The largest sum, $225,000, was given at Monmouth Park meeting; next came at Sheepshead Bay with $220,000; Brighton Beach with $195,000, and then Saratoga with $115,000.

The Saratoga Racing Association obtained 705 nominations to their fixed events, over a hundred more than last year. The Dwyer brothers are conepicuously absent from the list for the first time in many years.

A new sand track, seven-eighths of a mile, is to be made in Monmouth Park, so that the racers can be exercised in any weather.

The old saying, "A good grooming is worth four quarts of oats," has more truth than poetry about it.

THE KENNEL.

The Hamilton Kennel.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In these days when the dog world is filled with ware and rumors of wars it is a relief to turn from the frothy, disjointed gabble of empirical, self-styled "breeders," and note the composition of a kennel gathered by a man in whose mind it existed before a dog was pnrchased, and whose purpose it is to follow to its legitimate end the fashion in blood that hae proved victorions in ell recent pnblic canine competitions. The man on whom nntoward Fate and a fine slut in use, bestow a brindled bitter of no nobler paternity than the neighbor's yallsr dog may claim to be the "hresder" of the litter, because he owned ths bitch. The man who owns a sprangling, too high-stationed slut, and sende her to a dog similiarly open to criticism may claim to be "hreeding" dogs, and if by chance a likely pnp comes, unless that man is quite diffsrent to many around here, he will distend with pride and discourse hy the helf hour npon the reasons which led him to make the cross. Snch rot is not breeding. A breeder has in mind the perpetuation and strengthening of desirable charecterietics, and combines both blood strains and iudividuality with the purnose of securiug a resultant animal which shall possess in a higher degree than eithsr the good qualities of both parents, with as few weakneesee ae possible. Nor is it alone sufficient to oroes well bred animale to secure equally good ones. If thia was enongh, there would be no hope for improvement in type. Animals which, breeding in a natural state, would be governed by the law of natural selection and the predominance of the fittest, in confinement are subject either to the caprice or to the intelligent control of man. If to his caprice, it is absurd for him to claim recognition as a breeder, even though such a litter should prove invincible. But if one believes certain blood straine to be good, and hy combining and recombining them through generations, to the exclusion of foreign blood, gradnally raises the form and quality of his animals near to perfection, he may jnatly claim to he breeding, or if he jndiciously introduces foreign blood calculated to correct faults or add virtues he may still properly be classed as a breeder.

Of course there are few who are ahle to experiment largely in dog breeding. Most men are perforce satisfied with a half dozen dogs and eo can only experiment within very nsrrow limits, but in the kennel which has caused this eruption there ia room for practically nnlimited growth in numbers. The owner is one whose enthueiasm is only bounded by common sense. Hia means permit any ordinary outlay and hie location is central and accessible. He is a field shot and a devoted hunter, so that it is probable he will not waste time in breeding doge fit only for the eye of the ordinary bench show patron, hnt will keep in mind the fact that good form and high qnality are worthless unless associated with stamina and noee.

He hss shown good jndgment in the selection of the nucleus of hie kennel as dog-men will perceive from a glance at the breeding of the dogs. The blooded bitches are:

1st. Rnby, a black, white and tan, by Bergunthal's Rake, ex. same owner's Fanny. Rnby has thrown very fair doga already, being the dam of Washington A. Coster's Buckcllew, J. M. Avent's Juno A. and Bryson's Sue, a hard trio to best.

2d. Lola, hlack, white and tan, same breeding as Rnby.

3d. Zariah, black, white and tan, by Arnold Bnrges' Druid, ex. Cubas.

4th. Madame Llewellin, black, white and tan, by Bergundthal's Rake, ex. Rocksie. Rocksie being a good field hitch, by Luther Adams' Rock, ex. same owner's Dora.

5th. Ruby II., hlack, white and tan, by Druid, ex. Ruby, and a full sister to Buckellew, Sue, etc.

The stud dogs are:

Count Fritz, black, white and tan, by Rake, ex. Fanny, being a brother to Ruby, Lola, etc., and Jesse Gladstone, oraage and white-flecked, by Gladstone, ex. Swaze, a dead litter, sister of Ruby first mentioned.

In addition to theee Mr. Hamilton will have the use of Coster's Bnckellew, by permission of the latter, who haa given invslnable assistance in selectingand secnring the dogs.

The owner of the kennel is Mr. H. E. Hsmilton, and his place is at Havereack, N. J., jnet conveniently distant from New York city.

If there ie any good in the pnre blood of the so-called Llewellin sort it ought to ehow itself in the prodnce of these distinguished doge.

It will be noted that there is much of the Leicester-Dart nick in the kennel. If there is another kennel of English eetters in America the eqnal of this in the character of its occnpants, ite name does not occur to me.

X.

Shall We Have a Bench Show?

EDITOR BREEDER ANN SPORTSMAN: "Great Dane," in a rscent issne of yonr pspr, writes in a very sauguine way abont the poesibilities open to the club which will organize a bench show in this city. Great Daue evidently knows the dogs of the State pretty well, and is nndonbtedly correct in saying that there are good dogs enough here to make a fair ehow. He emphaeizes the non-sporting classee—so I conclude he is especially interested in dogs of those sorts, and if thia surmise ie correct, the gentleman may he over sanguine in hie prognoeticationa. Where are the really good non-sporting dogs? Is there a high class St. Bernard in California? or a mastiff of even mediocre qnality? or a bull that would not be sent out of a ring with a half dozen diequalificatione? or a terrier of any one of the many breeds that is not a caricatnre of the typical dog in his claas? Not a toy dog, a pug or anything elee in the non-sporting line in this whole State that is worth an admieeion fee of two cents to see, in the eyes of a connoisseur. It is probably true that there are very few properly qualified critics of the non-sporting sorts among the local dog admirers, and whether there are many or few, the support of a show wonld of necesity have to come from the great, gentle, confiding half-dollar-producing public, that cannot tell a Dalmatian from a pointer.

But the public will not gsnerously eupport a show that is pronounced bad by those who are enpposed to know what is bad, and unless somebody is paid to lie in the newspapers, a show of the non-eporting kinds wonld he damned in its infancy and lost beyond recovery, if there be any such infant damnation, aa ie believed by those eminent theologians, Geo. Allender and Willie Kittle. And if the non-sporting element cannot be relied npon to draw money to a show, the sporting dogs mnst be preeent in large nnmbers and be of unnsual excellence to jnstify such a ventnre. Aa a matter of fact. settere, pointere, spaniels and the eeveral hounde are alwa s the moat attractive portion of shows, sre the handsomest animale, and in the purpoees for which they are used appeal most directly and strongly to popular understandiug snd sympathy. Whst are the probsbilities thst a fsir represeutation of the sporting clssses would sppear in a show if given now? Is there an owner of a really good sporting dog in the Ststs who will svow his williugness to show his animal? If there be ons, I am to that extent mistaken in my belief that a hench ehow given this year wonld not have a single entry in the sporting classes of worth sufficient to entitle it to sober judgment, aud to a record as a bench winner. The good dog men have not yst forgotten the disastrous outcoms of the last show. Such of them as own wsll hred animals in an amatenr way, generally speeking, have better sense than to itch for notoriety for their dogs, and for trash diplomas and awards which emount to nothing unless won in good company. Those who own dogs professionally may be psrdoned for desiring to bring their animals in notice, and for utilizing the sdvsrtising and commsnt which naturally follow public hsnching of thsir kenusls. And it is not said to their discredit, when I say that their interest in a show begins with ths money profit to themselves and ends when such profit ceases. They breed and own dogs merely to sell them, and a show helps them very much, whether they win or not, hecanse it enables them to reach numbers to whom they wonld otherwise remain unknown. If there are professional sporting dog men enough in the State, a ehow would have a respectabls entry list, because thsy would all be in with a full draft from their kennels. But are there enough? I think not. There are perhaps four men here who might send say five dogs each to a show. Most of these would he well hred, and all of them fair looking hrutes. In addition to these there wonld he some entries from the bad dog men, of whom are many. Suppose thirty such shonld each enter his dog, what would it add to the worth of the show? The entries would simply he a hurden because their presence would entail the expense of feeding and attendance, while they wonld add nothing to the receipts. And the entry of such dogs would tend to deter msny from visiting the show, hecause, in proportion as a dog is ill-bred and worthless, his owner is lond-monthed snd vulgar, and such an owner is sure to stand iuceseantly near his ki-yi, ready and over-willing to hoom the thing into notice, mistaking polite deference for admiration, and long suffering charity for scquiescence. Admitting that a few of the forty or fifty private owners of good sporting dogs would enter them, would there then be proper material with which to appeal for public coin and countenance? I think not. Some talk as though desiring a show, and if the talk is sincere they csn vsry easily get one up. Let them make a gnarantee fund of a few hundred dollars, and when that is done let them invite Judge Leavesly to go ahead with the rest of the details. The Jndge is known to favor a show, and would without doubt undertake the affair with a contingent interest in proceeds, if guaranteed againt loss. He knowe a good many of the dog owners about the State, and should know how to hench, feed, and care for the dogs, hecause he has long had a lot of dogs about his own place. If made superintendent he would, I presume, enter a number of his for show only, and it is certain that he would leave nothing undone to make the show good, and to make it pay. The latter being a very important item, although the money interest should not be permitted to force the employment of careless helpers, and the feeding of improper stuff to the dogs. My personal belief is that the Judge would find it nphill work and not profitable, either in the excellence of the show or in a money way.

X.

The citizens of Brighton have organized a coursing clnb styled "The Brighton Coursing Club," with the following officers and members: President, T. Wsits; Vice-President, A. Hall; Secretary, P. M. Rooney; Treasnrer, T. C. Perkins; Steve Quass, Joe Powers, Patrick O'Connor, Wm. Carvel, Sam Pugh, Col. Brennon and Ed. Dunen. On the 19th of April there will he a race for old dogs and puppies.

The San Jose Coursing Clnh is in a prosperous condition, many new members having lately heen added. Their headquartere are at Graham & Camrike's White House, Santa Clara St., San Jose.

The National Gun Association.

Why ie it that some of onr Eastern contemporariss do not prick this bubble? What can be more absnrd than the constitution, rules and mske-np of the association? A "national" association, formed, officered and managed by a clay hird company, at whose tonrnaments, so-called, none hut the wares of said company can be nsed. With directors chosen hsphazsrd from all the different States, without the actusl consent of the men and without their approhation. A humhug, masquerading affair, that is snre if it does not die to work harm.

FISH.

Sea Lions and Their Destructiveness.

In onr fish columns we have long been calling attention to the destructiveness of the eea lions in our bay ss the main cause, in conjuuction with the small nets of the Chinese fishermen, of the falling off in the snpply of onr salmon stock. Of late the dailies have given valnahle aid in seeking to terminate these grevious evils. We have mnch plessure in reproducing the following from a recent issue of the *Alta* in hopes of extending its influence. Our contemporary saye:

"A vigorons war onght to he at once declsrsd against the sea lions which have become so numerous at the Golden Gate and in the interior bays, and which are doing eo much to diminieh the supply of onr chief food-fish. It is absurd for the State to maintsin a salmon hatchery and a river police all for the purpose of feeding some thonsands of fat seals that are worthless for eithsr nide or meat. The destruction of fish hy these animals is enormous. It ie estimated that they kill one-third of all the salmon coming into the bay, and that means the loss of several hundred thoueand dollars aunually. They are as voracious as shsrks, swimming into shoals of fisu and slanghtering them by the hundreds. One bite ont of each fish is frequently all that is taken, and when they are fnlly gorged the slanghter seeme to be continued in mere wantonness. It is surprising that the Fish Commission has not before this realized that all its efforts for the propagation aud protection of the salmon are neutralized by the slanghter made by the sea lion. If the Commissioners had any doubts about the habits of the animals, the river fishermen, who find them far np in the interior hays and rivers, and whose nets are daily destroyed by their mad rushes, had none, and they could have furnishedsatisfactory evidence. How best to destroy the sea lion is the whole fish problem in a nut hell at this time."

The Fish Commissioners, while they ought to do something to see theee hrutes are destroyed are not, however, the parties chiefly responsible for their increase and ravages. Relief in solid shape must con e from the Legislature or our own municipal govsrnment. Competent lawyers assure us the latter have the power to issue sn ordinsnce suthorizing their destruction. The cost would he trifling snd of no consideration to the beuefit obtsiued. But will our city fsthere, *for once* in their history, forget their own schemes and *be just* to the people? We fear it ie a vain hope. In our article last June on this subject, we made a calculation of the number of pounds of fieh destroyed by thsse voracious hrutes. Our calculation was based npon the daily coneumption of one seal in captivity at Woodward's Gardens, fsd only twice a day, to keep it in fair condition, and therefore the real amount of fish destroyed is nearly doubls what we put it at. At this rate, however, it wonld require some *five* ships of the largest tonnage to freight awey what one sea-lion cousnmes in a year. How many, thsrefore, would it require to freight off the total amount that the whols 2,000 sea-lions destroy in a yesr? That amount is 30,240,000 ponnds a year. Pnt in this form ths matter becomes more attractive, for all who are interested can make their own calculations. We reproduce our article of last June, for if we are to preserve onr nstnral supply of food-fish, especially salmon, too much importance cannot he attached to thie snbject:

"Much complaint is beiug msde on all sides about the ravagee of thess voracious and ferocious brutes. It is said, by thoss who claim to know, that at leest two thonsand sea lions are now marauding our public wsters, especially gathering round ths heade after food, when the tide flows and ebbs. This lsrge nnmber is kept up hecause it benefits the proprietor of the Cliff House by pleasing his visitors. Such resson does not justify an nnlimited and criminal destruction of our fish. Apart from the actual injury inflictsd upon our fishermen and canneries, which ie immense, we have been taking points for two months back on the amonnt of fish consumed by these animals. Mr. Woodward, of the Gardens, eetimates the food of one seal, in captivity even, at 25 ponnds a day. In the water, at large, it is probably 60 or 70 ponnds. Let ns put it at 45 pounds a day. This makes 315 pounds a week; 1,350 ponnds a month; 15,120 a year to the single fish. This again multiplied by 2,000, the alleged number of sea lions ravaging our fish stock, makea the destruction of our fish, big and little—for nothiug comes wrong to their mouths any more than to the Chinamen's net—30,240,000 ponnds for the year lost to commerce and domestic use. It is the duty of the Legislature, not the Commissioners, to give us relief in this respect. Of conrse, we cannot get rid of all the sea lions any more than all the Chinameu, hut by a united effort we csn cnt the number down, and the fignres given show the henefit it will be to the people."

Something About Sea-Trout.

The observant angler, as he casts his flies over the rivers ot Canada which flow into the ocean, will notice a marked differeuce in the habits, form, and color of the tront of those waters, and the native fishermen will tell him that these are sea tront and those are river trout. The sea trout run larger in size, and more slender in form, and more silvery in color, than the river trout. In some streams, the sea tront are most nnmerous, in others the river, while in other waters the two may be taken side by side, rising to the fly with equal eagernees. At certain periods of the Summer, the sea trout come into the mouths of the larger rivers with the tide in great schools, like mackerel, and feed as greedily, all in a school being of the same size, say from one to three pounds in weight. At these times nothing can surpass the sport afforded to the fly-fisher by the sea trout. One of the most vigorons and active of fishes, and with a pair of three pouuders on a light rod, the skill of the angler will be taxed to the utmost. English writers on angling, Davy, Francis, and Pennel, assert that the white trout or salmon trout of the tidal rivers of Scotland and Ireland, *Salmo trutta*, is one of the gamest fishes that swims, and I think that his Canadian consin is not at all behind him.—*Exchange*.

Neither is his California cousin. These fish far away up some of our rivers on their way to spawning grounds, were shamefully msranded by vagahond poachers until we pnblished their identity snd stopped them.

On Wednesday last the trout fishing season opened and we hear good reports from all parts of the State. The streama, however, are sure to be low and this will tsnd to shorten the fishing period, thst is, unless our anglers resolve not to destroy the fingerlings but retnrn them to the water. We look upon the fingerling sharp in abont the same light as we do the Chineso fishermen and the sea-lions—something to he killed off as quickly as possible. A contemporary says truly: "Many trout anglers are like the net fisherman—they are adverse to throwing hack the little ones for fear some one else will get them; but this selfish idea is not characteristic of the true angler. Every small tront retnrned to the stream is a positive gain, and everyone retained is a loss, and every angler who returns the little brook trout ie a true sportsman and a preserver of one of the moet beautiful things on God's footstool."

The trout have made their annual pilgrimage np the Truckee river as far as the dam at Verdi. Hero they are stopped, snd fishermen are catching them as fast as the demands of the market will jnstify. Catches of from two to fonr hnndred pounds per day by single fishermen are not unfreqnent.—*Exchange*.

What stops them? Of course the dame of the eaw-mill men. So instead of being allowed to reach the spawning grounds they seek, they must be stopped and slanghtered without reserve. Go on, gentlemen, if you think there is no punishment ahead. With sea-lione, Chinese fishermen and Truckee mill-men what prospect have we of keeping up the stock of the best varieties of our table fish?

While Carl Sweeney and John Peat, of the Neptune Boat Cluh, were rowing in the bay near the North Heads, on Friday, they were attacked by a sea-lion weighing 300 pounds. The boat and the sea-lion had a tough struggle, dnring which the boat ran a great risk of coming off second best. The two men, however, at length succeeded in killing the lion and bringing its carcass to the foot of Larkin street, where it was exhibited. The death of this monster is equivalent to saving 15,000 pounds of fish food a year to us. His carcass, except to look at, was not worth five cents.

Stephen Ellis reports that at the present time there is going on a wanton destructiou of salmon which is in every way reprehensible. The seals are doing great damage, while the nets used by Chinamsn and other fisherman are so fine as to take in the salmon fry from four to six inches long, aa they come down from the spawning grounds. Millions of these are caught annually and dried for export. He believes these are strong reasons to account for the rapidly diminishing number of salmon in the Sacramento and Columbia rivers Brother Jones what has become of you?

Horse Gossip from Healdsburg.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: Considering that this section of the State is bountifnlly endowed with ell the requisites that go to make up a horse paradise, like Colonel Mapleson's idea of Emma Nevada's manager, I rush into print to let you and the outside world know that we are "moving np" in the horse line in this immediate vicinity. Some few years since but few men here knew what constitnted a good pedigree in a horse, and were totally unahle to tell the difference hetween two apparently good pedigrees. For instance, e month or so ago I heerd a gentleman protesting that he had the finest bred mare in Sonoma county. I inquired her hreeding and was told that she wes sired by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam hy Williamson's Belmont, and he added, prondly, "there is none hetter hred." I said, "Suppose you had a mare sired by Geo. Wilkes, dam hy Almont, don't you think she wonld he hetter hred than this one?" "No," he answered, "I wonldn't give this Patchen mare for anyhody's mere." Argument in a case of this kind is unnecessery. I am pleased to say, however, that we have bnt few horsemen in this locality who do not know what "pedigree" ie and its worth. We are bonntifully snpplied with stellions also. There were in town lest Saturday, the following, some belonging here and some being owned in the vicinity: Milton R., hy Milton Medinm, hy Happy Medium, dam hy Odd Fellow. This is a promising five-year-old, has a handy way of going and hes sired some large, fine colts. He is well hred, and shonld make a good sire, heing a very handsome horse.

Capri, hred by the late Daniel Cook, is owned hy Mr. A. J. Zane, of this place. Being hy Jas. Lick, dam Lady Budd, by Belmont, he should nndonbtedly make a "mover." Mr. Phillips hes recently bonght a highly bred horse, sired by Sultan; I did not ascertein the dam. He is a good looker and may sire speedy colts. Mr. Phillips brought the horse here to breed to his own mares, of which he has a dozeu or so.

Mambrino, Jr., owned by Mr. Wisecorver, of Geyserville, is a good-looking roadster, and is said to be quite speedy. His blood lines I have not ascertained.

Gen. Dana, by Whipple's Hambletonian, owned by William Bibler, of Petaluma, is also here in charge of Bnck Foster.

Little Mac, sired by Gen. McClellan, stands two days a week at this city, (everybody calls this place a city, and I dielike to he the first to digress.) Besides these horses, we heve all varieties of Normans, half-Normane, English horsee, Clydesdales and what not. Mr. H. H. Helman, the owner of Milton R., has Merk Dunham, a fine blooded Norman-Percheron that is highly spoken of by men who are raising that breed of horses. This horse is the only full-blooded Normen-Percheron that stands here at present I believe, and it would take a good one to snccessfully contest the field with him. There are hopes enterteined that we may soon have a track, which we need very much, as many promising yonng colts are owned in this neighborhood.

We heve a perfect climate, diversified scenery, the fineet land iu the State, snre rains (a drought wae never known), and everything in onr favor for raising good horsee. Alfalfa grows prolifically, the up land and hill sides fairly exnde verdnre, eprings are plentifnl, and disease among horses almost unknown. At Santa Rosa Anteeo is located. He has developed conciderably since last year. He stande at preeent 15.3, and weighs 1,100 ponnds. He is universally considered a royally bred and very speedy horse. Some few mares from here have been sent to him. The fsct that no "retnrn" privilege is granted militatee somewhat against him, as owners of maree difficult to get in foal dislike to face the probability of heing out $100, and getting nothing. However, the horse has all he can properly attend to, I presume. I eaw an article the other day written apparently by a horseman, that a horse 15.2 hands was too small to sire trotters, and also stated that the great campaigners were always large. I wish to call the gentleman's attention to Hannis, 15 hands, :17¾; J. B. Thomae, 15 hands, :18¼; Adele Gonld, :19, also 15 hands; Buzz Medium, :20¼, 15 hands; Little Gypsy, 15 hands, record 2:22; Matt Kirkwood, :29½, 15 hands; the once famous Occident, :16¾, 15 hands. Then to lower the standard, Lnmps, 14.1, record :21; Sheppard Boy, 14¾, record, 2:32; Jimmy Stewart, 14¾ hands, record :24½; Nigger Baby, 14¾ hands, record :27½; Nettie, 14¾ hands, record :18; Adelaide, 14¾ hands, record :19½; the famous old mare, Flora Temple, 14¾ hands, record, :19¾, made in 1859; Gazelle, 14¼, hands, record, :21, and several others. Another I wish to add is Hopefnl, record, :14¾, only 15 hands high; auother, Majolica, 15 hands, record :17. I also wish to call attention to the following well-known horses that are but 15.1 hands high: Chestnut Hill, :22¼, Thorndale, :22¼, Darby, :16½, Jay-Eye-See, :10, Lady Maud, :18½, Midnight (the gelding), :18¼, Wildflower, :21, Kentucky Wilkes, 2:21½, Dame Trot, :22, Tanner Boy, :22½, aud many othera. Thie list is surely sufficient to prove the fallacy of no performers of merit being small. This gentleman probably had in mind Maud S. and Rarus, when he wrote the article.

To again diverge, I will say that many of us wonld like to see a picture of Anteeo in the Breeder and Sportsman, as those who breed to him would be pleased to have it to keep as a reminder of the sire of their colts, and those who got no colts conld have the picture as consolation, at leaet. The picture given of him in the Breeder and Sportsman, in his three-year-old form, is a very inaccurate repreeentation of him at the present time. I am tired and, presumably, you are too, so I will desist. H. W. P.

Healdsburg, April 2d.

Goldsmith Maid and Rarus.

Some months ago, in an answer to a correspondent, we declined to consider the trot hetween the Maid and Rarus, at Chico, May 19th, 1877, a gennine race. Some youthful ecribes drew themselves up to their fullest height and declared that we knew very little of turf affairs, and for the benefit of those gentlemen we reprodnce from the *Breeder's Gazette* the atory of that exhibition trot and its ineide featuree, ae told by Splan himself:

Rarua joined Goldsmith Maid in a hippodroming tour, their first exhibition being given at San Jose, where the Maid won in 2:22½, 2:16¾, 2:18¼. By his races with other horses iu California Splan had discovered that Rarus was improviug in speed all the time, and had little doubt of his ahility to beat Goldsmith Maid if the matter ever come to a test. But the races hetween these horecs through California were advertised as exhibitione, and it was nnderstood that Rarus would make no attempt to heat the Maid, because he was still eligihle to the 2:21 class, and it would be bad policy to give him a faster record when there was nothing but glory to be gained hy it.

From San Jose the horse went to Chico, where they were to open a new track there. The people of Chico were very proud of their enterprise, and had offered some extra money in case 2:17 was beaten. There were plenty of hetting men in Chico at that time, and in addition to these hundreds of miners came from all parte of the country to see Goldsmith Maid trot, and all of them were willing to het their last dollar that 2:17 would not he beaten. Andy Daniels, who will he remembered as an old-time driver and sporting man, was in California at that time and had gone along with Splan to Chico, Bndd Dohle, who was driviug the Maid, having heen detained in San Francisco hy sickuess, hnt it was arranged that he should come to Chico in time to drive the mare.

After the horses had beeu in Chico for a day or two Daniels said to Splan: "These people want to bet some money on your race."

"What do they want to bet?" esked Splan.

"That 2:17 won't he beaten in the race."

"That looked to me," said Splan, in telling the story, "like finding the money, and I told Andy to start in and never stop betting as long ae his capital held ont. He went out among the hetting meu, and the day before the race reported that he had het $2,800 even that 2:17 would be heaten.

"The next morning Doble came down from Sau Francisco and I told him that we hed piled all our money on time and considered him in with it.

"Well, Bndd hemmed and hawed a little; talked about the track heing a new one, and rather intimated that we had thrown our money away, hnt he took one-third of the game, although I could see he was not particularly charmed with the prospect. The next day we went ont to trot. The weather was warm and pleasant and I knew my horse could go well. Budd and I had some little talk about heating 2:17, but he was still in doubt. 'You can have just two chences to win it for us,' said I to him, 'and if you fail just say goodbye to me when the word for the third heat is given and I will show you a trotter.' So Budd cheered up a little and said he would shove the old mare along as fast as possible. Well, we trotted the first heat, but 2:19½ was the best the Maid could do. When the time was hung out Budd looked soberer than ever, and even Andy Daniele wore a snbdued aspect. Yon see they both saw it was a case of life and death, thinking that if Goldsmith Maid could not trot a mile in 2:17 there was no use in any other horse trying.

"When they came up for the second heat the Maid wes going etrong and fast, with Rarus about a length behind. I nodded for the word, the jndges gave it, and away we went. Rarus kept the same distance behind the mare that he was at the stert, and when we began to go down the backstretch I saw that it would be quite a heat. The homestretch at Chico ie over a quarter of a mile long and as we swnng into it the Maid gave a wabble or two aud was evidently getting ready for a break. When she finally went into the air I sent Rarus right up to her.

"'Hit her a crack,' said I to Bndd.

"So he let her heve the whip, and she gave a jump or two that would make a deer look sick. Then he canght her, and we came home a flying, the mare beating Rerns ont by about a nose.

"When Budd got ont of the sulky he says to me: 'The old mare kind of wabbles to-day, and doee not seem able to go any.' 'You will find she pulled you a mile to-day about as fast as she ever went in her life,' I said, for Rarus showed me that he was going well, and when that horee got in a hurry it was safe to wager that there would be a race. Pretty eoon ont came the board with 2:14½ on it, and we knew that the money was onrs."

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Purgatives.

Aa at this season of the year it is cnstomary among trainere in preparing their horses to give them a purging hall, and as this conrse, if regulated by moderation and discretion, is not perhaps very objectionable, especially with horsee that are exceseively gross, and as in some of the recipes for purging-balls that we have seen there is snch a mixture of drugs that it is almost impossihle to anticipate the probable effects of the medicine when given, we have therefore deemed it advisable to write upon this snhject, and endeavor to explain the action of cathartics and those best adapted to the equine species. Barbadoes aloes are well known to he the most safe and sure purgative for the horse, and if the action of the intestines is increased so as to unload them thoroughly of their contents, and to diminish the quantity of superabundant fluids in the body by absorbing them and carrying them off by and through the bowels, the purpose is as fully answered by using aloes alone as by combining them with any other drng whatsoever, for, in fact, there is no specific quality in any purgative whatever, its action being merely to increase the intestinal secretions, which flowing into the intestines in larger quantitiea than usual, irritates and excites them to an increased action in their peristaltic motion, and thereby facilitates the discharge of their contents. Therefore, as purging is produced by giving such medicines as are found by their stimulating propertiee to excite the coats of the stomach and intestines and increaee their action, so as to cause them to throw off their contents by evacuation, it would appear that the different kinds of purging medicines differ only in degrees of etrength, and that they operate by stimulatiug the intestines and thereby causing a greater evacuation hy the bowels, so that, in fact, the operation of purging only lessens the quantity of the fluids contained in the body without making any alteration in the natural properties of that which is left hehind. So much for the action of purgatives. Now, as to that pernicious method of physicing all horses who are intended for fast work in the Spring of the year, we wish to issue our protest. While we deem it good practice to administer a cathartic to a horse in the Spring that is excessively gross, or who is out of condition from inactivity of the digeetive organe, due to a want of proper exercise, or is suffering from some skin disease, in these cases purging ie beneficial to the animal; hut, on the other hand, when we find horses of a lean aud dry habit, of a delicate constitution—in fact, what are termed washy-carcassed horses, depleted hy purgatives, when the hnilding up process is the one that should have been adopted, we say the system is absurd, and still further claim that with those horses that have been nnder regular walking exercise during the Winter, and who may be at this time still a trifle groes, were redneed by gradual means, without physic, that they will prove themselves hetter horses, and more capahle of endurance when brought to the post, than those who have been depleted hy purgatives. As to the preparation of a horse for a physic, the common system of giving one or two bran mashes is far from efficient. The animal should be kept on laxative food until the dung is softened, until, in fact, it is of a poultice-like consistency, then a smaller quantity of the agent will suffice. Moderate walking exercise ehould be permitted until such time as the action of the agent is established, when the animal is then to be housed. In the interval of the admiuistration of the physic and the action of the ame the animal should he freely supplied with tepid water and indnced to drink. A qnart or two at a time is sufficient, bnt given often. Should the action of the purge be delayed the hand and arm, oiled or soaped, shonld he introdnced into the anns, and whatever fæces that are found should he removed from the lower bowel, after which the action can be materially hastened by the injections of soap-water about hlood warm. Should the agent administered not act or purgation not take place, seven or eight days should elapse before the second dose is given. A good formnla for a physic-hall is as follows: Barhadoes aloes, 5 to 7 drachms; common soap, 1 to 2 drachms; ginger, 1 drachm. Mix and make into one hall.—*Dr. Finlay, in N. Y. Sportsman.*

Cooking vs. Grinding Food for Farm Horses.

A young farmer asks whether, in view of the supposed danger of finely grond meal packing in the horse's stomach, in the form of plestic dough, so as to prevent the free circulation of the gestric juice and thns produce indigestion and colic, it would not be better to hoil the grain, causing the starch grains to swell and hurst, rendering the grain soft and spongy, so it will not pack together in such solid form as to prevent the operation of the digesting fluid, as in the case of ground grain.

This point is, no doubt, well taken, if the ground grain is to he fed unmixed with cut hay or other coarse fodder. When the grain is thoronghly hoiled, it is certainly in a more digestible condition than when ground even very fine; for the starch grannles require heet to burst them after grinding, and the heat of the animal stomach is not supposed to be great enongh to completely do this, so that by hoiling grain it is believed to be made digestible in larger proportion than by any kind of grinding.

The kernels still maintain their form efter boiling, and thus leave spaces enough for the circuletion of the gastric fluid; bnt whole grain requires a good deal of boiling to render it soft, and very few are willing to give snfficient atteutiou to it.

There is one point in favor of cooking whole grain over cooking meal in kettlee. The meal requires stirring to prevent hurning on the bottom and sides of the kettle, while the grain does not, as the kernels cannot adhere so closely as to prevent the water from saturating the whole mase of the grain. We have known several tests in cooking grain for horses that were doing heavy work in lumbering, and the reports were all favorahle. One who was usiug six teame boiled oats and corn (two bushels of oats to one of corn), and estimated that the boiled grain was 40 per ceut. more effective than whole grain unhoiled, and he thought 20 per cent. more nutritious than ground grain, nnless the grounu grain was mixed with moistened cut hay and allowed to lie in mass until it warmed up under incipient fermentation, and even then he thought the hoiled grain the best.

There is another point to be considered in favor of boiled grain, and that is, its emollient and healthful effect npon the stomach. After cooking, whole grain becomes slightly laxative, and, if fed warm, it will have a very beneficial effect upou a cold. We have known horses to be speedily cured of a snddeu cold by boiled oats, fed warm. Its effect is quite similar to a warm bran mash. Even boiled grain is better fed with its own bnlk of cut hay. This renders the masticated food more porons and spougy in the stomach and likely to ineure more perfect digestion.

The question as to the economy of cooking whole grain for horses where many teams are nsed at some distance from mills for grinding, is worth considering. Let us suppose that twelve horses are to be fed for heavy work, which would require about 16 lbs. per horse, or 192 lbs. of grain per day. The ordinary charge for the grinding is 10 per cent.; this is in addition to the cost of carrying tho grain to and from the mill. This would amonnt to fifty cents per day. Now there would nsually be a stable-boy in such case, and with a common three-barrel kettle set in an arch, the stable-boy could cook the grain, and the only extra expense would be for the fuel. It would really cost less than to grind. The lnmherman, whom we mention, said he regarded boiling as cheaper than grinding, in his sitnation, and that it had kept his horses healthy and effective for years, which he regarded aa ample compensation. He had not had a case of colic since he fed boiled grain, but previons to using it he had lost three horses with colic.

We think in many cases this practice would be quite advisable. Of course boiled food would not be good where horses are driven fast. It is appropriate only for draft horses driven on a walk. It has much the same effect npon a horse as graes, only it is much more concentrated and givee abnndant nntrimeut. The feed of hay also counteracts its looseuing effect.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

YACHTING.

The America's Chance—Views of Yachtsmen Concerning General Butler's Bold Proposition.

General Butler's proposition to place the schooner yacht America at the disposal of the committee of the New York Yacht Clnh for the purpose of arranging a match with the English visitor, Genesta, after the Cup races have been sailed, has evoked much comment and criticism in yachting circles. Sentiment underlies much of it. Practicahility seems to have been forgotten. Veteran yachtsmen who remember the early years of the famous America and her victory in 1851, when she won the coveted cup, are anxious to again see her pitted agaiust England's best productione. "Try her, anyhow," say they, "we want to eee the race and make comparisons." The committee of tho New York Yacht Club having the reteution and defense of the old trophy in hand do not go into ecstasy regarding the offer of the America's owner.

"General Butler," said George L. Schuyler, the only eurviving douor of the cup to the New York Club, "talks without apparent difficulty. If he is in earuest in the matter of his nroposition let him go a little further and change the Americn, so that she can rightly meet the coming visitor or visitors. Let him make a eloop of the old craft, and if the work is perfectly doue, and all the halances retained. I do not know hut that she would gladly smother all the Genestae or Galateas that could he sent across the ocean. I have never lost confidence in her model. She might not beat our improved centreboard sloop if her rig was altered, but I am snre that she would never be disgraced. The cutter of England is the result of a seriously considered and matured plan to get the best of that country'e yacht club measurement rules. The name has nothing to do with the model of the hull. It is the rig. That is convenient in rough water, becauee it ie all inboard. There were lots of cutters in England when the America won the cup, hut they were not of the narrow type of to-day'e hoats now there. It mnst be ascertained whether this wedgelike thiug of the preeent Euglieh plan is a hetter

model than our centreboard boats, with all their many excellent peculiarities, or whether the latter must be compelled to take a back seat with naval architects and yachtsmen in the future. I have faith in our centreboard boats. I have faith also in the keel schooner America, but I do not forget the improvements that have been made in outside ballast and rig.

"Nobody seems to take the the trouble to read the deed of gift accompanying the transfer of the cup to the New York Yecht Club. Still they criticise. If some of the gentlemen who have suggestions to make would only peruse the printed sheet they would see that there are no restrictions regarding the selection of a boat to defend the cup. Any American vessel can be selected whether enrolled in a club or not. Should the committee having the matter in charge prefer a pilot to sail the great international races they could do so. One boat is building in Wilmington, Del., with this intention; another is being constructed by that prince of yachtsmen, Mr. Charles J. Paine, of Boston, owner of the schooner Halcyon, and a third, I have understood, may be built after the model of Captain Phil Elsworth, the designer of the Montauk, Grayling and other noted clippers. The more the better. There will be trial races and all boats may enter. Let General Butler change the America's rig, if he is in earnest, and come to the starting point. Both America and owner will be welcomed. Altering a schooner to a sloop, however, is a hazardous experiment, and it will not likely be tried. Yet, should the old boat come against the British craft and beat them it would be a great triomph. It would also show that little has been learned in thirty-four years. Departure from Steers' models, in the way of less beam, more sail and other things, is now prevalent. Much of it, in my opinion, is wrong.

"I have not been actively concerned in yachting for ten or twelve years," continued Mr. Schuyler "but much has been told me about the wonderful performances of the cutter. My idea is that in mild weather or a bad sea she would be superior to our vessels. The cutter will not jump as much as the American sloop. Consequently, she will not spill the wind out of her sails. Shall we meet the visitors successfully in this respect? Let us wait and see. I think we need not be alarmed prematurely. What I am afraid of is something which all big sloop owners have had brought to their attention. It is the difficulty of making the mast stand. That was the trouble with the old sloop Maria. She could beat anything ever propelled by canvas, but her mast would go over the side. I was on her twice when the stick went by the board. We tried the America with her. She could go two feet to the schooner's one. The Maria's trouble, I fear, may be repeated in the new boats. The iron work and wire rigging of the present day will not stand the strain. It would be better to use the old fashioned manufactured hemp rigging, but of this the committee will doubtless take good care. The old Maria, lost stick after stick. Then Mr. Stevens expended nearly $6,000 for machinery to bore out her mast, which made it stronger and lighter, and it was afterward carried in all weather. Her boom was ninety-six feet long. It broke repeatedly. Then they built a boom in barrel fashion, hollow, and four iron bars ran parallel with it, and there were spreaders at the slings to give it additional strength. Much has to be thought of in the building of the new boats, but the committee is composed of very competent gentlemen.

"Another thing which I learned long ago," still continued the veteran yachtsman, "and that is the worth of our sailing masters. Many of them are very intelligent, but others incline the other way. They have been brought up to guide a vessel and the majority can do so, but in the matter of judgment regarding weather and tides, though they seem very sage, many of our yachtsmen are their superiors. Steering a boat is one thing; good judgment in taking advantage of everything that may benefit a craft is another. I prefer the experience of our educated gentlemen to the majority of our so-called sailing masters. There are many exceptions to this remark, and of these, without mentioning names, the yachting world is aware.

"We, of course, cannot sail bot one boat against the coming challengers," concluded Mr. Schuyler, "but had I been the English gentlemen I should have worded my challenge so as to have included everything in this country, the same as the America met all comers when she won the trophy. Then, if victory perched upon the colors of the stranger, it would be all the more deserved and glorious."

Mr. Charles A. Minton, secretary of the New York Yacht Club, said: "When the races with the Genesta and Galatea are finished, and if the cup is won by either, it would be a very nice thing to match the America against the foreign vessels. So far as the America being able to beat anything in the club, that is something approaching nonsense. There are three or four boats in the club that can defeat the America, in my opinion, under all circumstances, and if their owners will allow them to race, it would be an easy matter to match them for $10,000 or $15,000 a side against that craft. We want to see the America in our waters, however, during the trial races, and also during the contests for the cup."

Mr. William Krebs, an old yachtsman, and long an official of the New York club, said: "In regard to the America I would say that when she was brought out and fitted to sail in the cup race against the Cambria, it was found that she was a very fast vessel in comparison with the schooners of that day; and several times afterward and before her rig was somewhat changed and her masts set up straight, I saw her do very extraordinary things going to windward. I have seen nothing of her performance since the change of her rig, but am satisfied that she is as fast as any keel schooner of her size now in American waters. What she would do against centreboard boats it is difficult to say, but it would be extremely interesting to see a race between her and such modern boats as the new Idler, Montank and Grayling. It being an established custom with the New York Yacht Club not to sail schooners against sloops, it would scarcely do to consider her in connection with the recent challenges, but if she could be put against the cutters with the allowances which are made by the English yacht clubs, to schooners when they sail against cutters, I think she would have a fair chance of beating them."

Ex-Commodore James D. Smith held that a schooner should not be brought against the single-stickers. "The America," he said, "is a fast schooner, but we have several two-stickers in the club that are much faster. It is a splendid idea to have the United States, including General Butler, agog on this question and interested in the defense of the trophy. I like to see it. The members of the committee who have the matter in charge are competent, shrewd and excellent workers. We have not got an easy thing to hold the cup probably, but what money and talent can accomplish will be accomplished, and I have no doubt in our ability to hold the trophy."

A prominent member of the New York Club, in commenting upon General Butler's suggestion, said: "The America could not get any allowance for her rig, and I think she would not have any chance against the modern single-stickers. She, however, will be given every chance in the trial races, and if she is found to be superior to all the other competitors she will be selected irrespective of her rig. It would be a pleasureable surprise if it should result that the old boat, after thirty-four years, was still able to defeod the cup she so gallantly won."

Another yachtsman said: "The New York Yacht Club will be only too glad to have the America in the trial racers, and hope she will be among the contestants. If I do not misunderstand the spirit of the members of the club General Butler will be accomodated with all the races he may want.

Speeding to Destruction.

[By telegraph to the Herald.]

There was splendid ice yachting in Poughkeepsie March 20th. The wind blew in heavy squalls west-northwest all day long. The big yachts carried close reefed mainsails and jibs, and the smaller ones reefed mainsails. Of the Corinthian Club the yachts out were: John Roosevelt's Gracie, Archie Rogers' Jack Frost and St. Nicholas, E. P. Rogers' Snowball, P. C. Rogers' lateen rigged yacht Ariel and the Grace Willey and Virginia of the Poughkeepsie Club.

The speed of the yachts reached more than a mile a minute, and in the rush to windward the snow fog completely blinded the men on board. The event of the day was the wrecking of Archie Rogers' Jack Frost, one of the fastest boats in the country, off Crum Elbow, in a shore to shore crack. Archie Rogers, who was sailing the Frost, turned his rudder crossways, and, bringing his boat up in the wind, stopped her and got out and walked to the crack to see where he could cross it.

Soddenly a tremendous flaw struck the Frost in his absence and she dashed with lightning speed on short tacks of two hundred feet toward the crack, her rudder still crosswsys, the wind shrieking in her cordage and her rudder scraping along over the ice. On one of the tacks another heavy flaw struck her, when she whirled about as quickly as a weather vane struck by a tornado, and charged head on into the Hudson River railroad track.

Her bowsprit dasbed three or four feet into the solid stone wall of the track, shivering it into splinters. The northbound express passed just before the occurence. Had the bowsprit of the runaway yacht struck a car it would have gone clean through it. As soon as the yacht struck the wall her spar, sails and gear were hurled out of her and she was a complete wreck. Where she struck was within ten feet of a signal man's shanty. The flagman was inside, and when he found what was after him he fled in great fright.

During the day the Snowball dropped into the crack, sousing her helmsman, and the St. Nicholas carried away her jibsheets. Mr. Buckhout's Willie made fearful speed down the river, beating a passenger train from Poughkeepsie to New Hamburg. The Shrewsbury boat Scud, which challenged the Northern Light, was not on the ice, but is packed away in a storehouse waiting to be shipped to Red Bank.

ROWING.

Hanlan and Clifford.

After the race between Hanlan and Clifford on the Parramatta, a correspondent of the Melbourne *Leader* had the following chat with the champion:

I had an interview with Hanlan after the race, and, in response to questions, Hanlan gave his opinion of the contest as follows:

He stated that it was no easy victory for him as many thought, or, in his own words, "I had no very bright hopes of winning until I passed Gladesville, and even then I was doubtful, owing to the number of boats on the course. And now, while I think of it—and I have been thinking of it ever since the race—I want to say something about the course. You may talk about your Parramatta River champion course as much as you like, but I say, as things are conducted, that it is not a fit place to row big races upon, and I say this more on behalf of Clifford than of myself. On Saturday, before finishing, I had to look around and almost stop to get a course through the hundreds of boats that surrounded me. I am certain that at one time I was not pulling more than 15 strokes a minute. People in boats behaved in a shameful manner to Clifford, being in front of him I was able to notice it. There was one four-oared crew who crossed right in front of him, and on several occasions I saw his boat rolling heavily from the wash of the steamers. I got a good deal of it, but not nearly as much as he did, and this helped me to defeat him. I ask the public in all earnestness if this state of things cannot be remedied in future? Why should not a man have as good a course at the finish as at the start, even if he is behind? Had it been a very close race there is no knowing what the result might have been. Altogether apart from the rowing capabilities of the competitors, it would surely have been won by good luck more than anything else, and the man a length behind would have had as good a show as the other. I know it took me fully half a minute to look around and see where I was going before I had finished and Clifford, for all I know, may have lost double that time. Besides the crowding of the boats, about, and within a quarter of a mile of the winning post, two or three steamers defied all regulations in going ahead of us and crossing our bows. One—I don't know her name—ran right across me at Gladesville, and I saw another—I believe a Government steamer—cross Clifford's bow, and give him her wash for a considerable time. I felt another very heavy swell, as if from a crossing or passing steamer, at Putney; and at one time during the race the wash from a steamer was almost sufficient to throw Clifford out of his boat. Indeed, I more than once made sure that one or other, or both of us, would be swamped by this wanton carelessness of the people in charge of the steamers. I cannot understand why people should be so excited in a boat race as to interfere to such an extent with the chances of oersmen. People can see the men coming down the river for a good distance at any part of it, and a fairly good view of the race can be obtained from the finishing point; why not stop and be satisfied with it? Instead of that, however, in their excitement, they do exactly what might easily upset the race altogether. At one time I thought it would be impossible for me to get through the number of boats collected in front of the winning post. I felt at the time that I was winning, but I could entertain no certainty, besieged as I was by boats of every description. At another time the number of boats about and the number of flags they carried not only obscured the course but made it difficult to distinguished the winning flag, and in a close contest I might as likely as not have lost the race by not going between the beacon and the flagboat. I was so disgusted with what I saw on Saturday that I shall advise my friends not to wager a shilling on me when rowing on the Parramatta unless the present state of things is remedied. I shall do this simply because a man does not get a fair chance. In order to prevent this I would suggest that the last half mile or so should be enclosed with long sticks of timber, like they do in America. As to the race, I thought I got the start. I know I broke away once or twice before he was ready, and I think it was the third time I called to him that we went away. I shall never forget his size, as it appeared to me at that moment, anyhow. He is the biggest man I ever saw in a boat, and I don't want to row him any more—I prefer little men, and I think it is time, anyhow, that you Australians gave me a show with a man my own size. Now, I don't want you to think I am crowing, bantam like, of littleness; but it is to me extraordinary that all your scullers that I have rowed are the biggest in the world. There is no part of the world where you would get four big champions of one sporting profession like Beach, Trickett, Laycock and Clifford. I went away, as I nearly always do, at a big rate, and I saw at once that Clifford meant business too. I looked at him every now and then, and really it seemed either that he was much bigger than he really was, or I much smaller. His size so appalled me, and I was so scared to see him keeping up with me in the first mile, and with me again at a mile and a half, where I expected to have a lead of several lengths, that I feel now surprised and can hardly believe that I won the race. I only know that I have won. You don't know how glad I was to see this big man ease off at the mile and a half, and Clifford's friends were so confident of him at this point, that they invested a very large amount of level money on the race, and I could hear the shouts of all around me, "Clifford will win." I am glad that my friends accepted those liberal wagers. It does seem, indeed, a mystery to me that I should have beaten a man 2 st. 2 lbs. heavier than I am after a mile and a half in a three mile race. At Gladesville, however, I said to myself: 'I have got him.' Clifford had as good a day for rowing as he will ever get in his life. Had the water been rough—although I am fond of smooth water—I would have lost sight of Clifford in his boat, which, as it was, rolled a great deal. He steered very wildly too, and that made me glad, because I felt he was helping me to win the race. He goes at a great pace, but has a lot to learn yet. For the first two or three minutes, I think I pulled about 35, after that I never pulled more than 33, and I don't think I averaged all through the race more than 31. It is often a great mistake to suppose an advantage is gained in pulling up to 40 strokes a minute. I can row 3 miles at 33 strokes a minute much quicker than if I started off at 40. It was at a mile and a half when Clifford, who had been rowing two lengths behind, came up within half a length of me, and I said to myself, 'Hallo! he is coming on me now.' It was then also that I thought this big man's strength would crush me. Don't you believe people when they tell you I am only paddling. I might be rowing my heart out, and many spectators would imagine I was having a gentle paddle. In a three-mile race a man has to be careful that he does not pump himself in the first few minutes. I could completely work myself out in a minute if I liked. As to the time of the race, that goes for nothing on your Parramatta river. If I rowed six times a week over your course there would be a difference of four or five, or, as much as six minutes in the time. The boat I rowed in is too heavy for me, being over 30 lb. weight. The best, strong, firm boat—the best boat I ever had in my life—I keep at home as a memento of the defeat of Trickett for the championship. It is only 24 lb. weight and is the model of good workmanship. It was built by Ruddick, of Boston. He asked me to row once or twice past his boat shed, and, having observed my style of rowing, without any dimensions being given him, he built a boat that fitted me like the suit of clothes I wear. It may be that I am too fidgety about my boats, for I know that Ruddick is the only man I have not quarreled with. The river, too, was full of jelly fish, some of them big enough to scare a small man. If a man strikes one of them it takes about 10 lb. weight to drive it through the water. If something is not done by the Marine Board in dragging the Parramatta river free from jelly fish, steamers and sharks it will be a beautiful place to row on soon. The heat troubled me a great deal. I spent as much time as possible in a cellar at Gladesville on Saturday. It was the first time I ever took off my shirt to row anyone. I shall be fully prepared to row a great race against Beach, and after that, win or lose, I shall go home to Toronto, to my wife and family. And I like you well enough to say that I will like you better if I carry away the championship. I have enjoyed my trip here, and I shall never forget the reception I got after the race on Saturday. If I beat Beach, there is only another man in the world I want to have a race with before retiring, and that is Teemer, of America. I have had four or five races with him, and have always beaten him, but it appears he has shot ahead, and is regarded now as a perfect terror, and if I beat him again I shall have had a good innings, and should then retire not out."

Clifford was also interviewed, and, though a little dejected, as was only natural, he has taken his beating in a thoroughly English spirit, and acknowledges his rival's superiority. It was a fair and well contested race, he stated, in which he was fairly defeated. He had done his best to win and failed. "I tried to beat Hanlan," he said, "on his own course, and for the first mile and a half I pushed him and held my own, and I never lost confidence in my chance until we reached Gladesville. I put on two or three big spurts after passing Gladesville, but I had no actual hope of winning unless something unforseen should occur; and there is always the chance of your opponent having a weak spot, of which he himself may not be aware; so I continued in the race, pulling vigorously all the way, in order that I might be able to take advantage of any chance that might arise in my favor, even to the very end. Near Putney I was very nearly tilted over by the wash from a steamer, It did not interfere with the final result, but the race would have been closer but for those interruptions. But it is little use talking now the race is run, and I am fairly beaten. What I have said about the wash of the steamers interfering with me might also have been Hanlan's case, and I mentioned the matter not with a view of saying anything to modify the idea of my defeat, but rather with a view to future races, and for the benefit of all scullers who may take part in them, because it may happen that where two men are evenly matched or nearly so, a check of that kind would put the probable winner out of the race. I might also mention that the small pleasure boats are allowed to come too near the competitors, and I think it would be well if some regulations could be enforced to prevent those drawbacks, as they may be considered, to racing on the champion course. I may mention for example that below Oae Man Wharf at Gladesville I had to stop rowing twice on account of the crush of small steamers and rowing boats going about, and I think it is good for oarsman that these facts should be made known. Hanlan is a noble opponent, and I never was more fairly treated in my life. So far as science goes I really do not think he has an equal in the world, but for staying power and the strength requisite to pull a race through there are many stronger men in this colony. As a rower I regard him as equal to any man I know or can think of."

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, --- Saturday, April 4, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 16th and 17th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

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Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

The Trout Season.

The first day of the season was last Wednesday, a day always welcomed by a large class of our citizens devoted to the delightful recreation of fishing. But while the day is associated with many pleasures, it is also associated with much responsibility to the individual, and while the one are enjoyed, we hope the other this year will not be neglected. In fishing, as in shooting, too many of our people prefer quantity to principle, and wherever this tendency exists it is an evidence that cannot be gainsayed of the unmitigated snob. Trout, like other game, are the property of the people, not of the individual, who in both cases, if a true American, will regard himself the trustee, by the spirit and principle of our laws for its preservation and destruction, as opportunity offers, that all his fellow citizens may have a fair and equal share. According to the old saw that,

"Every trout that takes the hook,
Is big enough for man to cook,"

though wrong in principle and untrue in fact, there is, perhaps, more excuse for the individual filling an unnecessarily large creel of fish than a large bag of birds, because while he cannot prevent the one hiting, he can let the other escape. To the unprincipled angler this fact may seem enough to destroy his individual responsibility and justify his taking all he can catch. The true sportsmen and gentlemen think, feel and act differently. Whenever the opportunity offers they invariably return the fingerling to the water and give it a chance for future life and growth. That is the duty of every true sportsman and American who appreciates the liberal spirit of our laws and governs himself by the spirit as well as the letter of our laws. No man, not utterly depraved, would fire into a flock of young quail not able to fly with a view of filling his bag. The trout from birth by nature is able to swim and eat, but that is no reason, when useless for the table, he should be killed by a low, vulgar snob of a man for the vain desire of saying he had caught so many hundred trout a day. In the true sense of the word a fingerling is not a trout any more than a leveret is a hare, and while in four cases out of six, oftentimes more, the fingerling can be returned to the water without material injury, it is the written and the unwritten duty of every true angler and American citizen to return the poor little thing to the water whenever possible to do so. We speak in this strain because we have often seen catches exhibited publicly and with *pride* in this city by grown-up men, calling themselves sportsmen and gentlemen, for taking which schoolboys would be flogged and convicts in gaol sent to the dark cell. There is no sport in catching a fingerling and it is of no use when caught. This year then let every one try to save them. Recollect that with good feed and in good water the fingerling trout will grow two inches a month. At this calculation of growth by the end of the season it will give good sport and be worth eating when caught.

Before closing we beg to inform those not knowing it, that the Legislature, during the late session, was asked, in one of the amendments offered to the present law by the Fish Commissioners and State Sportsman's Association, to make it a misdemeanor for any man to have in his possession a brook trout less than *eight inches* long. This wise and conservative suggestion is just what we wanted in our law, to control the thoughtless and the vicious, and we regret much it was not adopted. However, for the remissness of the Legislature, if such a word can be justly applied to them, each man during the season has a remedy at hand—let him suppose the amendment referred to was adopted and made the law of the land—let him in every case act up to its *spirit*—and he may depend upon it, when the season closes, in reviewing the pleasures it afforded he will experience a thousand times more satisfaction than if he had killed a million poor, little, worthless fingerlings.

It has always been allowed, even among the ancients, that trout fishing is one of the purest, most elevating, and least objectionable sports man can enjoy. Poets and philosophers have sang its praises from time immemorial. Certainly, the associations are charming. Lovely streams, pure water, mountain gorges, charming weather, brilliant flowers, healthy exercise, fertile fields and beautiful valleys are all prominent in the picture, and it is a lovely one in every respect without much aid from the imagination. Every man, if he chooses, should see that its loveliness is not marred by the unnecessary death of a worthless fingerling.

Hanlan Again Defeated.

The "world's champion" has again met with defeat by Beach, and it must now be conceded that the Australian is the better man, unless the mail accounts present different features from that received by telegraph. In this number will be found an interview with Hanlan after his successful match with Clifford, and that certainly foreshadowed the result. If Hanlan admits that he is adversely handicapped by having to meet larger men, and this point has been made too little of by reason of his former victories over superior size, the old axiom that "a good big horse will beat a good little one," is likewise true when the comparison is made between men, and though there have been many exceptions, both on the turf and in athletics, the rule is so well-founded as to be given proper weight. Yet there are people who still adhere to the idea that the Toronto sculler is the great mogul of aequatics and will not accept a double downfall as proof to the contrary.

Trotting Stakes at St. Louis.

The St. Louis Fair Association have opened a series of trotting stakes, to be decided at their Fall meeting in October next. These stakes are for 2, 3, 4 and 5-year-olds, with round sums of added money and the very liberal conditions of "three to enter and two to start." These stakes close on the 15th inst., and the details may be found in the advertisement in another column.

Bonanza's Age.

The chestnut gelding Bonanza, by Joe Hooker, dam Mattie Glenn, is evidently in somebody's way in the coming meetings of the Mississippi Valley. The colt was foaled in 1882, at El Arroyo Farm, but since he has become acclimated in the East and showed quality as a racehorse it is claimed that he is a four-year-old. We have heard that a veterinary has examined the colt's mouth and confirmed the suspicion with an oracular opinion, but we have seen no published statement of that kind. As a matter of course Mr. Winters is indignant at this reflection on his honesty, and such of the attacking parties as can be identified, including the veterinary who gave the opinion above referred to, may expect to hear from him in the near future. In the meantime the following affidavits are submitted, and if any evidence could be more conclusive we can hardly see what it could be.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
City and County of San Francisco. }

Theodore Winters being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of Sacramento, State of California. That in the month of March, 1882, at the stock farm of this affiant, in Yolo county, of said State, the thoroughbred horse known as Bonanza was foaled by the mare Mattie Glenn, on said farm. That afterwards, on the 17th day of July, 1884, this affiant sold said horse Bonanza to W. C. Christy, of St. Louis, Missouri. That said Bouanza is a chestnut gelding, sire Joe Hooker, dam, Mattie Glenn, and is now in one of the Eastern States, and is known there as the racehorse Bonanza. And this affiant further says that said horse Bonanza is a three-year-old and was bred and was owned by this affiant until sold as aforesaid.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1885, } THEO. WINTERS.
CHAS. T. STANLEY, Notary Public. }

STATE OF CALIFORNIA. } ss
City and County of San Francisco. }

James Welsh, being duly sworn, deposes and says that in the month of March, 1882, when the thoroughbred horse Bonanza was foaled on the farm of Theodore Winters, in Yolo county, State of California, he was present and witnessed said foaling. That said horse was foaled at the time and place last named. That this affiant was then in the employ of said Theodore Winters as stud groom, and had charge of his thoroughbred stock. That afterwards, to-wit: on the 17th day of July, 1884, said horse Bonanza, was sold by said Winters to W. C. Christy, of St Louis, Missouri. That Monroe Johnson and Thomas Delaney were present with affiant at the time and place said colt was foaled. That the mare, Mattie Glenn, had great difficulty in foaling said colt. That said Johnson and Delany and affiant all assisted the mare in taking the colt away from her at the time of foaling aforesaid. That this matter is impressed upon affiant's mind particularly by reason of the difficulty the mare had in foaling the colt, and from the further fact that it was her first foal.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of April, 1885, } His
CHAS. T. STANLEY, Notary Public. } JAMES X WELSH.
Witness to mark: CHAS. T. STANLEY. } mark.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
City and County of San Francisco. }

Monroe Johnson being duly sworn, deposes and says that in the month of March, 1882, he was the assistant trainer of race-horses of Theodore Winters on the farm then owned and occupied by said Winters, in Yolo country, State of California. That the thoroughbred chestnut gelding, Bonanza, now in one of the Eastern States, was foaled on said farm in March, 1882, and was the property of said Winters until sold by him to W. C. Christy, of St. Louis, Missouri. That the mare, Mattie Glenn, is the dam of said horse, Bonanza, and that she dropped said colt on said farm in March, 1882, and that affiant saw said colt Bonanza foaled, at the time last named, on said farm. That said colt Bonanza was sold by said Winters in July, 1884, to W. C. Christy, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1885. } ONROE JOHNSON.
CHAS. T. STANLEY, Notary Public. }

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
City and County of San Francisco. }

Thomas Delaney, being duly sworn, deposes and says that in the month of March, 1882, affiant was in the employ of Theodore Winters as trainer of his racehorses on the farm of said Winters in Yolo county, State of California. That in said month of March, 1882, affiant was present and saw the mare Mattie Glenn drop a foal, to-wit: the thoroughbred chestnut colt known as Bonanza and which is now a gelding. That said colt was foaled on said farm in said month of March, 1882. That afterwards, to-wit: in the month of July, 1884, said horse was sold by said Winters to W. C. Christy, of St. Louis, Missouri. That said horse, Bonanza, is now of the age of three years and no more. That affiant is now in the employ of the Hon. Leland Stanford, United States Senator for California.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1885. } THOS. DELANEY.
CHAS. T. STANLEY, Notary Public. }

The St. Louis Fair.

The St. Louis Fair Association announce in another column the stakes and purses for the Fall Running Meeting, September 8th to 12th inclusive. They are: The Azark Stakes for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. St. Leger Stakes for three-year-olds; two miles. Platte Stakes, for two-year-olds; one mile. Kaskaskia Stakes, for all ages; one mile and a half. Hotel Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and a half. Merchants' Stakes, for two-year-olds; one mile; and Brewers' Stakes, for all ages; one mile and three-quarters. The added money is liberal in all these stakes and the conditions will be found fully stated in the advertisement. Nominations close April 15th.

The plan of breeding only one mare a day to each stallion has been adopted at Fairlawn, and is not departed from, for anybody or anything. Its wisdom is demonstrated by the fact that of the 160 mares on the farm ninety per cent are in foal.

Capital Turf Club.

This club opened the entries for their Spring meeting last Wednesday and the list of nominations will be found elsewhere. Only three of the races have filled and the club has reopened the others, to close May 2d. The reopened purses are: No. 1. Five-eighths dash, for two-year-olds; winning penalties. No. 8. Selling purse, one and one-eighth miles. No. 9. Three-quarter dash, for two-year-olds; winning penalties; and No. 11, mile heats; for all ages.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

W. A. T., Chico.

Has the bay horse Redwood gained himself a record, if so, what is it, and where and when? also his age and pedigree. Also the black mare Belle Kimhall's pedigree, if she has any.

Answer—Redwood has no record as shown by the books, but we are informed that he trotted a race at Winnemucca, Nev., in July, 1884, where he made a record of 2:42. The race has never been reported. Redwood is by Skeuandoah, (Kentucky Hunter), dam by Belmont. He is 18 years old. 2. Belle Kimball is by Hiram Woodruff, her dam a pacing mare (dam of Carrie T.), by Billy Bolinger, second dam a half-bred Spanish mare.

Inquirer, Salinas, Cal.

Brezolles, owned by Mr. L. V. Willetts, of Watsonville, is a thoroughbred Percheron, and is recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of America, vol. III, page 67. His official number is 2,373; in the French Stud Book, 1,245. He was imported from France by M. W. Dunham of Wayne, Ill., is a black horse, 17.2 hands, foaled in 1880, got by Count, 643, a direct descendant of the Arab Gallipoli. Brezolles' dam was by Favora, 1,542, he by French Monarch, 205.

A Measure of Protection.

[New York Spirit.]

As we announced last week in our "Post and Paddock" column, the Jockey Club is about to adopt a new rule which reserves to the club the right to refuse an entry. The adoption of such a rule is, in our judgment, a long step in the direction of true racing reform. The *Spirit of the Times* is essentially a journal devoted to the interests of all legitimate sports, of which racing is one of the oldest and most popular. Its efforts have been, and will be always, to maintain racing free from the contaminating influences which necessarily surround it; it is proud that we have a sport which, considering the pitfalls and temptations which beset it, is the popular recreation of the first gentlemen of the land, and feels that while they are in control of its affairs racing will continue to receive the favor and patronage of the public. The *Spirit* has always taken high ground, and considered racing essentially a gentleman's sport. It recognizes the fact that the maintainance of a racing stable is a luxury which only gentlemen of position and wealth can sustain, and is disposed to regard the advent of others with distrust, conscious that they are prompted by sordid motives and with not too nice a sense of principle. We are not forgetful of the fact that racing had risen to a great degree of popularity among our fathers, but the advent of unscrupulous men saw it decline until, at the period just preceding the outbreak of the late civil war, it had almost ceased to exist in the North. At present it has risen under the shield of the respectability of its leaders, until it has attained a degree of public favor really marvelous. But should the same element which obtained the upper hand in 1850 again obtain control, the reputable men of the turf would withdraw, as the Stocktons, the Stevens, Bathgates and Costers did then, and the public would soon forsake it.

Now, as to the purpose of the proposed new rule. It can not be denied that certain unscrupulous men have not been blind to the favor which the people have accorded to racing, and have identified themselves with it to fatten upon its popularity. That they would hesitate to reverse the natural result of races no one can doubt in his own mind, however unwilling he may be to publicly acknowledge. There are not one-half as many cases of fraud on the turf as people are wont to claim, but that there has been fraud practiced there is room for belief, and certain things which tended at the time to strengthen the moral conviction of those in a position to see and hear. There is law enough in the racing code to deal summarily with the delinquents, law enough to place them forever beyond the pale of the turf and under the ban of society. But to rule a man off the turf is not an action to be lightly considered. It is a very grave matter. It is putting in the hands of the judges a power equal to, if not exceeding, that wielded by a justice of the highest court in the land, for such is the notoriety that attaches to the turf that a man ruled off would forever be under the ban in the social and commercial world. Such an action needs proof positive, but such proof is seldom forthcoming. To rule a man off a complete case must be made against him. But men engaging in fraud upon the turf seldom so engage without covering their tracks pretty effectually, and either money or criminal complicity is enough to silence the tongues of their confederates or tools.

In such a case the judges are powerless. They may have never so strong a belief of fraud, but are without the proof to make the grounds for a summary ruling off. Hence, the proposed new rule. It places within the power of the Executive Committee the right to refuse the entry of an owner, the racing of whose horses has given rise to suspicion of wrong intent, or with practices not consistent with the integrity or spirit of racing, or for any other cause tending to disorder. Apart from any considerations of racing law, this rule is perfectly proper. All our race-courses are private property. They are places of amusement, but, like any other, a theatre, for example, the proprietors are justified in removing persons who outrage the proprieties of the place, break its laws, or render themselves personally objectionable. All our athletic clubs reserve to themselves the right to reject entries. The operation of the new law will leave the Jockey Club masters of the situation. Without having recourse to the extreme of ruling a man off, as in the case of gross, palpable, and proved fraud, they can make the operation of the rule have the same effect. An owner whose entry is refused by one association, will be certain to receive the same treatment at the hands of others, as the courtesy of the turf enforces reciprocity in all its rulings. Hence, he will find the ground effectually cut from under him, his occupation gone, and will be obliged to sell his horses, and the turf will be rid of his presence, its corrupting influence, and his example one which will serve as a warning to others who laugh at honesty, that the integrity of the turf is still regnant.

Foals.

At Rancho del Rio. Property of Theo. Winters.

March 12th, chestnut filly, four white feet, white in face, by Three Cheers, dam Alice N., by Norfolk, from Kitten, by imp. Eclipse. Mare will be bred to Joe Hooker.

March 15th, chestnut filly, four white feet, white in face, by Joe Hooker, dam Laura Winston, by Norfolk, from Golden Gate, by imp. Leamington. Mare will be bred back to Joe Hooker.

March 28th, bay filly, two white feet, white in face, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie, by Norfolk, from Adie C., by Revenue. Mare will be bred to Joe Hooker.

March 28th, chestnut colt, left hind foot white, star in forehead, by Three Cheers, dam Atalanta, by Norfolk, from Lady Jane, by Marauder. Mare will be bred to Joe Hooker.

At Woodburn Farm. Property of A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky.

March 22d, bay colt, by King Alfonso, dam Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George, from Fay, by imp. Yorkshire.

March 22d, bay colt by Falsetto, dam Crucifix, by Lexington, from Lightsome, by imp. Glencoe.

March 23d, bay filly, by King Alfonso, dam Miss Carter, by imp. Sovereign, from Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe.

March 24th, bay colt, by King Alfonso, dam imp. Queencraft, by Kingcraft, from Inverness, by Sauuterer.

Property of Mr. F. H. Lewin, New York, N. Y.

March 21st, chestnut filly, by King Alfonso, dam Mintdrop, by Bullion, from Simplicity, by imp. Eclipse.

Property of Mr. Henry Johnson, Louisville, Ky.

March 22d, bay colt, by Pat Malloy, dam Maggie Womack.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

March 10th, chestnut colt, (dead), by Kyrle Daly, dam Brigantine, by Billy Cheathem, from Eva Ashland, by Ashland.

March 17th, chestnut colt, off-hind foot white up to pastern, by Kyrle Daly, dam Young Flush, by Leinster, from Flieh, by Hiawatha.

March 18th, bay filly, off-hind foot white, by Kyrle Daly, dam Belle S., by Bazaar, from Avell, by Leinster.

March 23d, chestnut colt, strip in face, near hind foot white, extending a little above the pastern, by Wheatley, dam Amaryllis, by Grinstead, from Woodbine, by Woodburne.

March 25th, brown filly, star in face, by Duke of Montrose, dam Virgie, by Virgil, from Lax, by imp. Scythian.

TROTTERS.

March 2d, chestnut filly, small star in forehead, by Algona, dam Oak Leaf, by Gen. McClellan, (Stockton.)

March 4th, black colt, little white on near hind foot, few gray hairs in foreheed, by Alaska, dam chestnut Kinney mare, by Alexender.

March 4th, bay filly, by Algona, dam Sally Bernharût, by Gov. Booth.

March 5th, bay filly, white spot in forehead, large snip on nose, a few white hairs in both forward feet, near hind leg white to hock, off hind leg white extending up the outside, by Black Prince, dam Arrietta, by Malliard's Eclipse.

March 16, black colt, strip in face, near hind leg white, near fore foot white and white spot under jaw, by Black Prince, dam by Chieftan, he by Old Togne.

March 16th, black colt, both hind feet white, by Alaska, dam Queen Bess, by Billy Cromwell.

March 17th, light bay colt, strip in face, both hind feet white, by Black Prince, dam Eugene McCarthy mare.

March 17th, dark bay colt, both hind feet white, by Alaska, dam Nelson McDonald mare, by Ered Low.

March 24th, black filly, star in face, near hind legs white, by Prompter, dam Walla Walla Maid.

Capital Turf Club.

This club held a meeting on Tuesday evening to consider the entries for the Spring meeting. The following were found to have filled:

No. 2.—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $300.

1. Riley, s g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont.
2. S. J. Jones, b s Forest King, by Monday, dam, Abbie W.
3. Kelly & Lynch, Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Gleudew.
4. Kelly & Lynch, Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate.
5. Rancho Del Paso, c m Nellie Peyton, by Imported Hurreh, dam Emily Peyton.

No. 3.—One and a quarter desh, for all ages; purse $250.

1. P. Siebenthaler, b s Philip S., by Lienster, dam Lillie Simpson.
2. William M. Murry, ch c Estill, 3, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
3. William M. Murry, b c Billy Ayres, 3, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare.
4. William J. Fitzgerald, b g Jim Loug, 3, by Shannon, dem Florence Anderson.
5. James Garland, b c Beacousfield, 4, by Hock Hocking, dam Aileen Allanah.
6. Kelly & Lynch, ch f Glendair, 4, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
7. Kelly & Lynch, ch c Tom Atchison, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate.
8. Rancbo del Paso, h m La Scela, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W.

No. 10—Sacramento Derby for three-year-olds; one and one-half mile dash; purse, $300.

1. Wm. Murry, ch c Estill, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
2. Wm. Murry, b c Billy Ayres, by Shannou, dam Lady Clare.
3. William Fitzgerald, h g Jim Loug, by Shaunou, dam Florence Andereon.
4. H. G. Carrillo, ch g Cito, by Hooker; dam Too Soon.
5. Kelly & Lynch, ch c Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate.

Three of the other racee require only one more entry, and it was resolved to leave the remaiuing racee open for entries until May 2d.

Names Claimed.

By Ben E. Harrie, San Francisco.

FRONA FREEMAN, for bay filly foaled February 20, 1885, by Adventure, dam Bluegress, by Drennou, son of Ryedyk's Hambletonian.

SIR ABBOT, for chestnut or brown colt foaled March 9, 1885, by Abbotsford, dam Maggie R., by Whippleton.

AJAX, for chestnut or brown colt foaled March 25th, 1885, by Adventure, dam Smilax, by Bob Bush (thoroughbred); second dam, Phoebe, by Belmont; third dam, by Leviathau, son of imp. Leviathan.

The Washington Park Club Handicaps.

THE OAKWOOD HANDICAP—A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h f; or only $10 if declered out on or before May 1st, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $800 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1885. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a furlong.

	lbs.
1. Burr Oak, 4 years	101
2. Hermine	94
3. Prince of Norfolk	104
4. Lottie Kempster, 4	90
5. Rapido, 3	95
6. Brandywine, 3	91
7. Grismer, 5	103
8. Annie L, 4	97
9. Princess, 5	107
10. Finality, 5	106
11. Clifton Bell, aged	98
12. Archbishop, 3	90
13. Al Robertson, 3	90
14. Colorado, 5	97
15. Harry Gilmore, 6	105
16. Lady Trump, 4	97
17. Master Trump, 3	87
18. Sparkling, 3	87
19. Vigilance, 3	91
20. Banaue, 3	97
21. Ida Hope, 3	92
22. J. W. Rogers, 3	97
23. W. R. Woodard, 4	110
24. Wedding Day, aged	106
25. Pearl Jenniugs, 6	117
26. Mona, 4	106
27. O. B., 3	98
28. Jim Guest, 3	92
29. Ensign, 4	94
30. Saunterer, aged	108
31. Kershaw, 4	95
32. Saudoval, 4	94
33. Impromptu, 3	91
34. Tax-Gatherer, 6	104
35. Idle Pat, 5	90
36. The Admirel, 4	110
37. Irish Lass, 3	92
38. Owen Bowling, 5	105
39. Ailee, 4	101
40. Actor, 4	97
41. Clatter, 3	91
42. Rebuke, 3	90
43. Harry Cruz, 4	103
44. Tom Martiu, 4	112
45. Tomahawk, 5	95
46. Ram Lal, 3	91
47. Rosa R., 3	87
48. Lisland, 3	88
49. Ella B., 3	88
50. Termagant, 3	89
51. Thady, 5	95
52. Violin, 3	90
53. Kosciusko, 4	114
54. Venture, 4	95
55. Maesec, 4	90
56. Loftin, 4	116
57. Powhattan III., 4	110
58. Ed Butts., 4	95
59. Imogene, 5	104
60. Jase Phillips, 4	93
61. Mary Hamilton, 3	92
62. Ernest, 3	90
63. Berlin, 4	106
64. Elsie B., 3	88
65. Vaulter, 3.	93
66. Wellington, 6	97
67. Valet, 6	105
68. Slipaloug, 5	95
69. Slipaway, 4	97
70. Orlando, 3	96
71. Gen. Monroe, aged	120
72. Blackfellow, 4	92
73. Martindale, 3	90
74. Warrenton, 3	94
75. Valiant, 3	88
76. Garland, 3	91
77. Bishop, 3	93
78. Whisperine, 4	98
79. King Robin, 4	95
80. Embargo, 4	99
81. Bob Cook, 4	114
82. Mystic, 3	93
83. Auna Woodcock, 3	94
84. Socks, 3	92
85. Strathspey, aged	112
86. Wanderiug, 5	105
87. Nodaway, 4	97
88. Aristocrat, 5	98
89. Highflight, 4	103
90. King Troubler, 4	92
91. Dad, 3	90
92. Ghost II, 5	102
93. Interest, 3	88
94. Joe Cotton, 3	95
95. Monocrat, 4	90
96. Vanguerd, 5	104
97. Patrick Denis, 5	94
98. Abb Stemler, 4	93
99. Farandole, 4	100
100. Exploit, 4	98
101. Trollope, 4	97
102. Troubadour, 3	103
103. Harrigan, 3	97
104. Boot Black, 3	97
105. Pegasus, 3	98

THE GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.—A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1885. Declerations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1885. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

1. Monarch, 6	102	43. Loftin, 4	116
2. Patsy Duffy, aged	115	44. Powhattan III., 4	110
3. Prince of Norfolk, 4	103	45. Ed Butts, 4	90
4. Frede, 4	107	46. Imogene, 5	103
5. Lucky B., 5	116	47. Berlin, 4	107
6. Mat. McGinnis, 6	102	48. Elsie B., 3	90
7. Clifton Bell, aged	95	49. Wellington, 6	97
8. Colorado, 5	97	50. Slipaloug, 5	92
9. Master Trump, 3	87	51. Slipaway, 4	95
10. Irish Pat, 3	94	52. Audrian, 4	118
11. Wedding Day, aged	104	53. Compensation, 6	105
12. Vigilance, 3	91	54. Gen. Monroe, aged	122
13. Ida Hope, 3	90	55. Blackfellow, 4	92
14. Swiney, 4	105	56. Binnette, 4	110
15. J. W. Rogers, 3	98	57. Hanap, 4	93
16. W. R. Woodard, 4	110	58. Whisperine, 4	95
17. Matinee, 4	107	59. Tattoo, 4	97
18. Buchanan, 4	115	60. Bob Cook, 4	115
19. Jim Guest, 3	94	61. School Girl, 4	97
20. Ensign, 4	93	62. Auna Woodcock, 3	93
21. Blazes, aged	114	63. Socks, 3	94
22. Father John, 4	95	64. Strathspey, aged	110
23. Sandoval, 4	94	65. Aristocret, 5	95
24. Tax-Gatherer, 6	103	66. Highight, 4	100
25. Falcouer, 3	88	67. King Troubler, 4	92
26. Idle Pat, 5	90	68. Levant, 5	106
27. Irish Lass, 3	93	69. Bob Miles, 4	110
28. Ailee, 4	102	70. Joe Cotton, 3	95
29. Clatter, 3	92	71. Monocrat, 4	95
30. Tom Martiu, 4	114	72. Vauguard, 5	103
31. Venisti, 3	90	73. Eva S., 3	87
32. Ram Lal, 3	91	74. Abb Stemler, 4	90
33. Rosa R, 3	87	75. Farandole, 4	100
34. Ella B., 3	88	76. Exploit, 4	95
35. Lisland, 3	87	77. Trollope, 4	98
36. Thady, 5	92	78. Diamond, 3	93
37. Violin, 3	87	79. Doubt, 3	95
38. Kosciusko, 4	115	80. Troubadour, 3	104
39. Venture, 4	103	81. Harrigan, 3	96
40. Massac, 4	90	82. Boot Black, 3	98
41. Raduor, 3	90	83. Pegasus, 3	96
42. Obermeyer, 5	97		

Notice.

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Clabrough & Golcher, 630 and 632 Montgomery street, especially by those who desire to enjoy the opening trout season. It is a matter of supererogation to speak of the reliability of this old firm, for all their goods are the best to be found in the market. At this time, when parties are being formed to enjoy trout fishing, we beg especially to recommend their stock of tackle, which embraces everything modern in invention and perfect in character, at prices compatible with honest dealing. We had much pleasure to-day in inspecting their stock, and we feel assured that those who follow our example will enjoy the same pleasure.

HERD AND SWINE.

Swine Breeding.

The breeding of swine, like the hreeding of all other domestic animals, has become a science; and it is not every breeder that can moke it a success. The first elemeut of snccess is a love for the business. There is no instrnction or rule of any kind that cau be given that everyone can or will follow; but for the benefit of those who may wish to learn from the experience of others, I will endeavor to give a few plain points as to how to select breeders, to raise the best feeders and to ovoid diseases of all kinds to a greot extent.

To be successful in raising swine, there are several points on which the breeder should be very particnlar when selecting the stock from which his future herd and profits are to come, as a mistake ot that junctnre may deprive him of all chances of success, and eventnally drive him ont of the business in poverty and disgust.

The first and most essential thing to be considered, is the health and thrift of swine; therefore, in order to scnre this, we mnst first look at the breeding animals. We shonld hreed only from well-bred, well-matured, thrifty, healthy stock, remembering thot like begets like, and if the good qnalities are transmitted, the evil ones are sure to be.

If it is desired to produce hogs for pork, instead of to sell for breeding pnrposes, it is neither necessary or desirable that the sows be of any pure breed, but they shonld be good animals individnally, and be known to he from good ancestors on both sides, about whose health, vigor, growthiness and prolificacy there has been no question. Always select the largest, most growthy and best sows for breeders. The main points are length, depth ond hone. They shonld be animals which, when well grown, will he of good size, big enough and roomy enough to hold and develop within tbemselves a reasonable litter of lnsty, well-formed pigs. As to bone, it is not the size so mnch as the qnality that is wonted. A good, clean, bony leg with a hog, as well as with any other animal, is far better thon a fleshy one. In selecting either sows or boars notice closely whether they show o tendency to weakness in the ankles ond feet. Some hogs stand up as squarely on their feet as a horse, while others ore extremely faulty in this respect, and sometimes before half grown are so broken down that they get ahout with greot difficulty, and when fat and heavy can not stand up long enongh to walk o short distance, and, consequently, have to be provided with convey-ance whenever they are ready to be taken off the farm. The model hog of any kind should not be so modeled that when fat its legs will not carry it to market, let that be one mile or fifty.

As to whot age yonng sows should he hefore hreeding, I wonld soy from eight to nine months old is yonng enongh, and o great many breeders prefer to have them older, npon the theory that if bred too yonng it retards their growth. ond they never develop as well as if let hoye more oge. Their true valne as breeders cannot well be known until they have been bied two or three times; then they will be in their prime and the hest can he retained for still further and hetter service and the unprofitable ones sent to fnlfill their destiny.

Among all hreeds of swine there are familhes that are shy breeders, have small litters and give but little milk. Snch should he shunned, as they are a sonrce of much aggravation and profanity. While some sows have from twelve to sixteen pigs, I never saw one that conld give auything like enough milk for that numher after they were a few days old, and I have come to the conclusion that a sow that haa and raises well from seven to ten pigs, three times in two years, is a prize to her owner that he cau afford to cherish and nonrish abundantly. Occasionally one does a little better, and a great many do as well, but millions fall far short of it. As to the age to which sows cau be kept profitably, that depends npon how valnable they may he. Most breeders prefer fo pnt them off the third or fonrth year, aa then they are liable to become very heavy, and sometimes feeble or treacherous; and nnless very valuahle they had better he fed off, and replaced with good young ones, for the following reasons: 1st, an old and feeble sow will not raise any more nor any hetter pigs than a good young eow will, and if she is treacherous in any way, her progeny is liahle to inherit it. 2d, when her pigs are weaned, in a great many cases, you cannot breed her to have pigs again, at the proper time, much sooner than one of her danghters; and then the risk, and the expense of keeping her ia so mnch greater.—*J. B. Shook in Pittsburg Stockman.*

It is hopeless to expect that hog cholera will ever he so well understood that cnre can be hoped for. It is not that kind of simple disease at all. It is one of those virulent contagious disorders, the poison of which is ever lurking in hidden places waiting for the first opportunity to break forth and destroy. History has many examples of similar disorders which have destroyed myriads of the hnman race and, were then so little nnderstood that all attempts at a cure proved hopeless, and they were popularly snpposed to be mysterious dispensations of a Divine Providence or the results of Divine displeasure. In time, however, the natnre of them was hetter understood and it was discovered that filth, inwardly as well as ontwordly, was the prevailing cause. And so it is with hog cholera, whose origin is the ahonnding filth of the common hog pens from which the virulent contagion spreads and invades even the hest and cleanest.—*New York Times.*

A political jonrual which runs on agricultural department asks why, if o Berkshire boar will make a great improvement in the progeny, it wonld not he good policy to have full blood sows os well aud thus make a still greater improvement. The question is a natural one, but there are soioe things in stock hreeding that cannot be settled by the rule of three. Generally the grade pigs from fnll blood boars crossed on vigorons native sows will grow faster ond make larger hogs than those full-hred.

The chief difficnlty in teaching colves to drink from the pail arisea from too greot haste. Let the onimal become hungry, warm his food to the temperature of new milk, give it the finger to suck, bnt only for o moment, aud the lesson will he soon learned.

Salting Milk for Cream Raising.

An inqniring friend remarks that eince cream rises by reason of its having a less specific gravity than the milk with which it is mingled, it mnst rise faster if tha milk ia made specifically heavier, as hy dissolving salt in it, aud aska if salt in milk would, in any way, injuriously affect the cream or butter?

We answer no, not that we are aware of. We know of hutter-makers who salt their cream when they have occasion to prolong its keeping, and think it chnrns rather easier for it, with no appreciable effect upon the hutter. But onr friend may save his salt for his cows or his hutter, for we can assnre him the only effect it will have when mingled with new milk will he to retard instead of hasten the rising of the cream. The rapidity of the ascent of cream does not depend altogether npon a difference in specific gravity between it and the *serum* in which it is auspended. The condition of that *serum* as to fluidity, has a more potent influence than the difference in apecific gravity.

The specific gravity of milk is 1,032, that of water 1,000, and that of cream 985, the difference between cream and water heing hut fifteen thonsaudths, while the difference between cream and milk is forty-seven thonsandths. Yet cream will rise much faster through water than through milk. If a glasa tube of considerable length is first filled half full of milk aud tue upper half so carefnlly filled with water as not to mix with the milk, the water, heing lighter than the milk, will stay above tue milk and remain cleor, and the cream as it rises can be seen passing through, and its rate of speed ascertained.

The cream, as it comes to the surface of the milk, will not stop, but will move on at once through the water. Cream globnles and clnsters of globules of the same aize will riae with the same velocity, the rate of speed corresponding with size, the largest moving fastest. Globules which have been two, three, four, or more hours in reaching the snrface of the milk, according to the depth in the milk from which they started, can he seen passing through the woter ot the rate of a foot a minute, notwithstanding the water is so much lighter than the milk through which they have been so long in passing. The reason for this difference is that water ia a perfect fluid, and cream passes through it with the least possible friction, while the *serum* of milk, though generally cousidered a perfect liqnid, is partly solid, and also a little viscous, and hence obstrncts the passage of cream to some exteut. When salt is added to milk, it thickens the casein somewhat, and makes the milk more of a solid than it was before, and heuce ita tendency is to retard the ascent of the cream, instead of hastening it, notwithstanding it increases the specific gravity. Onr friend can facilitate the rising of his cream by adding water instead of salt, if he chooses to do so, as water will thin the milk and allow of more freedom of motion to the globulea of cream; hut the practice is objectionable, becanse it makea an nnnecessary bulk of skim-milk.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

If yon are troubled with white specks in hutter, stir the cream every morning hefore it is chnrued, and the apecks will not appear.

ST. LOUIS FAIR HORSE DEPARTMENT.

FALL RUNNING MEETING.

$13,500 IN STAKES AND PURSES.

STAKES TO CLOSE APRIL 15, 1885.

Ozark Stakes, $600. For two-year-olds (foals of 1883) of $25 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared out on or before August 15th, 1885. (All declarations void unless accon panied by the money;) with $600 added, of which $100 to second, third to save entrance. Winners of any stake to the value of $2,000 or upwards to carry 3 lbs. extra; of any stake under $2,000 weight for ag e; other winners 107 lbs.; maidens, 103 lbs. sex allowance To ba run on Tuesday, September 8th, 1885. Three-quarters of a mile.

St. Leger Stakes, $1,500.—For three-year-olds (foals of 1882), $100. Entrance, h. f., or only $10. If declared out August 15th, 1885; (all declarations void unless accompanied by the money,) with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second, third to save entrance. Winner of any three-year-old stake to carry 5 lbs.; of two, 7 los. Maidcon allowed 5 lba extra. To be run on Wednesday, Sept. 9th, 1885. Two miles.

Platte Stakes, $600.—For two-year-olds (foals of 1883), $25. Entrance h. f., or only $10 if declared out August 15th, 1885. (All declarations void unless accompanied by the money.) with $600 added, of which $100 to second, third to save entrance. Winners of any two-year-old stake to carry 5 lbs.; two stakes or more, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 3 lbs. To be run on Thursday, Sept. 10th, 1885. One mile. ●

Kaskaskia Stakes, $800.—For all ages, $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before August 15th, 1885, with $800 added. (All declarations void unless accompanied by the money.) $200 to second horse; third to save stake. Winner this year of a race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs.; two or more such races 8 lbs. extra. Maidens, if three years old, 5 lbs.; if 4 years and upwards, 10 lbs. To be run on Thursday, Sept. 10th, 1885. One and one half miles

Hotel Stakes, $800.—For three-year old colts and fillies (foals of 1882), $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before August 15th, 1885. (All declarations void unless accompanied by the money,) with $800 added; $200 to second; third to save entrance. Winners this year of any race to the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs.; of $2 0 0, or more 7 lbs. extra. Horses that have run this year and not placed, allowed 8 lbs. Maidens allowed 12 lbs. To be run on Friday, Sept. 11th, 1885 One and one-half miles.

Merchant's Stakes $1000.—For two-year-olds (foals of 1883), $50 each, h. f., or only $20 if declared out on or before August 15th, 1885, with $1,000 added, of which $300 to second, and third to save entrance. Winners of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs.; $2 000, 5 lbs.; $2,500, or more, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To be run on Saturday, Sept. 12th. One mile.

Brewer's Stakes, $1,200.—For all ages, $50 each, h. f., or only $15 if declared out August 15th, 1885; (all declarat ons void unless accompanied by the money,) with $1,200 added, of which $300 to second and $150 to third horse. Horses who have won a stake this year to the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,5 0, 5 lbs.; of $2,500 or more, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens if three years old allowed 5 lbs.; if 4 years or upwards, 10 lbs. To be run on Saturday, Sept. 12th, 1885. One and three-quarter miles.

PURSES IN ADDITION TO ABOVE:

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 8th.

For all ages—One mile ..... $400.
For all ages, (selling race), beats ¼ of a mile..... 400.
For all ages, one mile and a quarter..... 500.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 9th.

For all ages, one mile..... $400.
For Four Year Olds, three-quarters of a mile..... 400.
For all ages (Steple chase), full course..... 400.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 10th.

For Three Year Olds, one mile and one quarter...$400.
For all ages, (Selling race), three quarters of a mile 400.
For all ages (Hurdle race), one mile and a quarter 400.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 11th.

For Two-Year Olds, three quarters of a mile.....$400.
For all ages, mile heats..... 500.
For Two-Year Olds, (Selling race,)..... 400.
For all nges, one mile and one-eighth..... 450.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th.

For Three Year-Olds, (Selling race,) one mile and ¼ $400.
For all ages, heats three quarters of a mile..... 500.
For all ages, (Steple chase), full course ..... 400.

NOTE—Conditions of Purses will be published about June 1st, 1885.
Address Nominations to the Secretary.

FALL TROTTING MEETING,

—OF THE—

25th ANNUAL GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR,

October 5th, to 10th, 1885.

$17,350 IN STAKES AND PURSES.

Stakes to Close April 15th, 1885.

Osage Stakes, $500. For 2 year old colts and fillies (foals of 1883) to be trotted on Tuesday October 6, 1885; mile heats, best 2 in 3 to harness, $50 entrance; payable as follows; $10 to accompany the nomination, April 15, 1885 (All entries void unless accompanied by the entrance fee,) $15 additional July 1st, 1885, and the balance $25 September 15th, 1885—with $300 added by the Association, 60 per cent of forfeits, entrance, subscription and added money to first, 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent. to third; 3 to enter and 2 to start or no race.

Gascouade Stakes, $600.—For 3 year old colts and fillies (foals of 1882) to be trotted Thursday, October 8th, 1885; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness; $60 entrance payable as follows: $15 to accompany nomination April 15, 1885 (All entries void unless accompanied by the entrance fee,) $15 additional July 1st, 1885 and the balance $30, September 15th, 1885,—with $6 0 added by the Association, 60 per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscription and added money to go the first horse, 25 per cent. to second and 15 per cent. to third; 3 to enter and 2 to start or no race.

Missouri Stakes, $1,000.—For five year olds (foals of 1880) to be trotted on Thuraday, October 8th, 1885; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness; $100 entrance payable as follows $25 to accompany each entry by April 15th, 1885. (All entries void unless accompanied by the entrance fee) $25 additional July 1st, 1885, and the balance $50 on September 15th, 1885—with $1,000 added by the Association, 60 per cent of forfeits, entrance, subscriptions, and added money to go to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent, to third; 3 to enter and 2 to start or no race.

Mississippi Stakes. $750.—For four year old colts and fillies (foals of 1881,) to be trotted on Saturday, October 10th, 1885; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness, $75 entrance payable as follows, $15 to accompany each entry, April 15th, 1885. (All entries void unless accompanied by the entrance fee) $20 additional July 1st, 1885, and the balance $40, on September 15th, 1885, —with $750 added by the Association, 60 per cent. of forfeits, entrance, snbscriptions, and added money to go to the first horse, 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent to third; 3 to enter 2 and to start or no race.

PURSES TO CLOSE SEPTEMBER 15th, 1885.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5th.

3 Minute Class.—Purse, $1,000; 1st, $500; 2 1, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.
2:30 Class.—Purse, $1,500. 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3 1, $225;; 4th, $150.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6th.

2:25 Class.—Purse. $1,500. 1st. $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225; 4th, $150.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7th.

Free For All Pacers.—Purse, $2,000. 1st, $1,000; 2d, $500; 3d, $300; 4th, $200.
2:35 Class.—Purse, $1,000. 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3 1, $150; 4th, $100.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8th.

Free For All Stallions.—Purse, $2,500; 1st, $1,250; 2d, $625; 3 1, $375; 4th, $250,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9th.

2:20 Class.—Purse, $1,500. 1st, $750, 2 1, $375; 3d, $225; 4th, $150.
2:40 Class.—Purse, $1,000 1st, $500; 2 1, $250; 3 1, $150; 4th, $100.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 10th.

Free For All.—Purse, $2,500. 1st, $1,250; 2 1, $625; 3d, $375; 4th, $250.
GENERAL RULE.—Ten per cent. of purses must accompany each entry.

Address Nominations to the Secretary.

POOL SELLERS and BOOK MAKERS ATTENTION!!

Bids for the sale of Pools, and Bookmaking Privileges of the Spring Meeting—seven days—June 6th to 13th, 1885, will be received until 12 o'clock, M., April 15, 1885.
TERMS OF SALE.—20 per cent. of bid to be paid on acceptance; half cash on Friday June 5th, 1885, balance on or before 10 o'clock A, M., Tuesday June 9th, 1885. The Board of Directors reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Address Bids to the Secretary, marked, "Proposal for Privileges."

FESTUS J. WADE, Secretary. CHARLES GREEN, President

Capital Turf Club,

Sacramento, Cal.

Spring Meeting, 1885.

May 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY. Running. No. 1. Five-eighths dash for two-year-olds; winner of the California or Coleman Stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting penalized five pounds; if winner of both, ten pounds: purse, $250.

No. 2. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $300.

No. 3. Mile and a quarter dash, for all ages; purse $250.

SECOND DAY. Trotting. No. 4. 2:50 class; purse, $350.

No. 5. Trotting. 2:30 class; purse, $400.

THIRD DAY. No. 6. Pacing. 2:32 class; purse $250.

No. 7. Trotting. 2:35 class; purse, $300.

FOURTH DAY. No. 8. Running. Selling race for all ages; mile and an eighth dash; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 less, and two added for each $100 above; purse, $250.

No. 9. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of California or Coleman stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting, or of race No. 1, penalized five pounds; if winner of two events, ten pounds; if of three, fifteen pounds; purse, $250.

No. 10. Sacramento Derby, for three-year-olds; dash of one and and one-half miles; purse, $400.

No. 11. Mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $400.

FIFTH DAY. No. 12. Trotting. 2:27 class; purse $500.

No. 13. Pacing. 2:20 class; purse ,$400.

CONDITIONS

Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running races to close with the Secretary, on or before March 25th; entries to trotting or pacing races to close on or before May 2d. Where there are ten or more entries, $200 will be added. The Club reserves the right to trot or pace heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, and in running races reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather, or other sufficient cause. All entries must be addressed to

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Two thoroughbred Irish Red setter puppies, five weeks old. For pedigree and other particulars apply to, **GEO. WINTERS.**
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A YOUNG STALLION FOUR YEARS OLD BY Nutwood, dam by John Nelson. Without training the colt will go a mile in three minutes.

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A Canadian draft stallion, the best draft and all-purpose horse in the State. Weighs 1,500 pounds, is active and extra good in limbs and feet as well as in every other proportion; will be sold reasonable.

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Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¾, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope. JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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San Buena Ventura, Cal.

Feeding and Watering.

A well-known horseman protests against watering horses immediately after they are fed. You must remember, he says, the fact that much of what they have taken is dry food, and when they drink it is often about as men do at dinner when they take two or three tumblers of ice water. If a horse drinks a pail of water, he puts into his stomach from five to eight quarts, and that is almost the full capacity of the stomach. What must happen? The material in the stomach already will be forced out, and it is forced into the larger intestines undigested and with a loss of value of the food from not being properly digested, so that there can be no such assimilation as if it were digested in the stomach. There was an experiment tried in France when I was present at Alfort, where horses were going to be fed and then killed for dissection. They were horses that were not valuable. They were first fed and then given water, and afterwards killed and examined. Some grain which they had eaten was found undigested in the intestines twenty feet beyond the stomach. That shows that horses ought not to be watered immediately after eating. A portion of the material that is carried along undigested is likely to have an inflammatory effect upon the mucous membrane, and when you drive out the horse, he is scouring, much to his own discomfort and yours, too. Well, you say, should water be given just before eating? There is another difficulty. It is a fact that the digestive action of the stomach can only take place at a certain temperature. And when you give a pail or half a pail of water just before eating you reduce the temperature so that the whole digestive process can be delayed until the temperature is again raised by the natural heat of the body. So that horses ought not to be watered just before or just after eating. They should not be watered for a half or three-quarters of an hour before eating or two hours afterward. There are points in this which should interest farmers. It is very probable that many cases of sickness among horses come directly from disobeying the above injunctions. It may seem like wasting time to wait a half hour after watering work horses before feeding them, yet it certainly is time well spent.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

A mash composed of two quarts of oats, one quart of bran and a half pint of flaxseed is spoken of very highly as a stimulant for young horses. The oats are first put in the stable bucket, over which is placed the linseed, boiling water added, then the bran, covering the mixture with an old rug and allowing it to thus rest for five hours; then the mass is stirred up well. The bran absorbs while retaining the vapor, and the linseed binds the oats and bran together. A greater quantity of flaxseed would make the preparation too oily and less relishable. One feed per day is sufficient. It is easily digested and is especially adapted to young animals, adding to their volume rather than to their height, giving substance to the frame.

FOR SALE.

THE THREE-YEAR-OLD STALLION

ROWDY BOY,

By Rustic, he by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam by Belmont. Rowdy's Boy's dam Louisa, by Belmont, g. d. Silver Cap, by American Boy, Jr., g. g. d. Liz Givens, by Langford, g. g. g. d. Charlotte Pace, by Imp. Sir Archie.

Rowdy Boy is a steel gray, 15.2 high, sound and gentle, works single and double, full brother to Rowdy Boy, who trotted a trial in 2:21 as a four-year-old

Apply to Jas. McM. Shafter, No. 13 Montgomery Block, or to

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OF

Thoroughbred Yearlings,

THURSDAY, MAY 14TH, 1885.

Forty-Seven Head, the get of King Alfonso, Falsetto, Lisbon, and Powhattan, (brother to Parole).

A. J. ALEXANDER.

For Catalogues address L. Brodhead, Agent, Spring Station, Woodford Co., Kentucky. The sale of Runnymede yearlings May 12th, and Elmendorf May 13th.

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—OF—

Thoroughbreds, Trotting Colts and Fillies, Harness, Work and Draft Horses,

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Thursday and Friday, April 16th and 17th, at Rancho del Paso, near Sacramento, Cal.

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FAIRLAWN, 1885.

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Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

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157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

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THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.

Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

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By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

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By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.

By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,

To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.

Will positively prevent and cure Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling, and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

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The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

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HARRY LOWE,

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THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

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Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

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E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Splan and the Kittson String.

While the question of who will handle the Gordon and Kittson stables is pending I have heard some plain talk bearing on the subject that may interest the public as well as those whose ambition leads them to train and drive for the good and great turf potentates.

When Splan was here the other day I expressed surprise that he severed his connection with the Kittson string. He said: "Necessity compelled me to do so. It is a mistake to imagine that riches and honor follow a man in handling horses for a millionaire. You see, their ideas are all based on servitude. Many of them have made money out of the laboring classes, and they think a dollar or two a day is also very good pay for special talent. It requires considerable head work as well as hand work to win thousands of dollars with a trotting stable, and to keep a man honest and watchful the owner should encourage the driver by letting him 'stand in' with the winnings, which mainly depend on his skill. The wise driver carries out this policy with his grooms, for he knows it demands constant care to keep a horse right. I've known Mace to give the boys an extra scale, after winning one race, that a rich owner would consider enough for a month's wages. Why, in order to have Johnson go in 2:06¼ I insisted on hiring a man at $50 per month and board, who was with Rarus in his best races. Hereafter let me drive for a poor man, or not be solely bound to a rich one. There is then no temptation to drive a race for yourself some day."

"I think owners who do not make a study of the business run it too close, and are over-suspicious," I interjected.

"You're right; the drivers are few and far between that will pull a horse on an owner. They may talk as they like; I never did it nor never will."—*Veritas.*

Bair and Maud S.

A Cincinnati dispatch to a Chicago paper, under date of March 25th, says:

A special car, with cushioned sides and every other appointment for safety and comfort, started out of the Panhandle depot at 7:30 o'clock this evening with Maud S. and seven swift-footed companions for Philadelphia. Of course Bair goes along. He says of Maud S.: "I will take her with me to Belmont Park as soon as the weather permits, and will begin working her. Probably at the Spring meeting, if she is fit, I will make an effort with her to beat her present record, which I feel confident she can lower. As far as I know she will remain under my care all this season, and may fill engagements through the big circuit, including Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, etc. Mr. Bonner does not propose to withdraw her from the turf until she has convinced everybody that she has no equal."

"Will you have Jay-Eye-See in your string of trotters?"

"No, sir. The gelding will be handled as before by Ed. Bither. There was considerable talk about my driving Maud's great rival, but the negotiations have fallen through."

"Do you think Maud S. will be sent back to Cincinnati next winter?"

"No; she has, I believe, made her last appearance in her old home."

A small party was seated around the stove at Gabe Case's one day last week discussing the merits of various horses, and finally Mr. William Ridabock and John Murphy fell to discussing the speed qualities of Maxy Cobb and Harry Wilkes. In the course of the conversation Murphy remarked that he would bet $100 that Mr. Cohnfeld would match Maxy Cobb against Harry Wilkes for $5,000 a side. This was soon brought to the notice of Mr. Fraoce, and meeting Morphy on Saturday morning last, he asked him if it was as reported. Murphy said he had made the proposition as stated. Whereupon Mr. France replied that they could be accommodated at any time. I met Mr. Frauce a few moments later, and he authorized me to say that while he has not been issuing challenges to anyone, if the owner of Maxy Cobb seeks a match race he can have it for $5,000 a side, half forfeit, the race to be trotted in July, over the Pittsburg or Cleveland track. Mr. Frauce would not consent to trot such a race over Fleetwood, because he does not think the heavy descent on the first half would suit Harry. An effort is being made to bring Maxy Cobb, Trinket and Harry Wilkes together in a special race at the June meeting of the Driving Club of New York.—*Sportsman.*

The chestnut gelding Geo. Hakes died recently from blood poisoning. He was formerly called Interloper, foaled 1876, by imp. Intruder, dam Prairie Bird, by imp. Sovereign, out of Isabella, by Boston.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha He, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:20¾; Baby Mine, record 2:22—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTed Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remark able style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:20, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31½ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Ryedyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:20; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foalsd 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky. Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21½.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22½.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archis.

Fourth dam, by Mickle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul.

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinkel, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15½ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22½; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kisniet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22½, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmar, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15½ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of Imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

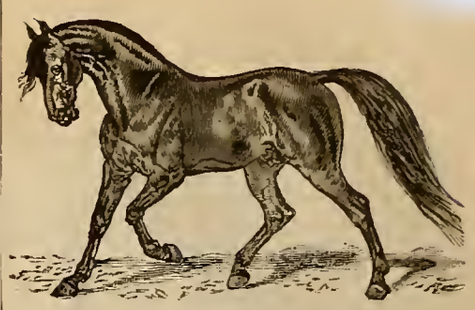
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley, Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE

WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,150 pounds.

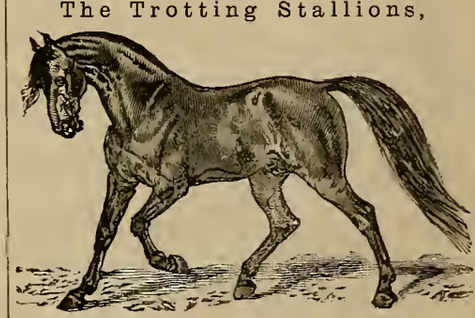
Sired by Whipple's Bamhletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Bamhletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Bonesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25½. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Puree, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockinghird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest donkie horsee in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:24½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH, 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris, Comus, by Green's Baebaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26¼; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Ryedyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariably pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent.
Agricultural Park, Sacramento

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Truslee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Ceutnel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2.20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Champion); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18½; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¼ and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:20, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other last ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27¼ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H. Nason,** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, be by Ntagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a roeewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pinkeye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Maryeville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolitver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1882, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¾. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by H. Pennington, Philadelphia, Penn.
By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.
Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Rosn.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 251.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 510.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE.
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of eervice, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gatted, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $1.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Servtcee due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16¼ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼), by Belmont (Alex. ander's dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42½, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:30 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

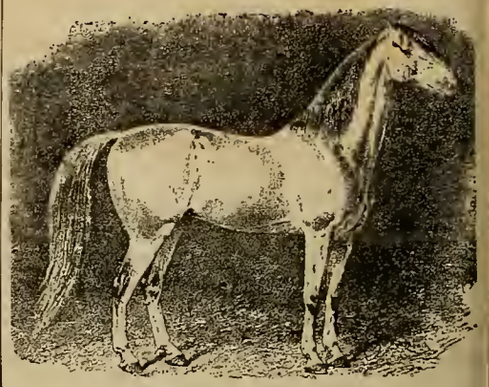
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, be by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, be by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a stiver gray etallion, of great bone and eubstance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence be breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all bis colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the etallione in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 the season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

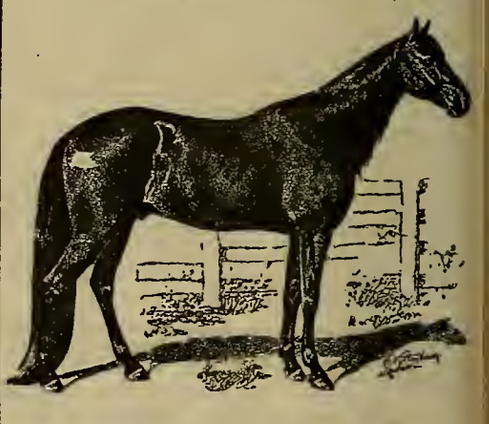
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2,

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21¼. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:21½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26½; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettle, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Marta, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent
San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44¾) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,150 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (.981). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25¾. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21½, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18¾; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¾, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18¾), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19½, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two mile heats—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anbony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park,

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackhird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON, (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

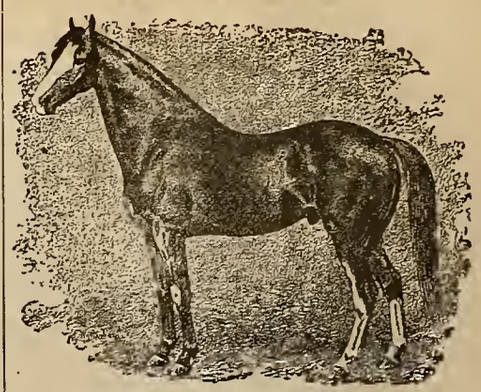
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Pariner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22¾; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16¾.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, atre of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of Imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tiltou Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

The Trotting Stallion.

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL PAINTING

—ENTITLED—

"Boys In Trouble."

Painted after Wytlenbach's Celebrated Picture.

—BY—

MISS LULU E. SOUDERS.

This fine painting is 36x48, elegantly mounted and perfect gem of art for the parlor, saloon or drawing room. It was on exhibition at the late Mechanics' Institute Fair in this City and attracted much attention. It can be seen at the office of the

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
508 Montgomery Street,

Where it is For Sale at reasonable price.

CALL AND SEE IT.

THE WINNERS,

With Records of 2:30 and Better.

Compiled and published by L. C. Underhill, a complete history of every horse on the turf, giving color, size, age, breeding, record, and races of all prominent horses. It gives in the order of occurrence every race of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Johnston, St. Julien, and all the great winners, Rules of the N. T. A., Betting Rules, and is the most complete book for horsemen ever published. 300 pages, only 25 cents. Sent, on receipt of price, by addressing NEW YORK SPORTSMAN, Box 2,950, New York City.

FOR SALE,



The High Bred Trotting Stallion,

ARTHURTON.

Bay horse with black points, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Abdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder; fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28½. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion ble opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of tho produce are Arab, 2:20½ and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, either of which could have beaten 2:20; although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to best 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arab and Joe Arthurton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the broodmares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

WM. CORBITT, San Mateo, Cal.,
or 218 California St., San Francisco.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight,



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

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R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the correspondng letters do not appear on the ent, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON.
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

Dixiana Yearlings

—ABOUT—

30 COLTS & FILLIES,

The get of imp. KING BAN,

WILL BE PUBLICLY SOLD

In Lexington, Ky., on **Saturday, May 9, 1885,** at 11 o'clock A. M. Please send for Catalogue to

B. G. THOMAS, Lexington, Ky.

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Business College, 24 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.

E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y

☞ Send for circular. ☜

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park,	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sunday excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced ratee to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraleo and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gunstaken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Ag

Southern Pacific Company.

TIME SCHEDULE.



MARCH 25th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
1:00 P M	" "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East. Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:40 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	*5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
6:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:10 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—†4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†6:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†11:00—2:00—8:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*1:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—6:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:15—9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

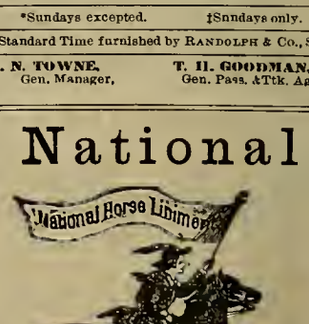
FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

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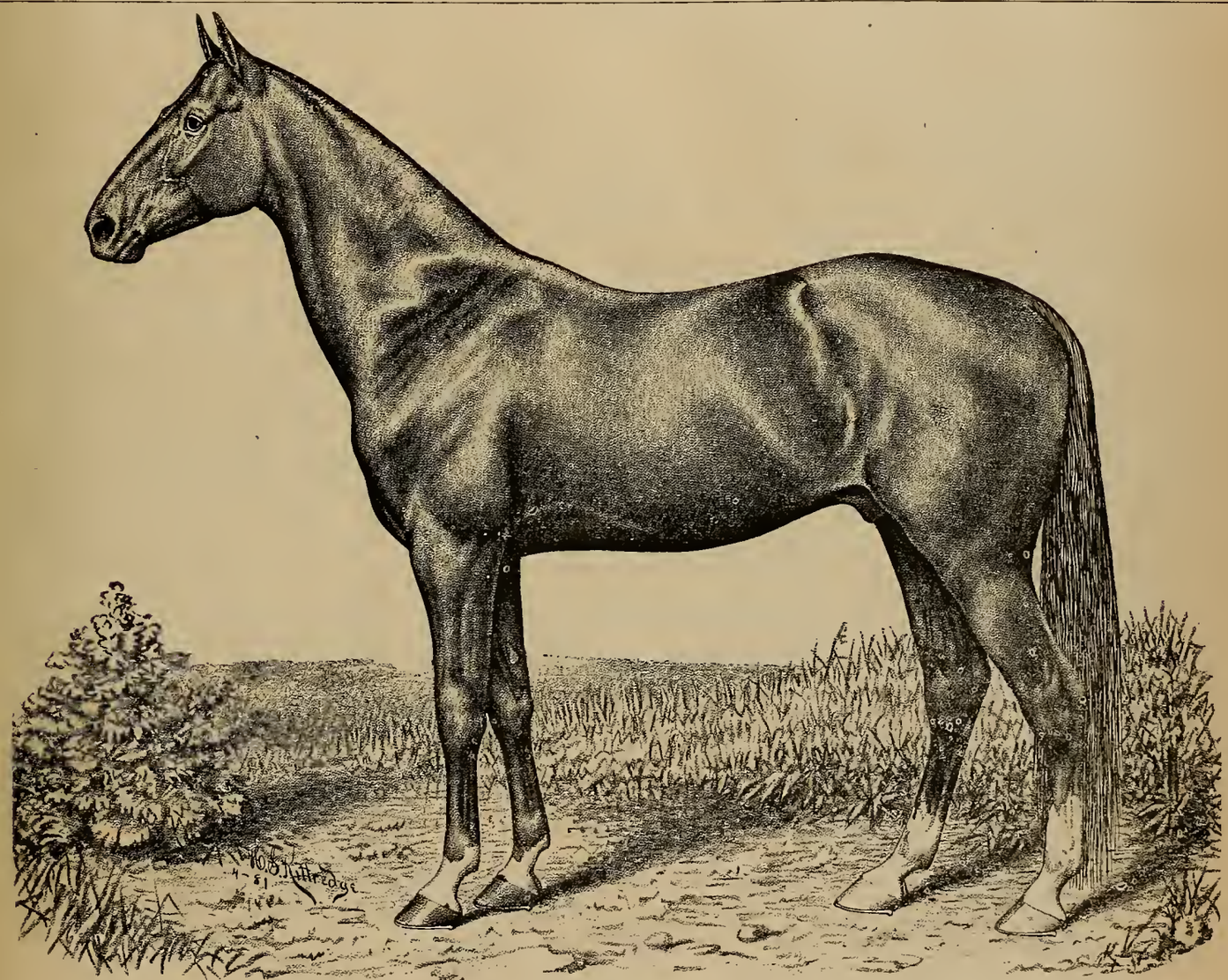
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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

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NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



SHAWMUT.

By Corning's Harry Clay, dam Heroine, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

OWNED BY HON. ERASTUS CORNING, ALBANY, N. Y.

At the close of the late civil strife, the Hou. Erastus Corniug, of Albauy, N. Y., was wautiug a fast horse, able to draw his heavy weight at speed, and last a distauce without urging. Such horses were very scarce then, as they are today. He had beeu a great horsemau and road-rider for many years, being known to horse dealers as an expert judge of horsee for any purpose.

Hie beet experiences from 1850 had been with Clay horees, of which he had owned mauy. He knew Sayer's Harry Clay well. After a long hnnt, with triale of many fast horses, he rode up from Long Island to New York City behind Harry Clay. The powerful, rapid "game do or die" qualities of Sayer's Harry Clay on the road, with two heavy men in the wagon, were just what he wanted; so he bonght Old Harry Clay. He is a man of few words. He knew the superior qnalities of Clay blood for the road, coach or work purposes; aud ae Harry Clay was a stallion, by Neave'e Clay, the best eon Cassius M. Clay, by Henry Clay, ever got, he felt it im portaut to the conntry, the life of Sayer's Harry Clay should he prolonged for etud duty; when at the time the horse was beiug killed through unjnst prejudice, as well as by geueral road abnse. Mr. Coruing was able to be his owu judge of the values in a horse, hence pleased himself without regard to *public prejudice* which was theu ehamefully abusive of Sayer's Harry Clay, ridiculiug him as a "Clay duffer and quitter," even while the veterau, Hiram Woodruff, would say wheu pressed, "that Harry Clay was the hest etallion alive," aud was in truth, the sire of Dexter. But Hiram wae from his vocation, necessarily conservative.

As Mr. Coruing has always been one of the prominent meu of the day, fashionable prejudice with youthful iuexperience hardly knew what to say wheu it was aunouuced Mr. Corning had purchased the "Clay quitter!" Harry was iu the stable where I had horses about that time, and old horsemen like Tom Cregan, opened wiue upou it, that Rat Coruiug knew more abont the intrinsic value of a horse, thau auy gentlemau buyer iu New York city; so pride with prejndice began to whieper that it must be a fact that Harry Clay was

[Concluded on page 228.]

HERD AND SWINE.

Hints on Breeding Swine.

[Jas. Long's Book of the Pig.]

With regard to the age for breeding, again do persons differ, and where some breeders are content to wait until a yelt has reached the age of fifteen months, the majority prefer to commence when she is nine months old; indeed, we have met many thoroughly practical men who believe that she could not be too young, and who regularly put them to stock at six months, provided they evince a desire at that early age. The last named persons have frequently stated to us their belief that a young sow grows quite as well when she is with young as when she is not, and they consider it a waste of time, and consequently a loss of money, to wait until she is of more mature age, and when, in fact, under their system, she is ready for a second litter. On the other hand, those who prefer to wait until maturity, believe that early breeding invariably stunts the growth and prevents a proper development of the frame; and for this reason they continue to feed their young stock well until they are at least fifteen months old. Our own observation has shown us many instances in which the systems of both classes have been advantageous to each, and, on the contrary, equally disadvantageous; but we may add that we have also known instances where unusually precocious yelts have evinced a desire to be mated to the boar at a very early age, but not having been permitted for many months, were with the greatest difficulty induced to breed at all.

While on no account advocating the system of such early breeding, we can also refer to large numbers of instances in which very young sows have had litters at an early age, have afterwards continued to produce with great regularity, and have grown, indeed, large, prolific, and handsome animals. If the question of the size of the breed is allowed to enter into the argument, there can be no doubt that it is more advantageous to leave the larger yelts to reach a more mature age before they are put to the boar, than the smaller and more precocious ones. Some believe that by breeding from very young pigs of a rather coarse strain at an early age, they are able to reduce them to a finer quality; but, if this be so, there is no doubt that fineness brings with it impaired vigor and a liability to become less prolific than they might have been. Others, again, believe that early breeding prevents a proper development of milk; but this is, after all, a matter of conjecture, for almost every experienced breeder, at all events those acquainted with the management of very young mothers, can give instances in which they have had a full development of milk as well as the reverse, just, in fact, as is the case with older sows. We, therefore, think that age has little or nothing to do with this qualification.

In districts where young pigs are bred for sale at certain seasons of the year, it is necessary that they should farrow during particular months, January or February, or August, or September, for instance. In such cases it is a very common practice for breeders to put the Spring-born yelts to the boar at the age of eight months, in order that they may produce their litter in the natural course of things in the following Spring, for, if this plan is not followed, it is necessary to keep them until they are at least fourteen months old, which is too long for the great majority of breeders, who, as a rule, prefer to err rather on the side of youth then of maturity. The young stock which is to be retained for breeding should, if possible, always be selected from the litters born in Spring; and the reason is obvious, for where the Autumn-bred pige are generally confined to the sty for many months, and are fedchiefly upon artificial food, the Spring youngsters are, except during the first few weeks of their existence, continually in the air, feeding upon a large amount of natural food, and enjoying that form of life which is by far the best for constitution and physical development. Where the very highest type of animal is desired, we believe it is a better plan to commence to breed from those born, for instance, in February, so that their first litter shall drop about April of the succeeding year. This cannot be considered too early, and on the other hand, it is by no means late, for the sow will then enjoy the whole of the Summer on the pasture with their young, and will develop into mature and handsome swine. Although not advocates for too early breeding, we would go so far as to advise that, where good litters are dropped even in April and May, the best yelts from these should be put to the boar at the age of eight months in order that their young in turn may have the same advantagee of the Summer air, exercise, and pasture, for there is nothing so conducive to vigor and vitality.

With regard to the boar himself, it is the custom with the majority of the best breeders to use him at an early age, and to get rid of him before he has become too heavy or too clumsy—in some instancee, indeed, before he becomes too savage. The very best strains, however, all the while they are carefully managed, and the stock animals kindly treated seldom produce a savage beast. The young boar, if he is perfectly developed and of high quality, may be used without the slightest hesitation, from the age of nine months, and we are not alone in our opinion that better stock is got by relying upon a comparatively young rather than a very old boar, even if his quality is of the highest.

Respecting size and stamina it must be remembered that in the small breeds as well as the large ones, these points are required by the duties of maternity, and by the demand which is certain to be made upon the sow when she is contributing to the growth of a strong and numerous litter. The fact that her accumulations of vitality are being taken from her day by day, and continually lowering her power is a sufficient argument in this respect, for it is absolutely essential to her future that she should have something more than the solid matter which she has accumulated within her to enable her to submit to the tremendous strain to which she is subjected, and to enable her to gain that physical condition which she had previously enjoyed. If, then, the dam is imbued with the vigor to which we have referred, it is evident that the progeny will inherit it, and will continue to improve in a manner which they would not be likely to do without the possession of such a valuable qualification. Unfortunately the most vigorous breeding sows are too often fattened at an age when their vitality is at its highest, and this because of the prevailing but mistaken notion that it is time to get rid of a sow when she has attained the age of from four to five years. For the production and maintainance of stock of the most vigorous description, there can be no doubt that, provided all other qualifications are perfect, the most profitable breeding animal is the sow of from one to three years.

Professor H. Munk, a worker of some eminence in agricultural chemistry, says that moderate muscular exercise on the part of cows increases the yield of milk, but that violent motion hinders the process of milk secretion. Dairy farmers may turn his remarks to profit.

Troubles of Hog Raising.

[National Live Stock Journal.]

There is one thing which makes the raising of hogs attractive to me and that is, the simplicity of the undertaking. There is but one object to the hog-raiser, and that is meat. He is troubled with no head splitting arguments over the "general-purpose" question, which so frequently entails discussion and even dissension among our friends in the cattle business; nor is he button-holed by a wool-and-nothing-but-wool sheep raiser on the left, while an early maturity mutton and all mutton man delivers his irrefutable (?) arguments into his ear on the right, and the mutton and wool combined man smiles derisively at the efforts of his friends with the complacent manner of one who knows he is right and disdains to argue the point. Yes, hog-raising is simple enough, so far as the object of it is concerned; there is, indeed, but one thing to work for, but the numerous ways of working for the attainment of that one thing would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, let alone an unassuming, ignorant, but willing-to-learn subscriber of the journal. Now, first as to breed—Berkshire, Poland China, Jersey Red, Chester White—these names break forth on all sides and with all the varied tones that mark the arrival of a through train in a large city when the hackmen on the outside of the depot catch sight of the first forth-issuing passenger. Mercy on us! What a bedlam, and worse than all, you find your advisers are all as utterly incapable of reasonable argument with each other on this subject of breed, whereby one anxious to be informed might learn something, as physicians of two different schools. But breed decided, up come questions of care, of feed, etc. When to breed? Again, much clamor and little hard sense, and hog-raisers apparently much differing on this important questions. "How many litters shall the sow have a year?" "Two," answer some. "Not more than one," say the others. "How long to breed?" "Breed sows till they are eight or nine years old." "Never breed them over three years." "It depends upon circumstances," finally interposes the thoughtful men who always advises cautiously. "Feed?" "Feed corn; nothing better than corn, and do not be carried away with this idea of grinding cob and corn together." "Grind both cob and corn; feed some corn-meal, (corn and cob mixed)." "Give barley-meal." "Cook the feed." "Do not cook the feed." "Beans for young pigs." And in a recent number of your weekly edition, a gentleman speaks of raising his hogs under glass!

Then last, but by no means least, we have the hog cholere and its cures (!), which are worse than its consequence, if possible; and, by the way, I think, as bitter experience has taught, there is no cure for that trouble, and, therefore, prevention must be our only hope—but here, you see, I now presume also to become adviser, whereas only as yet a seeker after the true way. Now let me say that much light has come to me through your excellent paper on this and other subjects, as well as from papers and discussions held at divers places, and so fully reported in your columns (in the weekly, I think, principally). It is truly not dearth, but more an embarrassment of riches that troubles him who, deberred by Prince Bismarck from eating American pork on German soil, seeks to raise it for himself on the American. Now, let some of your talented editors and practical readers hear what selection I have made from out of all this wealth of counsel as a simple guide to successful hog-reising, and having heard, let them correct misconceptions and errors. Breed: select according to surroundings and market, nor despise even any good sow, though not pure-blood; but always breed to pure-blood boar. Use boar not too young; does not, indeed, common sense forbid the too early use of domestic animels for reproduction as ere to entail loss of vigor and constitution? Especially with young sows use boar a year or two older. Give to all plenty of room, and pasture as soon as weather will permit, not forgetting one good feed of corn-meal, but in Winter little or no corn, preferably barley-meal, chopped hay, and such green foods as are cheapest, pumpkins, potatoes, etc. With sows, care before and at farrowing, secluding in good, comfortable, clean pen for a time, and feeding no corn, no fat being wanted; but strength, vigor and a good yield of milk for the sustenance and thrifty growth of litter. Pure water always in plenty; skim-milk when it can be had. On the question of cooking or not cooking, is it not, indeed, still undecided? Yet my plan shall be to give cooked feed, at least once per diem, in Winter. Much do I oppose the encouragement to hogs to follow cattle for the purpose of rooting over their droppings to eat undigested food. So prepare the feed of cattle that they can readily and will digest it—in that is true economy; but this method of transmission of food through one animal to another is, to me, repugnant, and suggests additional riske of disease. In the hog pen, as in all farm buildings where stock is kept, I use freely of that great enemy of all impurity, carbolic acid. Now, question: Shall I successfully raise hogs? Perhaps some of your successful hog-raisers, whose experience has been paid for and is now attested by their success; practical men in short, not theorizing on what ought to be, but rather speaking of what has been, may contribute something to be noted and read with interest by your subscribers on this, to me and many others, important subject.

Mr. Robert Bruce, writing from America to the London *Live-Stock Journal*, paid this touching tribute to the value and usefulness of the cow: "The good old cow has paid off more mortgages and paid for more farms than any other known product. She is the mother of all our beef. In the household she catches the wolf on her horns and tosses him from the door. She has turned the tide of our agricultural prosperity, in many parts of the country, from a downward course, in raising grain and cotton, to an upward one in raising stock, grass and hay. Flowers and grass spring from beneath her feet on the most barren soil. The old cow does not stop to enthuse over them, but converts them into good, solid, hard cash."

A bull that proves a valuable breeder should be kept as long as possible, and to this end careful management will be needed to prevent him from becoming vicious. A ring should be put in his nose, and he be gently but firmly made to know that he has a master. If not teased by boys, and kept under one management, a bull may be retained until he becomes too old for service. Much of the poor quality of farmer's stock is the get of young, immature bulls.

Oil-meal in the dairy is objected to by many expert handlers of butter, on the ground that when used as cow-feed the butter produced has a tendency to become quite soft.

There is nothing that keeps an animal's system so well regulated and seems to sharpen their appetites as well as a judicious use of salt.

The best cow for the deiry is not necessarily a thoroughbred; it is the one that yields the most milk or butter.

A correspondent of an exchange says: "Our cows give more milk when fed on ensilage than when fed on hay, with the same amount of grain; as evidence of this, our cows fell off five gallons of milk per day in three days after the ensilage was exhausted, and this was not caused by any change of temperature or severe storms. These, then, are some of the conclusions we have come to, without, of course, paying enough attention to the subject to make them of much scientific value, but some of these may do to put down as facts, viz.: That from 16 to 18 tons of green corn is about the average yield of one acre; that the feeding value of this fodder, ensilaged, is two and a half to three tons to one of hay; that cattle do better and will gain more in weight when fed on ensilage than when fed on hay; that cows will give more milk, and the cream and butter will be more like grass butter when fed on ensilage; that calves do exceedingly well when fed on it. In short, we believe in ensilege, and have put down 100 tons again this season, but we have never used anything but corn for this purpose.

The bran from roller process flour is not near so valuable for feeding purposes as the bran from the old process flour.

An English dairyman says he keeps a kicking cow quiet at milking time by simply "placing just over her loins a cloth wet with cold water."

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Betting in Gotham—Opening of the English Racing Season—Final Break-Up of Winter in the East—General News, Gossip, Etc.

Withers betting has opened at last, and two wagers of $2,500 to $500 each, said to be stable money, have established Goano as the favorite at 5 to 1. The colt is certainly one that will need a great deal of work, however, to be got fit for the Withers, and many good judges are decidedly skeptical on this important point. The Dwyers' colt Richmond is at 7 to 1, and many prefer his chances to those of the inbred son of Springbok, as Richmond is built on the lighter order decidedly. The unbeaten son of an unbeaten sire, Triton, is at 9 to 1, and if he can be put together again by that time, he should trouble the best of them. Alcock is doing the best he can with Triton, and perhaps may he able to get him to a race about August. Certainly he was one of the speediest and grandest looking two-year-olds that ever faced a starter. Brookwood, St. Augustine and Hopeful are at 10 to 1 each in the Withers betting, and the Chester Valley black is regarded by quite a number as having a great chance if he is in good order, The other two, however, are just the sort to go as well as anything in the Stake almost, and if we were speculating we would keep on the safe side, the Islip stable. Tecumseh is at 15 to 1, and if he does well at the Washington and Baltimore meetings we do not know of any whose chances we would prefer. Still he may not come to hand in the Spring.

Suburban betting has shown a disposition to back some new horses, $6,000 to $100 Stricklend, $1,250 to $25 Turk, and $2,500 to $50 Ferg Kyle, being some of the wagers recorded. Certainly the first-named stable companion of War Eagle was not by any means favored in the handicap, his impost looking at least ten pounds too heavy. Still, he ran well last Spring, and again in the Fall beat Loftin and others nine furlongs in fine style. Jim Renwick has also been largely bet against, $4,000 to $80 being the transaction, while $1,500 to $50 Giroffe was bet by a well-known uptown layer, who has opened the fourth book on the race in this city. Barnee is at 15 to 1, offered in several quarters, and against the Dwyers' stable the ruling odds is 8 to 1. A large wager, said to be $2,000 to $1,750, was recently made by two well-known local bookmakers, Dwyers' stable against Appleby & Johnson's. Each party has three in, and are likely to occasion as much rivalry as any two stables in the contest.

Archer's luck, since stepping off the Bothnia on the 9th of last month, "home again," has not been as good as the admirers of the famous reinsman could wish. His reduction of tissue from 137 lbs., his landing weight, to the lower scale necessary to riding at Lincoln, brought him no good fortune, for according to cable advices, he rode both Monday and Tuesday of Lincoln week without scoring a win. "Now," said his followers in this city, as they scanned the further item on Wednesday that he would ride St. Blaise over the Carholme Course for Lincolnshire honors, "the ice will be broken sure," and more money went on the Kingsclere horse than on any two of the other candidates. But "Archer cometh not," they said, as Bendigo, Bird of Freedom, and MacMahon came in on the ever-lively tickers of the antomatic telegraph, and the St. Blaise men sadly bethought themselves of the 10 to 1 against Bendigo, as offered nearly all day Wednesday in one of our Gotham sporting resorts. So also remembered some sterling price winners, who, as they "cashed in" their 11 to 4 tickets, resolved to forswear post odds when they could get a fair price p. p. On Thursday, at Liverpool, Archer rode two winners.

For two hot favorites to win both these great opening events of the English racing season is a very unusual occurrence. And yet as late as only three weeks before the dates, our mail advices from Albion recorded Bendigo's price as 17 to 1, and Roquefort's as 100 to 7, or 14 to 1. The former steady progression in his training gradually forced him down, step by step, until he started at the lowest price ever recorded to a Lincolnshire winner within our recollection. Roquefort's double change of ownership, after being sold at auction last month for £1,275, and again at private sale for £1,350, seemed but to strengthen his position in the market, and though his latest owner, Mr. Arthur Cooper, failed to get the benefit of the longer prices against the son of Winslow, there is little room to doubt that he has won him out many times over. Roquefort's pilot, Mr. E. P. Wilson, has thus brought home in clever style two successive winners of the Grand National, and when it is understood that both Voluptuary and Roquefort were comparatively new beginners "between the flags," the merit due the rider will be accorded. Jolly Sir John, the Yankee candidate, "may be still running," for all we know to the contrary.

Telegraphy in sporting matters has certainly demonstrated its great possibilities, and that these show much greater celerity in matters of sport than in those pertaining to mercantile affairs goes without saying, after the specimen given us four years ago of the thirty-two seconds transmission of Iroquois' Derby victory. Last Saturday this was thrown in the shade by the Mackay-Bennet cable, that recorded in this city the victory of the victorious collegians from Oxford *five seconds* after the winning crew had crossed the finishing line! Saturday last certainly capped, on the water, the climax of the week on the foreign turf, for in far-away Australia the generally accepted champion oarsman of the globe was forced

to lower his colors for tbe second time in tbe last six montbs. Tbat Hanlan at first underrated bie conqueror, Beacb, ie very likely, and that now in his effort to retrieve bis laurels, over-anxiety may heve led to over-training, wonld not be a surprising eolution of tbe problem. Still tbe Australian is evidently game as well as fast.

A Louisville exchange says tbat Col. M. Lewis Clark, of tbe Louisville Jockey Club, was to leave tbe Falle City tbis week for Washington to consult with certain infinential friends about tbe meene of securing the Louisville Post Office. It is needless to say tbat Col. Clark will bave tbe etrongest sort of hacking for tbe position, and if tbe present incumbent is removed at all, he is likely to get the position. Col. Clark is a grandson of the illustrious George Rogers Clark, and is the first member of thet distinguished family to ask for office.

Longbow, hy Lougfellow, died recently at Alexander Jackson's farm, near South Florence, Ala. Foaled 1874, out of Sallie Morgan, hy Revenue; granddam Lizzie Morgan, hy imp. Glencoe, etc, Longbow fairly "broke the pool-box" at Lexington, Ky., in September, 1877, when three years old. The field comprised Whisper, Courier, Garryowen (Mintzer), Verdigris, Heretog, Necy Hale, and Longhow, and, as it was a mile and three-qnarters, the faucy piled in on Courier and Whisper, while Longbow, the almost "green" colt from Ohio, went for $2 and $3 in a hundred. In the course of the race a collision between Whieper and Mintzer, knocked both of them head over heels without injury, bnt as Longbow won cleverly in the fast time of 3:07¾, the accident may not have affected the resnlt. Longbow and Enterprise were the best of Sallie Morgan's prodnce.

Lexington news develops some little gossip about the Kentucky Association race-track. After a carefnl survey hy an expert it has been prononnced to be in excellent condition for the seeson of the year. It needs eome repairs, but owing to tbe severe Winter nothing could have been done that has not been accomplished. Now the track must he in splendid working condition. There wae as many as fifty horses worked on the track last Friday, and ány good horse could have worked a mile in 1:50. The prospect for the coming Spring meeting is more flattering than has been had for several meetiags. The lessees of the track have cloeed the contract with tbe City Street Railway Company to extend the road np to the grand stand, which will be completed hy the coming Spring meeting. Tbis will add greatly to the convenience of the public. They have also contracted to have forty new etalle completed for the accommodation of the large number of horsea tbat will be in attendance.

Orlando, the Derby colt, hy Biliet, is regarded as the best of his age now at the course. He has been priced to several intending purchasers, and an offer was unsuccessfully made for him of $3,500. The nominators to the Blne Rihhon Stake, to be run at Lexington, May 12th, wbo have also entered in the Derby only two days later, are in a quandary as to how they are to fill both engagements. The dates should have been bétter arranged.

The stable of racehorses belonging to R. C. Pate, of St. Louie, is now at Nashville, as we annouuced last week. A dispatch of Friday last to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* saye that their owner has purchased the old January farm, perhaps better known as the Black place, ahont one mile beyond Baden and seven miles out on the Hall's Ferry road, near St. Lonie, Mo. The property has lately been. owned and occupied by James Robinson, the famous harehack circus-rider, and the farm at present consists of sixty acres of land. When further questioned Mr. Pate replied, "This purchase is my commencement of what I hope to make the largest affair of the kind in the State, if not the whole West. At tbe eame time I look upon it as a homestead and a certain retreat and property for my family in case anything happened to me, and for myeelf when I want to retire from huey life. I am not going to rnsh the hreeding part of my enterprise, hut shall look out carefully for mares throngh the whole racing season. I have every wish to remain on the turf for some years at least, and I am particularly anxious to develop my breeding stud through the performances of the racing stock I raise on it. If I can prove the value of my yonng etock, the parents will do well for me in case I ever leave the tnrf. By the time I have got my mares together next Fall I shall have decided whether or not to bny some etallion of established fame to put at the head of the harem, hut I have the highest opinion of the three which I now own and with which I intend to commence operations next year. These are the bay horse Conkling, 4 years, hy Hyder Ali, from Lilac; King Kyrle, 4 yeare, from Gillyflower; and Clay Pate, 3 yeare, hy Enquirer, from Wampee. The paddocke and pastnres are large and good, but I intend to pick up more land in the neighborhood, ae I believe in plenty of room and a liberal division into paddocke. There are already two very large stahlee on the property, with nearly enough accommodation to commence on." The price paid for tbe property was $30,000, which eum passed hetween the principals thie afternoou.

Buchanan tells me that Howeon has written him that he will start for Fordham direct about the 15th of this month. In addition to Douglas and Ichi Bau old Joe Howell ie likely to come on also, that is, if his condition justifies it. Renwick is looking well and ie being hacked for the Snhurban at long odds. Our unprecedentedly late epell of Winter weather has about hroken up at last. Day before yesterday the city and environs were ehrouded in enow, but to-day the temperatnre is 60 degrees, and looke ae if it had come to stay.

NEW YORK, March 31st, 1885. PACIFIC.

Mr. Peter Schatz, the owner of Jewett, has stated that he will drive the hlack son of Allie West himself thie year. He bas not been using dumb-belle to develop strength in the arme, and the opinion prevails that the horse will lower hie record. Jewett is of a nervoue diepoeition. Wben he defeated Steinway, London and Augusta at Lexington, in October, 1879, and made a three-year-old record in the eecond heat of 2:23¼, he came very near getting away from his groom wbo waa leading him to tbe weighing stand. The hlanket flopped againat hie hind lege and caneed him to vanlt like an acrobat. He wonld even spring from the ehadow of his tail; but while Sqnire Ike Smith owned him he was as pure a trotter as conld be found. It was through yanking him that his gait wae epoiled, and then Mr. Schatz put him to pacing. Hie trotting record ie 2:22½, and hie pacing record 2:14¾. If tbe owner of the black gelding ehall tbis year pilot him to victory and a lower record, some of the profeeeional drivere, doubtless, will hegin to ask how much money an honest truckman can earn in a day.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Governor has appointed the following Agricnltural Directors for the Seventeenth District: Robert McMnrray, San Juan, Nevada county; A. Walrath, Nevada City; Samuel Granger, Grass Valley; A. B. Dihble, Grass Valley; Dana Perkins, Rocklin; Wm. B. Hayford, Colfax; Geo. Threkil, Newcastle.

State Fair Speed Programme.

Tbe following is tbe speed programme for tbe fair of 1885, as adopted by tbe State Board of Agriculture laet Monday:

FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH—TROTTING.

1. Occident Stake, for tbree-year-olde. Second payments have been made on six nominations.
2. Trotting; puree, $1,200; 2:25 class.
3. Pacing; purse, $600; 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH—RUNNING.

4. Introduction Stake, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second, third to save etake; three-quarters of a mile.
5. California Breeders' Stake, for foals of 1882; $50 entrance, p. p., $300 added; $100 to second, third to save stake; one and one quarter miles. Closed in 1883 with nine nominatione.
6. Del Paso Stake, for all ages; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $300 added; $100 to second, third to save steke; three-quarter mile heats.
7. Selling nurse, $250; entrauce free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 helow, two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value; one mile and one-eighth.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH—TROTTING.

8. Trotting; puree, $1,000, for four-year-olde. Cloeed March 10tb, 1885, with 8 nominations.
9. Trotting; purse, $1,200; 3:00 class.
10. Trotting: purse, $1,500; 2:21 class, Manon barred.

FOURTH DAY—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH—RUNNING.

11. Matnrity Stake, for four-year-olds; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $100 to second and $50 to third; closed in 1884 with 3 nominations; three miles.
12. Premium Stake, for all agee; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $250 added; $50 to second, third to save stake; three-quarters of a mile.
13. California Annual Stake, for foale of 1883; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added; cloeed in 1884 with 18 nominatione; one mile.
14. La Rne Stake, free handicap; for all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $500 added, $150 to eecond, third to eave etake; two miles and a quarter. Weighte will be announced September 1et; declaratione, Sept. 5tb, by 8 P. M.
15. Free puree, $300, for all ages; $50 to eecond, $25 to third; one mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH—TROTTING.

16. Trotting; purse, $1,000, for three-year-olds. Closed March 10, 1885, with 12 nominations.
17. Trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,200.
18. Yearling Stake; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added; one-half mile and repeat.

SIXTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH—RUNNING.

19. Orange Stake, for two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; second, $50; five-eighthe of a mile.
20. Golden Gate Stake, for three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p., $350 added; $100 to second; third to save stake; one mile and three quarters.
21. Selling purse, $250, for all ages; entrance free; fixed valnation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 ahove fixed value; one mile and five-eighths.
22. Free purse $300, for all ages; $50 to second; seven-eighths of a mile and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH—TROTTING.

23. Trotting; 2:27 class. purse, $1,200.
24. Trotting; puree, $1,000, for two-year-olds. Closed March 10, 1885, with 7 nomiuations.
25. Pacing; free for all; puree, $1,200.

EIGHTH DAY—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH—RUNNING.

26. Sunny Slope Stake, for two-year-olds; $50 entrance, $10 forfeit, $250 added; $50 to second, third to save stake; winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 pounds; of both, 10 pounde; one mile.
27. Shafter Stake, for three-year-olds; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second, and third to save stake; winner of Nos. 5 or 20 penalized 5 pounds; of hotb, 10 ponnds; one and one-quarter miles.
28. Nighthawk Stake, for all ages; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $300 added. $75 to second, $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41¾ is heaten; etake to he named after the winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) ie heaten; one mile.
29. Purse, $300; $50 to secoud; one mile and one-eixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH—TROTTING.

30. Trotting; purse, $1,200; 2:23 class, Sister barred.
31. Trotting; purse, $1,200; 2:30 class.
32. Trotting; purse, $1,500; 2:18 class.

CONDITIONS:

The following are the conditions and the rnles governing the races:

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves tbe right to hold a less numher than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the puree. Entrauce fee, 10 per cent. on purse, to acccompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purees divided at the rate of 50 per cent. to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, 15 per cent. to third and 10 per ceut. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but tbe Board reeerves tbe right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to fiuish any day's racing, or to trot a epecial race between heats. A horse making a walk-over ahall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When lees than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to he divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to tbe second.

In all racee entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of tbe day precededing the race, sball be reqnired to etart.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start muet be named hy 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running racee, except when conditione named are otherwise.

Non-etartere in running races will he held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivere will he required to wear caps of dietinct colors, whicb mnat be named in tbeir entriee.

Entries to all of tbe above racee (except fixed evente) to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1885.

Entry hlanks and racing rnles will be furnished upon application to tbe Secretary,

FIXED EVENTS FOR 1885-6.

Entries for tbe following running events for 1885-6 were ordered to be cloeed at the eame time as the races on tbe regular programme.

1. California Breeders' Stake, for foals of 1883; to be run at tbe State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of wbicb $100 to second and $50 to third; one mile and a querter.
2. California Annuel Stake, for foals of 1884, to be run at tbe State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second borse, $100; third, $50; one mile.
3. California Breeders' Stake, for foals of 1884, to be rnn at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; eecond horse, $100; tbird, $50; one mile and a half.

McGeorge and the Jockeys.

Clark, who occupies tbe judge's hox, is not less tben seventy, and it stands to reeon that he will eoon follow his colaborer on the English turf, McGeorge, the famous starter, into the shadows. Through all trials, all temptations, no stain has been affixed to the name of eitber man—one the judge at the start, tbe other the judge at the finish. McGeorge was twenty-three years in office, and he coped successfully with one of the greatest difficulties ever presented to a racing man. From "Pendragon's" tribnte, in the London *Referee*, to the late starter we extract the following:

I had no personal acquaintance with McGeorge, and so cannot say whether he was a good fellow or a fellow who was had—a boon companion or one who was of a retiring disposition. Nor does it much matter. Wbile we have to deal with ie McGeorge the etarter; the private adventnres of McGeorge the man do not offer themselves for canvass. It has always been my opinion that a critic, provided he wishes to be faithful to tbe trust reposed in him, cannot hold himself too much aloof from those whom it is his business to criticise. After some years of varied experience, my opinion on this matter is stronger now than ever it was previously. Wbat has been shown as nothing less tban a disaster in theatrical circles, tbe too close connection between the critical and the managerial, not to say literary and histronic, departments, has grave effect in other phases of our heing; such effect can be traced without the least difficulty in racing life and racing journalism. To see a journaliat of repute being patronized by a maunikin minion of fortnne and worm of the honr, whom an irrational, if not an altogether insane, scale of weights bas made rich, and wbat it is the fashion to cali famous—to see the way in which some journalists of repute (sporting repute, that is) gratefully receive these mannikins' patronage—always turns my blood to verjuice.

Doubtless the earnings of a second-rate middle-weight jockey are ten times as much as those of a first-rate sporting writer; hut there is a good deal in this world that oannot be bought for money, nor should the fact that one man earns more than £5,000 a year, while another has a difficulty in eking ont £500 of itself, he supposed to prove without a shadow of doubt that tbe larger iucome means larger ability or increased social importance. Were the Jockey Club tomorrow to he overcome by a wave of common aense, and were racing weights to be in fnture arranged upon a seven stone lowest level, away would go at ouce, and as by a puff of wiud or a stroke of electricity, the whole of our present plan of professionel riding ahility. Not only wonld the middle and light weights, who now shine so magnificently more because of their rivals' incompetency than because of their own inherent lnstre, have to he eatisfied with one mount in twenty they now ohtain, hut the positions of our Archers and Cannons, our Wehbs and Osbornes, with many others of like kidney, would be entirely altered. Fancy a mau like John Watts snddenly finding himself, instead of heing deharred from the majority of races, only a comparative middle-weight! And in the train of Watts would soon come a horde of men with good hands, fine knowledge of pace, coolness and calculation, and every essential for success in the jockey line, who conld scale well within the tben admitted top limit.

There have heen many radical, many long-required changee in the great racing plan within my recollection, and there ie every reason to think we shall in the course of the next decade or so have still more of them. Among the much-desired changes that are yet in nubilous will, I sincerely trnst, he a complete alteration and upheaval of the weight for-sge and haudicap adjnstment. When this happens a good deal of what is now regarded as class among jockeys will be regarded as nothing so much as the absolute want of it. If no other alteration grew out of the improvement, it would he something to know that stahle boys, who are mentally and morally nothing else uow despite their money, wonld then be kept within proper bounds, and that we should be spared the sorry spectacle—only too often apparent under existent circumstances—of children who can scarcely read or write gambling in hnndreds and thousands. Who can deny that these children have their heads turned by the possession of money, and by that slavish adulation which a certain mean and despicable hut none the less numerous class is ever ready to bestow upon money's possessors?

State Fair Premiums.

At the meeting of the State Board of Agriculturo last Monday the premium list was revised, the principal cbauges being as follows:

A gold medal was offered for horses and auother for live stock other thau horses. A premium was offered for Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The premiume offered for the best display of Cotswold sheep were discontiuued, and the premiums on Soutbdowns, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Sbropsbire were increased. For exhibits in the poultry department the premiums were incrcased $100. For tbe best steam plow exhibited and operated on tbe Fair grounds for three days, a premium of $250 ie offered. The next item on tbe premium list discussed was the matter of awarding premiums for the best country exbibits. The State Grange asked for $5,000, hut owiug to the heavy indebtedness of the Society, tbe Directors thougbt it could not be done, but would do so in tbe near future. They decided to set apart the snm of $1,500 for county exhibits at tbe coming fair, and if tbere were enough competitions this year they would increase the award to $3,000 for the next fair. The $1,500 offered tbis year ie to he divided as follows: First premium, $500, and the remainiug $1,000 to be divided pro rata among the other exhibitors according to merit. Tho premiums were offered on condition that tbe exhibits would remain as part of tbe permanent exhibit of the county resources. Tbe enm of $1,000 was set apart for premiums in the art department. For the most meritorious display in the pavilion tbe Society's gold medal is offered. Three hundred dollars was set apart for prizes to be awarded to the competitors in the ladies' tournament.

[Concluded from Title Page.]

tbe sire of Dexter, hence ceased to ridicule Harry Clsy, now known as Corning's Hsrry Cley, (1866). Although Mr. Corning had good reason to believe that Harry Cley wes the sire of Dexter, tbat fact had nothing to do with his purchase; he bongbt him from the reasons I heve stated; witb all, he was a perfectly sound horse in constitutiou, with the best of feet end cleenest of legs and joints, which he begot in his colts, with tbe excellent disposition characteristic in all well-hred, kindly managed Clays.

However, Rysdyk and his Abdallah horse were booming, while youtbful, ignorsnt prejndice deligbted to ridicule the ordinary man riding behind a Cley borse; causing many a dealer to sell what he knew to be a Clay borse, by tbe more fasbionable nsme of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Later, John J. Bradley with Angeline, (Western Girl), Edne, St. Elmo and other good ones, were in this same stable where I had my borses, and when I told some gentlemen one day "that Bredley was a Clay horse, and bad seen ten years of the hardest kind of farm work on Col. Sackett's farm before he ever saw a track," the crowd wanted to mob me at my persistence; and as I was dealing in horses, I deemed it policy to let them call him what they liked; thns Lookout or Bradley was recorded in the papers or books, with a record of 2:25½, fifteen years ago, of *unknown* breeding.

The fact that Harry Clay was now owned hy so popnlar and prominent a man as Mr. Erastus Corning hurt the pride of prejndice, and their chagrin indnced them to ssy it must be tme Old Harry was the sire of Dexter. Orange county had been flooded with affidavits verifying tbet fact, which were gethered np by Hambletonian men as fast as possible to he destroyed, and many a har-room fight took place over the qnestion. Prejudice, with capitel nsed its weapon—public journals—to spread broadcast the report that Dexter was not hy Harry Clay, bnt by Bill Rysdyk's stnd horse Hambletonisn; of course the newspapers reached where the affidavits could not, and the new crop of journalists, horn after those days, repeated the filed clippings of before their day, knowing nothing hnt what stood in print, right or wrong, the papers had to be right.

The Hsrry Felter colt Robert Fillingham ceme ont snd no man disputed his paternity, hnt prejudice rushed into print to establish his dam as by Mambrino, which was another lie, and I did my best to choke it; bnt Fillingham, lete George Wilkes, was recorded with a dam by Mambriuo, and although I succeeded after fifteen yeers in having tbat dam recorded as she was, by Old Henry Clay, Dexter would still stand with two sires.

If the reeder will tnrn to the Acts of the Apostles, and read the life of St. Panl he will get a good idea of what prejudice with malice has ever been ready to do, withont regard to trnth or justice, from that day to the present, and although trnth has always in the end been victorions, many a valuable life bas been sacrificed to the canse. The pepers of the day are printed for money, and as prejudice is always greatest in nnmbers and wealth, they finecially side with prejudice. So, to hrand Harry Cley as e "Clay dnffer and dunghill quitter" was money to them. To this Mr. Corning was silent to indifference.

The times have changed and let ns now with reason inqnire into the hreeding of this Corning's Harry Clay, called the "qnitter." Henry Clay got Cassins M. Clay, and Cassius got Neeve's Clay, remarked ae the best horee and best bred one of all Cassine M. Clay's sons. The dam of Neeve's Clay was hy Chancellor, hy Mambrino, hy Messenger; the granddam was hy Engineer, tbe sire of the famons Lady Suffolk, and Engineer was hy Engineer, by Messenger. Now Messenger was inbred to the world-known Godolphin Arahian. Thns, in Neave'a Clay we have Messenger hlood quadruply intensified throngh hoth sire and dam, reinforced upon sire's aide through Andrew Jackson to Henry Clay, with fresh Arshian blood from Grand Bashaw; the English thoronghbred rnnning horse cannot hoast of more royal hreeding than we have in the sire of Corning'a Harry Clay, of which the owner of Dexter shonld feel jnst pride, English bred as Mr. Bonner is.

Now for the dam of Corning's Harry Clay: She was by imp. Bellfonnder, and have the thoronghhred theorists anything to say against thie? Can they explain the slang term "dnnghill," ae epplied to Corning's Harry Clay, half as consistently and intelligently as any illiterate horseman cen in the mongrel Ahdallah, and his soft-jointed son, Rysdyk's Hamhletonian? Bnt, as in the case of Paul, the prejndiced moh saw no good in him, (Harry Clay), and were bonnd to kill him anyway, even thongh no jnst fanlt was fonnd in him. Conld Ryadyk's Hambletonian boast of snch trnthfnl and royal breeding as this condemned sire of Dexter possessed? The quarrels over the paternity of Dexter Mr. Corning took no interest in; he owned Sayre's Harry Clay, snd his convictione were snfficient for him.

Old-time horsemen in Orange country knew that of all the colts the mare Clara had, there wae hnt one to he gelded as "the d———d white-faced, white-legged Clay colt," snbsequently known as Dexter.

It waa also known to all practical hreeders in those daye, that Rysdyk'e Abdalleh etnd Hambletoniau, like his sire, atamped to en nnmistakeble degree the coarae, meen head and mule eara of the Ahdalleh family upon all his get, with too often the hereditary infirmity of soft-joints; hnt in Dexter we found the fine, clean cnt head and ear of the Arah, as it came tbrough Harry Clay. We aleo found the neck, body, limbs and joints the connterpart of Old Harry Clay, even to color and markings; then too the peculiar clean, hold game way of going in Harry Clay, without boots or toe-weights, was the mantle of the sire npon his son, Dexter, added now to which is tho characteristic Clay longevity with sonndness.

On the other band, no single point in Dexter resembled the get of the repnted eire, Ryedyk'a Hambletouian, nor did any of the products of Clara to Hambletonian, resemhle Dexter; while some of them had the meaneet kind of full, soft hocke, and bad tempers, identical with the Abdallah family.

Every day the papers and stud books are correcting tbe recorded breedings of horses long standing as truth; and throngh these correctiona are addiug many a speedy one to the credit of Old Henry Clay and his eire, Andrew Jackson: and aa I read nnder time etandard hred, Abdallah (I,) I can bnt call to mind that "ho who hastens to he first, shall be invitod with ehame and mortification to a seat in the rear." Thns, we shall live to see Abdallah (I) recorded with an (0), or cipher, and the dnal paternity of Dexter, recorded in single form, as plain Harry Clay.

From 1836 to 1850 Orange county, New York, was famous for good horses. Mares of Messonger blood from New Jereey and Pbiladelphia worked into the horse breeding section of Orauge couuty; aleo Arahian bred mares by Cox'e two imported Arabiane that stood in Snseex, New Jereey. Mares by the Messenger-Arabian hrod horee Andrew Jackson, also worked into Orange county, and from 1850 to 1860, sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons of Andrew Jackeon did stud dnty in Orauge county; Long Island Black Hawk died there, and Cambell's yonng Andrew Jackson was bronght down from Colnmbia county to fill his half-brother's sesson ont. Cassins M. Clay, with many sons to credit of Henry Clay, continned to do etnd dnty there until Orange county was flooded with the best of Arab Messenger-Clay mares, even to the bringing into tbat county danghters of Old Henry Clay, bred np in here in Livingston and Ontario counties. At the time Bill Rysdyk began to peddle his Abdallah stud colt, the most ordinary csrt-stud horse could have gone in there, doing stnd duty with as good and even hetter total results, obtaining tbe same degree of prominence as Rysdyk'e Hemhletonian did, hy or throngh like misrepresentations. I knew Bill Rysdyk as a first-class stnd horse peddler, and the farmer breeder knows what that means. When, however, these Arab-Messenger-Clay meres began to die off, and the new crop of broodmares represented intensified Abdallah blood, Orange county hegan to lose her prestige for fast, or even good horses. Star mares of similar blood to Henry Cley and hie great grandson, Harry Cley, did for a time hold Hambletonian np to speed: bnt as the Star *foot* could not snstain the Abdallah load at speed so well as did the hetter bred Clay hlood, Wm. M. Rysdyk and Mr. Seely, for the welfare of Hsmbletonian, and seeing their mistske in running Cley stallions ont of the county, conrted Morgan blood, in hopes to snstain the Hambletonian nsurpation; but the Arabian blood in Morgen was so much diluted, to lift and carry Hamhletonian as Clay hed been so ably doing for years, to the finaucial glory of Wm. M. Rysdyk, and in spite of all Bill Rysdyk could do, the "chickens were fast coming home to roost," until that once famous horse county ie now more celebrated for butter, milk, and eggs, than horsee. Capitsl heevily invested in Orange county Hambletonian stock farms, hecame alarmed at their rapidly incressiug number of failnres in horses for either speed or coach purposes; and realizing the truth of my long yesrs in defense of Clay-Arab blood as the one canse for ell high rates of trotting speed, and coach horses, hegan to question the canse.

Mr. Charles Backmen, of Stony Ford, determined to risk popular prejudice hy introducing three or four danghters of Corning's Harry Clay, among which was one from a brute of a mare cslled Shsnghi Mary, that was long owned in this county. Sporting jonrnals tried to jnmp Clay influence in Green Monntein Maid, hy Harry Clay, and give sny credit in her prodnce to Shanghi Mary, as a thoroughbred mare. Now, this mean, miserahle, worthless msre, Shanghi Mary, had long been owned neer the farm of my cousin, and any man who wanted to call her a thoroughhred had the privilege; anything to get rid of her, and as no men would pay a dollar for her, Horton Wilcox traded her for a steer worth abont $30; and this was the dam of Green Monntain Maid, to foal Electioneer. Harry Clay hlood mede this danghter of Shanghi Mary, called Green Monntain Maid, a great producer. Any attempt on my part to tell in print of Shanghi Mary, was snppressed hy jonrnale who called her thoronghhred. More tban half of the mistakes of the hreeders who reply npon newspeper information, can he attrihuted to falsehoods recorded in papers, as to the breeding of auimals in the harems or in the stnd. However, the four danghters of Harry Clay which Mr. Backmen introduced to his harem of hrood mares, gave his farm a boom for trotting speed, lifting from his shonlders a heavy load, besides opening the eyes of prejudice to the fact that the high rate of trotting speed credited to Hambletonian, was due to Corning's Herry Clay. Danghters of Corning's Harry Clay were in great demand; as few could be fonnd, Mr. Corning was credited with having locked the paternal sire of Dexter, and maternal sire of Saint Julien, away from puhlic service, which wes uot the cese. Although he had not advertised him in papers or pamphlet after the order of the day, at no time had he refnsed a gentleman service hy his horse, often presenting the stnd service to the applicant.

Between Rysdyk's Hambletonian and hia seven or eight hnndred sons, two or three thonsand grandsons, and five to ten thonsand great grandsons, all doing dnty to the name Hemhletonian (while the Clay leaven was nearly extinct), the entire land wes becoming flooded with Hambletonian horses and mares; at the same time the trotting tables began to show in favor of all kinds of horses, and yet the highest rates of speed found Clay and Pilot blood still at the front, carrying the colors of ite vampire, Hambletonian.

In a etate of desperation, certain gentlemen in New York city and Orange Co., N. Y., decided to buy Mr. Corning'e old Harry Clay back; hnt how to do it was the qnestion. Mr. Corning was known to be an enterprising man, always ready to help and encourage what he helieved of valne to the commnnity at large. Mr. Peter C. Kellogg, of New York, had, in 1878, taken the first steps toward annnal auction sales of gentlemen breeder's enrplus stock, similar to the celebreted Tattersall's of London, England. It was proposed to Mr. Corning that he help encourage this enterprise by entering some of his horses; and ae old Harry was well along in years (near 27), to pnt him in with some of his sons and danghters. Mr. Corning at no time had been burdened with a surplus of Harry Clay'e get, for it fonnd ready sale as fast as grown and hroken to harness, at very remunerative prices; but he did have some thoronghbred running-hred brood meres with their prodnce hy Harry Clay, which he thonght might please thoroughbred theorizers well enongh to pay him back what it cost him. With his nsnal public spirit, he made his entries of old Harry Clay and Sim Watson, a stallion son; also, the gelding Recket. For daughters he put in several from thoronghbred broodmares, with one or two other good ones he did not care to keep, to which he added all his thoroughhred rnnning-bred broodmares, thinking to meet the thoronghbred theorizers npon their own grnnd. For thirty or forty years Mr. Corning had made quite a study into animal life, going hoth sides of tbe fence. He had given the thoronghbred rnnning-horse question cereful study through practical experience. To do so, he purchased thoroughbred rnnning-hred mares of the highest and most fashionable type, expressly to breed to Harry Clay; and these we find entered, with their best produce, in company with old Harry, Sim Watson, and Racket, at Kellogg's great combination sale, March, 1879. Tho public had never heard of the resnlts of his experiments, as there were more important demands npon his time and pen. The sale of all thie theorizing stock, with subsequent moves upon his part, are the best lessons for younger men interested in breeding.

Let me name the bloods in these famous thoroughbred running-hred mares disposed of at Mr. Kellogg's sale. Without extending the breedinga as found in the thoronghhred studbook, I will quote aufficiently for the fastidious theorizer to think npon: Gertrnde, by Lapidist, imp. Oonsternation, Scroggins, Sertorias; Lnna, by Asteroid, Lexington, Glencoe, Bertrand; Maori, by imp. Anetralian, Lexington, Glencoe, Boston; Love Not, by Norton (brother to Norfolk), Lexington, Australian; Cnriosity, by Euquirer, Bonnie Scotland, imp. Monarch; Virtue, by Virgil, Vandal, Lexiugton, Glencoe; Maggie M., by Leamington, Glencoe, Wagner, Sumpter. It is unnecessary to run the breedings of these mares out for horsemen. It ia anfficient to aay that they were tho best in the world for money, purchased years ago by Mr. Corning, to thoronghly test this much-written and printed thoroughbred theory. That the mares and their prodnce were sold, meant more than money with Mr. Corning, as we shall presently see in his immediate purchase after the sale. I was present at this event, as I beve been at all of Kellogg's combination sales. Old Harry was pnt up and knocked down as if by contract, to Mr. J. D. Willis, of Orange county and Brooklyn, L. I., for $1,000. Mr. Corniog was present and appearing a little nettled, promptly offered Mr. Willis $1,000 for his bargeiu. Mr. Willis hesitated, when Mr. Cherles Backman quickly booked with Mr. Willis fourteen mares to Old Harry, soon after augmenting it to nineteen. To some tbe sale appeared to heve been almost pre-arranged, to get the sire of Dexter back into Orange county in a not over-handsome manner; but one mey be mistaken in surmises. At any rate Mr. Corning bed lost his interest, and left the place for home, nnmindful of the balance of his stock.

Up to this time the name of Clay upon any fsshionable stock farm was sufficient to condemn every head of stock upon it, and Mr. Backman deserved great credit for having braved public prejudice as he did, hy the introduction of deughters of Harry Clay npon his very fashionable Hemhletonian stock farm. Throngh his move it had become fashionable to say "thet a very little C'ay hlood in a broodmare would, or might, be admissible; hut as for a Clsy sire, it wonld never do." Sim Watson, by Harry Clay, was now driven into the ring, a great, bold actiug, elegant-moving young Clay stallion. Bidding was slow, although it was announced thet with little handling he had shown as a four-year-old, 2:28, which was better than Hambletonian or ninety per cent. of his sons had done at any age, with the best and most patiently expensive handling. He wae knocked down to Mr. D. Learnard, of Pittsfield, Mase., at $1,500, and so things went, a give away, except in Mistress, hought hy Mr. Lathrop. Shortly efter this sale, it was very gently announced throngh the sporting press that Mr. Corning had paid $2,200 for a two-yeer-old colt called Shawmnt, hy his old Harry Clsy, owned by Dr. Simpson, of Worcester, Mass. This colt was hred hy Mr. Edwin Thorne, out of Heroine, own sister to Volunteer, out of Lsdy Patriot. When the mare Heroine was stinted to Harry Clay, it was nnderstood by Mr. Corning that he was to have the refnsal of the colt in case Mr. Thorne wanted to sell it; hnt Mr. Thorne forgot, selling it as a yeerling to Dr. Simpson for much less than Mr. Corning wonld willingly paid, for he helieved some things ebont the breeding of Lady Petriot, nnknown to the public. A careful investigation into her breeding hy some of his friends had convinced them that Lady Patriot was by Yonng Jackson, or Long Island Black Hawk as he was subsequently called. Young Jackson, by Andrew Jackson, was sent into Columbia county when a colt, in 1838, and remeined there until late in the forties, covering mares from Green and Rockland, as well as other neighboring counties, after which Young Andrew Jackson (Campbell's), took his place, and this Lady Patriot was not hy Young Patriot, hut hy Young Jackson, which accounted for Volunteer's very snperior speed-getting hlood, over any other son of Hambletonian, except George Wilkes, whose dam was of the same Arabian blood; moreover, the Patriots were not prodncers of trotting speed any more than were the Bluchers, the origin of which horses lived and died here, within twenty miles of Rochester. None of the Blnchers trotted or produced trot, any more than do other rnnning bred horses. Thia mistake in the breeding of Lady Patriot, was no more nnreasonable than that made in the dam of George Wilkes for twenty years; bnt it was not in keeping with Mr. Corning or his friends, to stir up newspaper controversy. This information I have had several years in snch form few men wonld care to dispnte it. Some men are governed by logical, intelligent reasoning while the multitude are satisfied with assertions, called knock-down arguments.

Mr. Corning had been from boyhood a student into animal and vegetable life, even giving attention to the insect world in connection with horticultnral and mineral study. His conservatory of rare plauts, sterted hy his father many years ago, is well known hy the scientists so interested in the old world, as one of the oldest, largest, and most comprehensive in rare plants of any in America. His herd of Hereford cattle, estahlished in 1840, is one of the choicest on the continent, descending almost entirely from his own importations; and his herd of Jersey cattle, established in 1862, is well known to the State Agricnltnral Society, where his annuel exhibits for years have carried off the majority of first premiums, when he saw fit to enter, with strong competition.

His sheep also renk equally choice, and his Collie Shepherd dogs descend from the famous prize winners of Great Britian. Thns, with vegetable and animal life as cited, he is no novice in horse breeding; although flamiug advertisements too often meke, in public opinion, a competent or wonderful breeder, before the first principles of animal life are understood. Snch hreeders "haste to get rich."

In the sale of Sim Watson, he had retained at home an own brother, that he liked hetter; hut in his prompt purchase of the two-year-old colt Shawmnt, hy Harry Clay, at $2,200, we can rest assnred he had a reason. First, it showed his faith in Clay hlood was great; while the investigeted story that Lady Patriot was hy a son of Andrew Jackson was a greater incentive than the thoroughbred running horse blood of young Patriot; which crossing he had but recently almost given away at auction, in a hetter form than in any Patriot cross that has lived. He helieved that the *blood* of the *dam* of Volunteer and Heroine would assimulate with thet of Harry Clay in the colt Shawmnt, hetter than any Hambletonian or thoroughbred running horse blood had yet done, which intelligent reasoning was soon exemplified; for Shawnut could trot faster as a three-year-old, (even before hroken sufficient to know how to hack in harness), than either Volunteer or Heroine had ever been able to do; and as a getter, this colt Shawmut now shows ability to rank with the very best sires to date; and bear in mind, he is to be known as he is, a Clay sire; and is the horse to fill the place of the sire Harry Clay, on the celebrated Corning Farm, at Albany. There was another point of reasouing with Mr. Corning, thus: He had noticed that when Volunteer covered a Clay, or a Star mare of similar hloods, the produce eclipsed the sire a great ways, and that of the two, Clay or Star, tbe Clay the fastest and stoutest, as has been proven in Mr. Backmau's and Mr. Goldsmith's hreedings. Saint Julien, by Volunteer, out of a daughter of Harry Clay, was greater through assimilation of kindred hlood to Harry Clay, in tbe dam of Volunteer. This, reasoning with Mr. Corning, was based npon knowledge from practical experience in tbe power of hlood influences; recognizing blood as the one great standard by wbich animal life was valued the civilized world over, or since before the days Sir Thomas Morton wrote his famous play of "Speed tbe Plow," (nearly 300 years ago) in which appears the famous hnt time-worn sentence, "blood will tell!" At all events, Mr. Corniug bought Shawmnt by the hlood and hreeding standard, and already it is proved he made no mistake. While yet acarce broken to harness, ao noted a horseman as Mr. Mat Tanner, of Albany, drove into hia stable one morning exclaiming to a party of gentlemen

there, "Ha had jnst eeen Corning's colt, Shawmut, trotting hetter than a 2:40 gait on the road to a wagon;" and no man will douht Mr. Tauner's estimate of speed. Lest Spring, of 1884, out of cnriosity, Mr. Corning had him driven e full mile npon his track, which from Winter's frost and Spring rains was in bad condition, and yet with little road work for preparation, he was driven the mile easily in 2:28, taking the extreme outside of the track for a footing.

Shawmut stands strong 16 hands high, is a rich mahogany hay, inclined to rosewood shade of hrown, with the Clay or Dexter markings of four white socks. He has a great depth and length, as will he seen in the plate; also large, clean and powerful hocks and knee joints, with the hard fine, bone of the Arah in the canhons.

In build and way of going he resemhles Seint Julien exceedingly, to which horse he is more than half hrother. Both carry lofty, cheerful heads, with ears pricked forward in snch an elegant manner as to have caused tha expression from those witnessing St Julien at speed, "What a gentlemau'e horse!" Speaking of St. Julien in this manner, it is hut proper to credit his owner and driver, Mr. Orrin Hickok, with no little of Julien's gentlemanly hehavior on or off the track. Tha first colt hy Shawmut was sold es soon as it stood up, for $500; and five times that sum would not huy it to-day.

As we have heen reasoning upon hlood values, let me cite the great horse Electioneer, already referred to. He is hy Hambletouian, out of a daughter of Harry Clay. His greatest euccese in the stud has been where he nnited the Clay hlood of his dam, with Clay hlood in the mare he covered; thns Beautiful Bells hy the son of Clay Pilot, (tha half brother of Harry Clay,) sire of Electioneer's dam, gave to the world Hinda Rose, a filly three times hred into Clay hlood; and yet sporting paper writers say Rysdyk's Hambletonian! Electioneer covers Maid of Clay, by Henry Cley, and the produce Carrie C. made the fastest record in a race ever made by any two-yeer-old; and in this case also, the press cries out "Hamhletonian!" Let me tell such writers, that when Electioneer covers a Hamhletonian mare that has neither Clay, Morgan or Ster, or indeed Arah hlood in auy form, tha produce is too great a failure to he mentioned; and as in the slunkeu foal, prejudice whispers "Don't mention it."

Prejudice says "a littla Clay" in the dam may be permitted, hut the Clay sire will never do!

Shawmut is a Clay sira; and that ahle anthority, Mr. Alden Goldsmith, remarked, "That as a colt $10,000, for half interest in Shawmut, would not he euough."

There are also noted horsemen who, having looked Shawmut over, and who had seen him go, presumed to say that if Mr. Corning would only consent to have him trained, and theu trotted races, he would very soon beat Saint Julien's hest record; for he had not only the hlood to do it, hut tha sama way of going, without the defects in disposition to be overcome, as was the case with Saint Julien in his younger days. Moreover, Shawmut is much faster and mora eteady than Saint Julien was at the same age. Mr. Corniug, however, intendad Shawmut for a stock horse, and does not beliave in wearing ont his vitality at track work; hut doas intend to prolong his days for the greater nsefulness of stud duty. He has already proved his blood inherited speed, and his colts exceed the most sanguina expectations, heing large, handsome, well colored, heautifully gaited and of excellent disposition; the first get selling as I have said at $500, whan hut a few days old.

The plata as here given of Shawmut was from a sketch made Oct. 10th, 1880, for my Clay Hietory, hy tha late Herbert S. Kittradge, when the colt was threa yeare old past, and whila ha has now, in this Spring of 1885, matured and filled out into a great, splendid Coacher stallion, as well as trotter, ha has not outgrown his likeness as most colts do. With Clay Pilot, (one-half brother of Harry Clay), and Spink, (sire of Captain Lewis), and my Arab Clay stallion in my harn, many may wonder I thue write of Shawmut and his sire Harry Clay. I will say that at no tima have I considered myself, or my own, hut tha cauee itself; and when auy man has a truly good stallion horse of the hlood and hreeding I deem vitally essential to the horse hreeding interests of the country, I delight to maka good mention of him. In Mr. Corning's case I am indeed interested in that I know bnt for him and his intelligent preservation of the life of old Harry Clay, the conntry at large would have been great losera. Thera ia no eud to the good Harry Clay hae done. But for him thera would have heen no Napoleon in Michigan, to send a Jerome Eddy to the front, which latter horse came faster than his sire, from the added hlood of Andrew Jackson Arab blood in the dam, to that in Napoleon, the sire.

Now, although my stallions are all up to my standard of hlood, and I am satisfied, I remember that tbie is a great conutry with plenty of room for really good horees.,

Tha trouhle our hreedars labor undar is that where there is one good horse of hlood and hreeding fit for service, there ara five hundred ao advertised, which ehould he gelded by order of the govarnment; and which would he the spaediest way to kill prejudice, the curse of enterprise. It is known that I ohject to the "Time Standard" policy of hreeding. I do so from the very hest logical reasons. Without the blood causa is there, the trotting speed cannot ha, and we are too well enlightened as hreedars, not tohe ahle to tell the blood that producea the deeired instinct, without speculative chance work; in short, to make breeding a professional, epeculative, gamhling hnsiness, which time staudard hreeding amonnts to. It is all very well for the eporting world, and for trotting track associatione to advocate it as through it they are large gainers. I do not propose to regulata morals hy any meane, nor do I consider there is anything immoral in running or in trotting horses and in the encouraging of snch events. The running horee is started upon his hlood and breeding, and the trotting horse in ten years can be started in the same way, without cansing the financial deatruction of hundreds in hreeding him; or hegetting a gamhling propensity in the farmer boys to come, which the time standard hreeding certainly will do. I do not exnect to convert the multitnda to tha principles I preach; but I have already done some good, and thera will soon be hundreds of ahla man to take npmy good work and push it along, classed aa dieciples of progress.

I have contended against the running horse blood in the trotter, as injurious to progress; I hava aleo coutended against, and depreciatad the nsurping name of Hambletonian.

In the mattar of thoroughbred running blood I will speak a word of consolation to that class of theorizers, first asking how many have thoroughly tested it, as I have shown Mr. Corning did. I have tried it repeatedly, and will say now, that euch crosses make a bruta devil of the horse. But I will also say thie, that a trotting hred horse or mara croesed with a running brad horse that hae prominent Arab hlood in it, results well; but the single succese hegets ten theorizers in favor of running horse crosses where there was one on the etart, and not one of them practically informed.

Both the runner and tha trotter gat their instinctive way of going from the Arab, of which thera are four etrains or varieties, eech one thoronghhred npon the desert. It is known that the thoroughhred Arah is the most enduring horse for his weight and inchee known to man. The trottiug horse bred close to the Arah will ont last the thoroughhred running horse, and it hes heen customary in England to introdnce fresh Arah hlood to their running horses when they failed in staying qualities, or in soundness. Now ae the Henry Clay was close hred to an imported Arab of high type, also incorporated with Messenger hlood, which was inbred Arahian blood, end hie dam Lady Surry was Arah and Indian pony, we have the cause for his wonderful trotting speed reproducing qualities, hoth father and sou heing hlood horn trotters, which neither Abdallah or his eon Rysdyk's Hamhletouian were. Ahdallah and Rysdyk's horse were hoth very cold bred, low hred, mongrel hrutes; and when hred to for any purpose, it was two to one the produce was worthless, except the dam possessed hlood to lift and carry the get. I can cite thousands of cases to snetain my stetement, hut I should only anger men and do myself no good. I have a letter upon my desk now, from a first-class practical horse man of forty years' experience, stating of a purchase "he made in 1871 of two stud colts aud filly, hy one of the most edvertised sons of Hamhletonian, out of a Star mare. They were grown, hroken, handled and trained without regard to expense until five years old, at which time not one of them was worth the cost of one year'e keep; and he reckoned up the cost of keep and handling at two thousend dollars in money, ont of pocket." I quote this man's own words. and can cite hundreds of similar caees, hut as I have dona so frequently, youthful or speculative Hamhletonian dealers dread to see me in print.

Wa read of tha sea perting and letting Pharaoh and hie army with horses in npon dry land, then drowning the entire host. That is ahout the only way America will ever get rid of the Hamhletonian pests, for the few Clay horses and mares that are hred will he prostituted to Hambletonian name as fast as possihle, aud their merit usnrped by the name, except some other men of maans do as Mr. Corning hes done, keep coutinnaily, and only the one etrain or family of Clay. To him the huyer can go, and know that he is bnying true Clay hlood; while others give it in a mongrelized form. Prejudice says it prefars it mixed with Hamhletonian, aud in that way gets rid of Hambletonien. Now, as Captaiu Lewis has heen retired from the turf two years, I will speak of him as I never have before, hy way of argument for Arah influences. His sire wae Spink, by Andy Johnson, hy Henry Clay. Henry Clay trottad in 2:35; Andy Johnson trotted in 2:28, and Spink won many a race from 2:30 down to 2:24, at no time gettiug a record (1 heliava) helow 2:32. Spink covers Ledy Jones, an Arab bred mare, and Captain Lewis, the plow horse, got a record of 2:20¾, never losing a race throngh the circuit, and in one heat cama home from the half-mile pole in 1:04. It was not policy to give the horse a record that first seasou, not dreaming of the actual condition of tha bad foreleg. It will he remembered that all the drivers in the circuit were in Lewis' praise; all liked him, and al. would buy pools upon him if they could; and why was it? I will tell yon. One day at exercise npon the track with Trinket, Brown, the driver of Lewis, wanted to feal of tha mare for future husiness, and let him go a half mila. There ware four of the hest drivers in the country timed the first and second quarters each in 30 seconde, or to the half mile in one minute. This theea drivers kept as still as they could, hut in my writings I told of a trial I had seen of 2:12 hefore he started, which was not pleasing fo his manager and owner. The qnastion now comes np, why did this horse, by a Clay Arab hred sire, so wonderfully eclipse either ona of the Hamhletonian prodnca Lady Jones had. There were two by Hambletonian horses, hut they were not trotters.

Dr. A. Drinkweter, an eminent vetarinary eurgeon of our city, laid that leg open to the hone this past Fall, and fonud a spot ae large as a dollar where the periosteum wae entirely sluffed off, and the bone itsalf black and decomposed; also tha tendona adhered quite a distanca up and down. The decayed hone was removed, the tendons separated, the leg dressed and nnrsed nntil thoronghly healed, sinca when the borse has gone sonnd. As thie condition of the leg had been since a yearling colt, the horse must have heen a gama one to trot his races as he did, with the pain he must have suffered. Now what kept this horse up to his work? Was it the qnitting Clay blood from hia sire (noted aa one of tha gamest horses that ever struck a trotting track), or was it the Arab blood of his dam which failed to produce spaed to Hambletonian? A lady can driva Captain Lewie in any company, on any road, whan such a splendid gentleman driver as Mr. Wm. H. Vanderhilt was not successful with Maud S., and Mr. Robert Bonner, who hae taken great pleasura and pride in driving Dexter, Rarus, Edwin Forrest and all the rest of his $30,000 to $40,000 horses, as wall as keeping them in bie own proud stabla, fails to keep and drive Maud S!

Let me close hy putting a few problems to the prejudicad theorizer: But for the Arah, there would have been no thoroughhred; hnt for the Arah, there would have bean no Messenger; hnt for Messenger reinforced with fresh Arah hlood, no Andrew Jackson; but for the Arabian Meesenger Arahian Andrew Jackson, no Henry Clay; hut for tha Arahian Messenger Hanry Clay, no Geo. Wilkes family; hut for the Arabian Messengar Henry Clay, no Cassius M. Clay family; but for the Arahian Meesenger Henry Clay, no Patchen family; hut for the Arahian Messenger Henry Clay, no Harry Clay family; hut for the Arabian Messenger hlood of Clay, Hambletonian would never have heen heard of. Can the reader cite any families that Rysdyk's Hamhletonian has mada famous for either coach or road horses, upon its own hlood? But for Clay and hie kin hrother Pilot, there would hava hean no Clay Pilot to claim a threa-fourth interest in Hinda Roee, and grandeire of L. J. Rose's wonderful horses. But for Pilot, there would have heen no Mand S. and Jay-Eye-See.

Tha success in hreading is where the eire and dam in the same family, of tha same hlood, can prodnca euper excellenca through themselvee; also to be ahle to maka inferior bloods produce. The blood and hreediug standard can determine this, while the time standard can only epeculate upon it, encouraging incompetent young hreedare to compounded uncertainty through mongrelization. I aay Rysdyk'e Hamhletonian never produced a trotter, and if any man douhts it, let him taka a son and daughter of that horee, neithar of which hae any Clay, Pilot, Morgan or Star hlood in them, or any Arahian hlood from any eource, and try it throngh close hreeding.

If any readar helievee this articla to be an advertisement for Mr. Corning'a Clay stallion Shawmut, he ie very much mistaken. Mr. Corning himself may be dumb-fonuded if he saes it, for he knowe nothing ahout it. I have sixty-five sketches and plates of the entire Clay family (many long dead but living in thair get), made hy the late Herhert S. Kittridge, hetween 1876 and the time of his death in the Spring of 1882. These eketches and plates represent many men, and if any gentleman owning a Clay horee has jnet claim for pre-issue of an extract from my mannscript, it ie Mr. Corning, wbo eo bravely preserved the life of Old Harry Clay against short-sighted prejudice, and who places at the head of his splendid stock farm at Albany, the best eon aliva hy hie Old Harry Clay, to hlese the breeding intereste of tha entire land.

Truly the horse hreeder's frieud,

RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 4, 1885.

Turf Notes From Hawaii.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Times here are very dull, and more eepecially in horsefleeh. For some time peet the government officers have been killing glendered horses, and it is to be hoped that ere long we will get rid of thie loathsome end dangerous diseese. Many people have very foolishly heen hiding their sick horsee in hopes of effecting a cure, and now that positive measures have heen taken in the metter all good citizens should give a helpiug hand.

Onr racetrack is in a terrihla state, a plowed field would he more preferahle at times, and in vain do we look for improvement. The new jockey clnh formed about a year ago has charge of the track, hut there don't seem to he any push to the head or tail of it. It is now within two months of our reguler annual meeting and no programme out yet, showing very conclusively that the affair is badly managed. On the 17th inst. we had a metch race between Joe Dake and Thoe. H., which resnlted in the former winning with great ease.

KAPIOLANI PARK, Honolulu, March 17, 1885.—Match race; $200 a side; three in five, to harness.

Capt. J. Cluney, br g Joe Dake	1	1	1
Wm. Horan, d g Thos. H.	2	2	2

Time, 2:45, 2:41, 2:41½.

The last heat was not hetter than 2:43 1-5 hy competent timers ontside of the stand, hut the jndges gave it out as 2:41½, hut they ara excneable as they were "greeu hands" at the husiness. There was not a great deal of money changed hands as the pnhlic had no confideuce, hut this time they were fooled for it was a good sqnara race and the horses were sent for hlood. Before leaving the track a match wae mada for a purse of $400, to take place on May 24th; three-quarters of a mile desh:

W. Cornwell, h m May D., 3, hy Shannon, dam Cnba, hy imp. Australian.

J. Gay, h g Col. Gift, 3, hy Wildidle, dam Kate Gift, hy Lodi.

E. C. Miles, e m Mayhell, 3, hy Eestley, dam May Day, hy Don Coasack.

H. J. Agnew, h m Eva, 3, hy Flood, dam Rivulet, hy Rivoli.

Three of the ahova were raised at Palo Alto and imported hy H. J. Agnew as yearlings, and in the two-year-old form they had quite a hot fight for the "Grazier's Plate." The fourth is a filly imported from Australia, and from her looke shonld be a dangerous competitor. The horsemen look forward to thie race as being ona of nnnsual importance, and predict considerahla money changing hands on this event.

HONOLULU, March 31, 1885. Yours, OAHU.

Benjamin Culpan, trainer for Hill & Gries, died suddenly at the Bay District track last Sunday morning. He had been in poor health for some time from an affection of the heart. He was a native of New Zealand, twenty-seven years of age.

THE KENNEL.

A Bench Show.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Tha world is full of "croakers." No matter what is started, however interesting or henaficial to the public, np jumps the croaker. Webster defines a croakar as "ona who croaks, murmurs, or grumhles, ona who complains unreasonahly." Your correspondent "X." is a chronic, carping croakar, (alliteration equal to Burchard's). Show him a dog that is as near perfection as possihle and when he can eee no fault, he will, perhaps, admit that "he is a respectable hrute." He says, "Where are tha really good non-spoting dogs? Is there a high-class St. Bernard in California? or a mastiff of even madiocre quality? or a hnll that would not he sent out of a ring with half a dozen disqualifications? Not a toy dog, a png or anything else in the non-eporting line in thie State that is worth an admission fee of two cents to see, in tha eyes of a connisseur." Such a sweeping assertion ie too palpahly absurd to need comment, and shows the croaker only. Does X. wish ns to helieve that he is acquainted with all tha non-sportiug dogs in this State? Then, it is not necessary to be a connisseur to enjoy a hench show of dogs, any more than it is to he an artist to he pleased with the wonderful heauty of that admirahle picture "Elaine." A few years ago we had as fina a collection of St. Bernards as ever wara grouped at any hench show, also, Great Danea and Russian terriers. As to the smaller Scotch and Skye terriers, there are no hetter to be found in Scotland—whence most of them have come—and when people import dogs thay do not, generelly, import the worst specimens. Again he says, "Uuless somehody is paid to lie in tha nawspapers a show of the non-eporting kinds would be damned in its infancy, if there ha any ench infant damnation as is helieved hy those eminent theologians Geo. Allender aud Willie Kittle." What idea X. wishes to convey in the ahove quotation is Greek to me, and I leave it to the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN to put their own interpretation upon it. Again: "What are the probahilities that a fair representation of the sporting claeses would appear in a show, if given now? Is there an owner of a really good eporting dog in the State, who will avow his willingness to show his animal? If there he one, I am to that extent mistaken in my belief that a hench ehow given thia year would not have a eiugle entry in the sporting classes of worth sufficient to entitle it to eoher judgment and to record as a hench show winner." Why not *this year*? Why will uot the same objectiona hold good at any other time? But, of course, if X. rules the sportsmen of this State, and they are weak enough to he led hy him aud hia pragmatical assumptious, they will not exhihit thair dogs, aud it would ha hetter not to have any more hench ehowe. Parhaps some time in the far future this great Mogul, X., may condescendingly issue his royal ediet, "Let there he a hench show," and then we may possibly have oue. GREAT DANE.

OAKLAND, April 8th.

Mr. C. Kaedings' hitch Fannie gave birth to eeven puppies on the 7th inst., three dogs and four bitchee, hy Regent.

A most enjoyable time will he had at Newark Park, on the occasion of the twenty-first annual exoursion of Company D, Captain P. Neuman, Second Artillery Regiment, on Sunday April 26th. Games and every other attraction will he given in order to insure a good time. Trains leave S. P. C. R. depot at 9 o'clock.

Stockton Colt Purses.

The entries for the colt purses offered by the Stockton Fair closed on the 1st inst, the following colts being named:

Two-year-olds; purse, $1,000.

L. J. Rose, b c Alcazar, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.

C. F. Taylor, ch c Trovato, by Sterling, dam by Flaxtail.

Snell Harris, br c Alpha, by Privateer, dam Fawn.

M. Toomey, b c Transit, by Prompter, dam Venus, by Cal. Dexter.

Rancbo del Paso, b c Senetor, by Echo, dam by Young Morrill.

Frank Grant, h f Balance All, by Brigadier, dam Nellie, by Billy McCrecken.

L. U. Shippee, b f Tempest, by Hawthorn, dam by Chieftain.

G. W. Trahern, b c Barney Horn, by Nephew, dam by Messenger Duroc.

Three-year-olds; purse $1,000.

L. J. Rose, b c Stemhonl, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.

S. K. Trefry, b c, Apex, by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail.

Geo. Hearst, g c Eagle, by Echo, dam Sally Come Up, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

Rancho del Paso, h c Loheugrin, by Ecbo, dam Vixen, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

Rancbo del Paso, br c El Monte, by Echo, dam Lightfoot, by Hnbhard.

L. U. Shippee, ch f Alice Cary, by Hawthorn, dam by Chieftain.

D. S. Terry, b c Fresno, by Nephew, dem by Woodhnrn.

Four-year-olds; purse $1,000.

E. Gedding, h c Bay Rose, by Sultan, dam by The Moor.

L. J. Rose, b c Kismet, hy Sultan, dam Saucehox, by Sampsou.

H. C. Smith, ch g Lelaps, by Nutwood.

A. A. Yeager, Noua Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.

J. C. Simpson, hr c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Colnmbioe, by A. W. Richmond.

A. S. Whitney, cb c Dawn, hy Nutwood, dam Conntess, by Whipple's Hambletouian.

W. F. Smith, hlk m Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hnbhard, by Benicia Boy.

G. W. Trahem, h c Voucher, by Nepbew, dam by Vernon Patcben.

The Record of Red Iron.

Mr. Wilbur F. Smitb, of Sacramento, sends us the following note regarding the record of Red Iron (Gen. McClellan):

"In answer to yonr correspondent of a fortnight ago that asked for the record of Red Irou, I wish to eay that I saw him trot in 2:38. Red Irou is the chestnnt horse Gen. McClellan, of Petaluma, owned at one time by S. Daniels. This horse won a rece at Sacramento, September, 25th, 1868, heating Sorrel Charley, Jersey Meid, Ben Franklin and Genoa Maid. Time, 2:40½, 2:39¾, 2:38, 2:43¼. Gen. McClellan was driven by Steve Crandall. Sorrel Charley won the second heat, and tbet was the only time the gelding heat 2:40 in single harness. This rece has been crediteñ to the hay stallion Geu. McClellan, son of the Drew horse, but it is an error."

Brushy John, record of 2:27, made in 1877, was sold at the Splan sale in Chicago last week for $480.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The attendance here on Snnday was chiefly confined to members of the Pacific Club, practicing for their approaching official match. Tbis it is decided will he held on 19th inst., at which there will be prizes for the 300 and 600-yard targets. The prize for the first distauce will be a complete and handsome set of loading tools. The prize for the second distauce will be the Kellogg medal, to be given to the man making the most consecotive hnll's-eyes at the second distance. The first mentioned prize must be wou three times. With the exception of Lieut. Kellogg, who was nnwell, the members turned ont in good nnmber and did satisfactory work under the leadership of Lieut. Fred Kuhnle and Sergeant Ed Hovey, who were captaius of the contending teams. The dietance was 200 yards, 10 shota each, with a possible 50. There were two of these matches and the honors were divided, the two captains respectively making tbe highest scores:

KUHNLE'S TEAM.

Kuhnle	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—46
Moore	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—43
Maghnds	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—42
Johnson	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	5	5—42
Diers	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	5—39—212

HOVEY'S TEAM.

Hovey	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—46
Burrell	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—44
Wollam	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
Randett	4	1	4	1	4	4	4	4	5	3	4—40
Bigelow	3	4	4	0	4	4	3	4	3	4	4—33—204

Scores of the second matcb:

HOVEY'S TEAM.

Hovey	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4—45
Waltham	4	5	1	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—44
Johnson	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—44
Wollam	1	1	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	4	4—43
Pierce	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
Maghnds	3	4	4	5	3	4	5	1	5	5	5—42—200

KUHNLE'S TEAM.

Kuhnle	1	4	4	4	5	5	1	5	5	5	5—45
Burrell	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	1—44
Macdonald	4	3	4	1	1	5	5	5	4	4	5—43
Moore	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	1	1	5—41
Randett	5	5	3	5	1	4	5	1	4	4	4—41
Diers	5	5	1	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	4—41—255

Speaking of the Fifth Infantry Battalion, which furnishes most of the best shots of the Pacific Club, we may mention, the Staff Team of the Battalion bas been much strengthened of late by the appointment of ex-Lieutenant H. H. Burrell, as Commissary, with the rank of Lieutenant, vice Brown resigned. Mr. Burrell is one of the strongest and most reliable shots in the Battalion, and on Sunday made 49 out of a possible 50 at 500 yards. His scores are always high. As Colonel Randett's team stands now, it could bold its own against any strictly military team probably in America. During the day Sergeant Hovey fired four ten-shot strings at the 200-yard target, and made his regular 90 per cent. His scores were 44, 45, 46, 45, or 180 altogether. Delegatioos from Companies C and G, First Infantry, were out on Sunday and made excellent scores in their classes. We regret the First Regiment does not furnish us with their scores io full.

We are glsd to learn that we shall violate no secrecy or politeness in mentioning the name of the lady who has letely done such excellent shooting at the Shell Mound butts hecause we have always pleesnre in recording ench cases. The lady is the wife of Lieutenant Burrell, mentioned ehove, who in themselves form a donble team at rifle shooting very difficnlt to beat. On Sunday she best her husband at the 200 yard distance. With a Sharp's-Burchardt, 70 grains powder, at 200 yards the scores were:

Mrs. Burrell	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	5	4—41
	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—41
	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—45

Tbat is good shooting for the average merksman. Tbe last string with five bull's-eyes out of ten shots will compsre well with most men. If ever this well mated couple shonld take it into their beeds to quarrel and settle their difference witb tbe rifle at 200 yards, there wonld certainly he a sudden and final settlement of the trouble without appeeling to any other tribunal. We have now three crack lady rifle shots in California. Can any other State boast the same distinction?

Towards the close of the day a number of those present mede np a sweepstakes, at 500 yards, 10 shots eacb, in which some grand scores were made. Lieut. Burrell was the victor. The score:

Burrell	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—49
Hovey	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—47
Macdonald	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—46
Pierce	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—45
Waltham	5	4	5	3	4	5	5	4	5	5—45
Johnson	4	5	5	4	5	3	4	4	5	5—44
Wallam	4	4	2	3	5	5	5	4	5	4—41

Finer strings of hull's-eyes were seldom made in one match hy seven men, the highest being nine, tbe lowest four. At the distance that is certainly great shooting.

A Contemplated Match.

Lientenant Kuhule informs us he has pretty well made up a match in which, if the coutestante meet in their form, there will certainly be some extraordinary shooting. It is an "endurance match," 100 ehots each, with a poseible 500. All the contestants helong to the Fifth Battalion Infantry, and are crack men with the rifle. Oue team will be Lientenant Kuhnle, Sergt. Hovey end Mr. Honx, the other team Lieut. Kellogg, Howerd Carr, and Mr. Pierce. To show the capecity of the contestants, we give below the highest scores they ever made at 100 ehots each, 200 yards:

Kuhnle, Staff	469
Hovey, Staff	456
Honx, Company C	444—1,359
Carr, Staff	471
Kellogg, Staff	454
Pierce, Company A	450—1,375

From these records it will be seen they are men of ability, and about as evenly matched ae they well cen he. The match will come off at Petaluma as soon es the weather settles. It will excite greet interest in our rifle world.

At Schuetzen Park.

Last Sunday week some fine shooting was done by members of the California Schnetzen Club. Following are some of the scores in 10-shot poole, poesible 250:

Jacoby	22 22 22 23 23 25 20 22 23 19—221
Strecker	24 23 25 18 23 24 20 22 22 17—218
Utschig	24 21 19 17 23 24 22 21 20 22—213
Streuber	24 22 18 18 20 20 22 22 23 24—213
Ehrenpfort	24 24 16 25 20 20 20 22 18 20—209

In a snbseqnent match hetween Utschig and Jacoby on the eame day, the former made in hie last five shots a total of 111 rings; the latter in his first fonr shota 91. All this is extraordinary ehooting with open sights and six pounds pull on trigger.

The Turners Sharpshooter's festival and picnic did not take place laet Snnday as advertised. It is now postponed nntil the last week in Jnly, the first Sunday open at the Schuetzen Park. On the previous Sunday, Sagehorn and Finking, membera of the club, had a match for a dinner. Tbe latter of late has been shooting very well and won the match.

The Spring Shooting Festival and Picnic of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein takes place at Alameda Schnetzen Park on Sunday aud Monday, May 10th and 11th.

Mr. Herman Heeth, a very promising yonng marksman of the California Schnetzen Clnb, has accepted a situation as bookkeeper at a sawmill, Westport, Mendocino conuty. He will he a loss to the clnh.

R. Finking, Sunday last, of the California Schnetzen Clnb and Turner Sharpshooters, iu the point shooting made the fine score of 385 rings in a string of 20 shots. It wonldn't do to bet dinners against Finking.

Tho prizes at the point ahooting of the Turner Sharpahooters ou Sunday last, at Alameda Schuetzen Park, were won in the following order: 1, J. Utschig, 2, R. Finking, 3, Capt. Zimmer, 4, H. Pracht, 5, C. Sagehorn, 6, O. Burmeister, 7, C. Tecklenhnrg, 8, F. Acker, 9, L. Theirbach, 10, A. Utschig, 11, D. Worth.

The prize shooting of the California Schnetzen Club, of March 15th last, left a handsome balance iu favor of the clnb. There is a talk of tbe club giving a picnic to its members and their families, the place selected to be in the wilds of Mount Tamalpais. If this ahould be the case, the president will no doubt regale his comrades with his celebrated camp etew.

At Petaluma.

Recently Lient. Fred Knhnle and Johu D. Honx, of Co. C, Fifth Infantry, had an endurance match, 100 shots each, 200 yards, the latter receiving 25 points in the possible 500. The match was shot at the Petaluma range as both gentlemen live in that dietrict. The peformance of both was good, hut that of Kuhnle, 469, stande second in tbe record to Howard Carr's marvellous 471 last Summer at Shell Mound. Kuhnle's previous best scorea under the eame conditions were 467 and 468, the latter being made at Petaluma a fortnight ago, in a match against Mr. Honx. The latter gentleman bas risen rapidly of late in our rifle world, and if he continues to improve in the same degree he may soon discard points from any man. We may remark that tbe ten straight bull'e-eyes made by Kuhnlo in hie fifth etring is the second he hae made within the last six months in matches, giving an official record. In hie fifth and eixth strings he made aixteen bull's-eyes out of twenty ehots, and a total of 62 out of the one hundred ehots. The average wae six and eeven bull's-eyes out of every ten ehots. With this ehooting it may seem ridiculone to talk about hie eyesight not being as good ae formerly, yet euch is really the case. Out of the whole Mr. Honx made 42 bull's-eyes. Thay are the shots that tell. Mr. Kuhnle used a Sharp-Burchardt. The score:

Kuhnle	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—46
	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—46
	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—47
	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—46
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50
	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—46
	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—46
	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—47
	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—48
	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—47—469
Houx	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—42
	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—42
	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—44
	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5—47
	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—45
	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4—44
	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—42
	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—43
	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—47
	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—46—441

Miss Lillian Smith.

According to advertisement our yonng lady rifle shooter gave three exhibitions of her sbility at Eintracht Hall lsst week. After the first night the audieuces were large and at times quite euthusiastic over the young girl's performauces. Everytbing on the programme was performed to the letter and to the satisfaction of all present. In our opinion the best feat was that of breaking the swinging balls rotating rounda a polent the rate of three thoosand feet a minnte, especially when broken with her back to the stage and taking sight by the aid of a hand mirror. This feat drew forth great applanse. Her attempt to break 100 balls in two minntes, the shortest time on record, would have been completed but for the imperfection of the cartridges, some of which would not explode. As it was she was only a few seconds hehind the record. On the first night, after the performance, Mr. Robinson held ont the ace of clubs in his fingers at twenty-one feet and in two snccessive shots she hit the clnh in the centre of the csrd. This, as an evidence of confidence in herself, was the hest performance of all because of the denger springing from the least nervonsness. Mr. Robinson afterwards wanted to hold out a helf dollar, hut Mise Smith objected to thie from the danger to his hand hy the splintering of the metal when hit. There is no doubt she could have hit the coin es she hit the cerd. Our people now know this wonderful child is not a mere fancy trick shooter but a perfect master of the rifle and gun, and they will, no douht, be pleased to hear of her snccese in her contemplated trip East. We wish her all succees.

The New South Wales.

Speaking of a recent rifle match at Sydney, N. S. W., a local contemporary remarks as follows, thongh why the comparison is confined to onr local police is something we do not quite see, and probahly they wou't appreciate. At the same time few countries contain better all-round eportsmen than Australia:

"At a shoot of the Sydney, N. S. W., Anstralia, Rifle Club, the 12th of February, they had a competition with ranges 500 and 600 yards, weapons, Henry rifles, seven shots each, allowing a possible 35 at eech target, or 70 in all. Shaw and Donglass headed the list with 64 and 63 points respectively. There was one 60, three 59's, one 56, two 55's, two 54's, three 53's, two 52's, four 50's—the other aggregates ranging below the last nnmher. The fonrteen highest scores footed np 1,039 out of a possible 1,400 points, or a little over 74 per cent. If the Police Team here could not beat that they would hang np their rifles, althongh the 64 and 63 would get away witb all the local team, with perhaps two exceptions."

Sharp Cuts.

Our brothera of the rifle in Washington Territory are at times inclined to be facetious with eacb other, aud, according to the following, it is evident rifle shooting is not one of the fiue arts in that country. Most any man with a rifle can kill a cow or man if he is not an expert or carefnl in its nse. The following are pretty sharp cuts:

"It is pleasing to note that the Tacoma Guard got throngh their rifle practice on the flats without killing more than one cow. The hovine had the indiscretion to approach within one hundred yards of tbe target.—*Seattle Chronicle.* It would he pleasing to note that a Seattle company conld get throngh a rifle practice without killing one of its members.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

The Los Angeles Rifle Clnb, at a weekly practice on the 2d inst., had a nomher of members out. The shooting was not extra good, forty and forty-one being the highest scores. Mr. Knhrtz, Sr., and Mr. Attorney Ready promised to give us their scores regularly, bnt have failed to do so. We like to remind forgetful friends of their short-comings. They are about as negligent as our regular correspondent down there.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

At Bird's Point.

On Saturday last, the Alameda county Sportsman's Club had their second official shoot for the seasou, and in spite of the lowering weather fourteen membere and a large nnmber of spectators were present. The Alameda Club is a popular one, and while its members always turn out well, they draw also a large attendance, both of which are necessary to enenre good sport for the day. The weather was against the gun aa the lingering smoke from the first barrel rendered the second of little use, hut in spite of this the sport and the recorda were good; two eleveus, six tens, and one nine, the loweat score we care to notice, out of fourteen guns ie not had work. The prizes this seasou are of cash value, as we have already mentioned, and in the end to go to those making the best

avereges for the season. So far Mr. Slade has taken the lead, and his shooting on Saturday with eleven kills, only losing a clean score by missing his eleventh bird, gives him a strong chance for the championship of the seeson. His shooting on Saturday was all the more creditable, as according to the handicap he stood at 31 yards, one yard further then any other member. Mr. Mayhew, president of the club, is also putting in claims for the honors of the season, and again shot finely on Saturday, tieing Slade on eleven. The six members with ten each did good shooting, but with the scores already existing against them, they must henceforth do better if they desire to go for first honors. The contest for all the prizes will evidently be very close. The conditions were as nsnal, 12 birds each, handicap distance, 80 yards boundery, Hurlingham rules. The birds were a fair lot, but they wonld have heen ell the better with e little more wind. George Bird is attentive as usual to his patrons, and his clam-chowders at lunch are getting celebrated. The score:

	Yards.												
Slade	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—11
Mayhew	30	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—11
Bell	23	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
Adams	30	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	—10
Haskell	30	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—10
Brown	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	—10
Pollock	30	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	—10
Smith	28	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	—10
Hicks	26	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	— 9
Havens	30	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	— 7
Bennett	30	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	— 7
Norton	30	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0— 6
Mortimer	30	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0— 4
Brooks	26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	wd	— 2

The tie was not shot off.

The Peoria Blackbird.

After the match some of the members made a trial of the newly invented blackbird, which it is sought to substitute the Lagowski clay pigeon, and in many respects it was pronounced after trial to be decidedly superior to the old artificial hird. The composition is asphaltum, and more easily broken, it is less coetly, travels farther and fester, and flies in a greater diversity of directions. Still in our opinion, so far as breaking more regularly when hit is concerned, the invention, whatever it may be, if it retains its present shape must be ribbed perpendicular instead of horizontally, as snch ribbing would give the shot more power on striking the disk from whatever direction the shot struck. The inventor of the new bird is Mr. Chas. Stock, of Peoria. After awhile, perhaps, by more inventions, we may reach something good enough to eatisfy those who now dislike the artificial bird. Each man had ten birds, and Mr. Adams, one of the best shots in the clnb, tied Mr. Cadman, on eeven. The score:

	Yards.											
Adams	18	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—8
Cadman	18	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	—7
Alexander	18	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	—7
Havens	18	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	—5
Teuscher	18	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	—5
Norton	18	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—4

On Snnday a few of our crack shots met at Bird's Point to give the new hird a more thorough trial. Mr. Slade and others spoke very favorably of the flight of the birds as much superior to the old terra cottaa, but that was about all. The breaking capacity was a failnre, as found by two disks picked up after the shooting, both of which were pnnctured but not broken by the shot. We have spoken upon this point above, and are satisfied that no certainty in fracture can be reached until the ribbing on the disk is reversed, as we have described. Still the general opinion is that the new bird, taken all round, is an improvement upon the old one. Further trials will be waited for with interest. The shooting was in matches of two as the uames follow. The last was at 14 birds each. The score:

Slade	9	Slade	6
Orr	8	Burke	6
Burke	8	Murdoch	5

After this a larger contiugent arrived at the Point from the city to try the new bird, and this, perhaps, may be taken as evidence that the public feel much interest in the experiments made to give us something that will substitute the live bird. Eight gentlemen made up a sweepstake of $2.50 each, 12 birds, 18 yards rise, both barrels. The score:

Murdock	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—10
Cohen	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—10
Thompson	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Parker	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1— 8
Horsman	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1— 7
Clark	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0— 6
Burke	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0— 6
Mills	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0— 5

On shooting off the tie at four birds Murdock captured the $20 pool.

Murdock	1	1	1	1—4	Cohen	1	1	0	1—3

In the shooting which finished the day young John Devaull and O'Brien showed their ability with the gun by breaking eight out of ten each. We feel much interest in the former for he ie already as fine a field shot as a boy of his age can be.

The best exhibition of the day was made by Mrs. Bishop, whose skill at duck shooting has long been known on the Alameda marshes. She had been an interested spectator and finally challenged Mr. Stewart, a grand old veteran at the trap, to shoot her a match at six birds each, she to stand at 18 yards to Stewart 20 yards. Mrs. Bishop won with a clean score to her opponent's five killed. Mr. Stewart afterwards declared he did not miss the bird wanted to tie the lady ont of gallantry. It has been suggested that a match at live birds for some honorary trophy, between Mrs. Bishop and Miss Smith would be the match of the season and largely patronized. We think so, and with a little practice on both sides we should like to see snch a match. If possible let us have it

At the Six-Mile House.

The first shoot of the season of the Occidental Clay Pigeon Club was held at Blanken's Six-Mile House, on the San Bruno road, Sunday. There was quite a large crowd to witness the shooting, there being two gold medals to compete for. The first prize was taken by P. Funcke, he killing his fourteen birds in fine style. William Deursher, B. Ronau and Ed Funcke tied for second, killing their thirteen birds apiece. It being late in the evening when the shooting came to a close, it was decided to have the tie shot off at another date. The following ie the score:

P. Funcke	14	H. Blanken	12	O. Jones	7	
B. Ronau	13	W. Hyer	11	W. Garms	5	
E. Funcke	13	F. Stone	11	H. Reichs	4	
W. Deursher	13	T. Hedley	11			
E. Densher	12	J. M. Rolas	10			

A pigeon match took place at Florin last Sunday between George W. Watson, of Sacramento, and "Frosty" Coona, of Florin. The contest was for $50 a side, twenty-five birds each, usual rules. The match was won by Coons, who killed seventeen to Watson's sixteen birde.

The California Wing Club hae its second medel shoot tomorrow at San Bruno. The probability is the shooting will all be at 30 yards. Mr. Tucker is in town and will he at the trap to-morrow. As thirty yards rise is his strong suit, of course he will beat our boys. We advise this time a diversity of distances and styles. At twenty-one yarde riee or at doubles, we believe Messrs. Robineon, Fey and Pearson are Mr. Tucker's equals and we want them to have a show. Now we have got the mighty man with ns once more, let's squeeze him. He has had the laugh at us too long.

There is no probability of a match between Messrs. Fay and Fuller, at leest for the present, the capacity of gun being the issue dividing tbem. Before long we feel assnred onr crack shots will retire from their position in favor of heavy guns. While we admire conrage and ambition based on a self-consciousness of power and ability, it will not do to be too hasty in challenging a man of Mr. Fay's reputation, thongh it may be true that one man can develop and rise as quickly as another. We welcome all onr local aspirants for fame at the trap, aud confess, if arrangements can be made, we shonld like to see a match between the gentlemen in question.

A few members of the Golden Gate Gun Club met at McMahon's Station on Sunday in a fifty clay-bird match, eighteen yards rise. Edgar Foster took first mouey, breeking forty-one, and W. Rose eecond, with thirty-eight.

The Neophyte Club will hold its second prize match et Bird's Point to-day.

Big and Old Eagles.

A number of large eagles have been recently killed in different parts of tbe State. One was killed last week near Vaceville that beats all in eize. It is said to measnre ten feet eight inches from tip to tip, that is if the tape-line was not stretched too much. The longevity of eagles and other birds is as remarkeble es the size eome attain. Speeking of the age of birds the Boston *Herald* recently gave the following interesting facts:

"An eagle has just died in Vienna which has been kept in confinement 114 years. It probably was a young bird when caught, so tbat its age must have been not far from 120 years. A record of the eagle's condition was made from year to year. There are swans on the river Thames that are knowu to be 130 years old, For five centuries the Vintners' Company there has kept a record of certain swans, and the ages of the specimens of this long-lived species of water-fowl are known to a day."

These swans in onr younger days were to he seen high up on the Themes by the sight-aeers of London if they chose to hunt them up. It may be, therefore, that the great age of the Vienna eagle is correct.

A well-known California writer on sporting matters has recently been poking fun et Palmer O'Neill in the *American Field* about his quail hunting in California. Mr. O'Neill strikes back in the same paper with hie ueual good humor and gentlemanly style. He declares be did not use a movable gutta percha leg, first on one foot, then on the other to get up and down the sides of the hills after the birde. He admits, however, our qnail are awful birds, but he declares the greatest trouble he had was tbe lazineee of the "fat boy" wbo wrote the hunt up for the *Field*.

Miss Annie Oakley calle herself the champiou lady all-round shot, Miss Lillian Smith, to the contrary, notwithstanding. We are quite snre Miss Oakley can be accommodated with any kind of a rifle or gun match ahe may desire to settle the question of championship. It is preferable to have the question settled beyond dispute than to have too mauy Richmonds or Richmondesses in the field. Let the ladies come together, somewhere that an entrance fee can be charged, and both will be well remunerated if the match be diecrctely and wisely managed.

A subscriber in San Francisco wants to know if rail are protected hy a close season in California? We doubt the inquirer heing a subscriber to or even a reader of "our valnable paper," for the information he needs ie given every week at tbe head of the gun columu. Rail are protected by law from 1st of March to 1st of October. If the inquirer now sees any more persone hawking rail ronnd the streets, let him walk them off to the police office, enter a charge against them, and he will get well paid for his trouble.

Benecia and Vallejo are likely to have a pigeon match as soon as negotiations are eettled.

Queer, if True.

We have recently spoken of the existeuce of antelope in Los Angeles. Wheu there last Fall we were particular in our inquiries ahont their number and learned there were one or two small herds in different parts. This we had from hnntere and sportsmen who knew the truth. Now comes John Martin to the front who claims to have shot at a herd of *ten*, in violation of law, and who adds, "there is danger of the settlers being driven out by the herds of antelopes." This surely is not John Martin of the local guu cluh?. We imagine some one muet have been hoaxing Colonel Boyce, of the Los Angeles *Times*. The etory smells very fishy to us. Unfortunately, these beantiful but now scarce, animals are maranded in Los Angeles county by low, thieving poachers all the year round without shame or compunction. No fear of their hecoming troublesome from number. Our ouly anxiety ie abont their actual existence in Loe Angeles county or anywhere else on this coast or in the country.

The Williams *Review* says it has never seen the traditional wild goose so audacious as during the present season. Other papere state cases where they bave gone right into the barnyard and fed with domestic fowls. This is the first time we ever heard of a wild goose forgetting its cunning for the sake of being andacious. That'a a wild goose we never met.

The immense flocks of wild pigeons have not all gone. Some are still to be found about Rock creek, near Redding. Those fond of shooting, who can afford the trip, ahould visit thie locality while the birds remain. Tbe chance may not occur again for yeare, and the birda in these quantities, fast aud strong tiyers, give a man the ahoot of a lifetime.

The increasing taste for guns of small hore is a correct one.

The Capacity of Guns.

Perhaps here better than elsewhere, will be the proner place to ventilate the capacity of guns for general use. The reeders of the Breeder and Sportsman will, no doubt, remember from previous articles on this question, that we advocate light guns for trap and ordinary field shooting. A writer of note in an Eastern paper is evidently of the same opinion, and the reasons he gives below are precisely tbe reasons for preference we have given oftentimes before. We may take issue with the Eastern writer to a certein extent, on the character of bore, and still prove the advantage and pleasure in shooting, except in speciel cases, all lie with the light gun. However, he shall speak for himself:

"What follows only applies to cylindrical bores, and not to chokebores.

"First—Tbe smeller bore scetters less than the larger bore with the same charge of shot.

"Second—The small charge of powder used in small-bore guns, shoots coarse shot better than too fine shot. Thie will appear paradoxical to the usere of 10-bores, with big chargcs of powder and small cherges of fine shot, hut it is true. For instance, with the same amount of force a man can throw a handful of coarse gravel further than he can throw a handful of sand; or it may be stated differently. More force is needed to throw a handful of fine sand a certain distance thau a handful of coarse gravel.

"Third—With the small charge of powder used in small bores, coarser shot mnst be nsed to obtain force and penetration, than in a large bore.

"Fourth—We do not lose in pattern, *i. e.*, the gun does not ecatter too mnch when using coarse ehot in small bores; but in large bores, with the big charge of powder, coerse shot containing but few pellets ecatters too much.

"Fifth—The small powder charge of the small bore does not do well in large bores. There is more pressure exerted hy the powder per sqnere inch on the cherge in a small bore than in the lerge.

"I take 10-gauge as the type of the large bore and 16-gange ae the tyye of the smell bore in the foregoing. The charge of powder for the 16-gauge being 2¾ drams with 1⅛ ouncee of shot. This may eeem a large charge of shot to the users of 10-bores, but repeated experiments with 16-gauge guns have shown me it gives better pattern as well es penetration than smaller charges.

"It has been, nufortunately, fashionable to copy after the English in sporting matters, and this, to e great extent, accounts for the unreasoning craze for 10 and 12-bores in this country. But in France and other countries, especiellv among the Latin races, 16-gauge is as large a gun as is generally used. In 1865 I was in Brazil, and wishing to get a gun in Rio, (a city of 275,000), I went through all the gun stores, and one gun of 14-gauge was the largest bore gun in the whole city. Most of the guns were 20 and smaller, and yet in Brezil jnst as many ducks aud geese are killed with those small gauges as with the ponderous cannon of 10-bore and 5 drams of powder nsed in this country. Three things always strikes an American sportsman in countries where shall bores are nsed. They use less powder, more shot, and coarser shot, than we are accustomed to. I have before me a catalogue and price list of one of the best (if not the best) gunmakers of Paris, France. He gives a table of the proper (approximate) cbarges for his guns. He has tables for 12, 16, 20, 24 and 28-gauge shotguns. He only makes 10 and 8-borea specially as pnnt guns for dncking, where large numhers of ducks are killed ont of flocks.

"The powder nsed in France is stronger than our American powder, so the cbarges of powder he gives are eomewhat less than I would recommend in this country. I have reduced the charges from French weight to ours. He gives for 16-gauge, 2-54 drams powder, 1-13 ouuces shot; for 20-gauge, 2-39 drams powder, 1-02 ounces shot."

We have only one other remark to add. The writer speaks of the folly of imitating English fashions aud crazes in guns as weil as in other mattera. Of course the practice is foolish if the thing imitated is not right on principle. At present, however, the light gun, both at the trap and on the field is now universally used in England, and even Dr. Carver had to abandon his American craze for heavy gnns, before he could compete snccessfully with his English opponents at the trap or on the field. Experience will teach wisdom, and the wisdom of life is to accept the lessons of experieuce.

Why Not?

A contemporary says: "The object that attracts most attention from strangers in the neighborhood of the towu of Butte, Colorado, is a team of tame deer. These pets were caught when very young, in the hunting gronnds called the Big Meadows. Their captor was an Indian named Buckhoru, a guide and trapper of the Digger trihe. Indeed, Buckhorn is a man of authority among his people, being the head chief of the Diggers in the vicinity of the Big Meadows. He owna a drove of ponies, hut prefers to ride behind his deer. The animals are qnite docile. They bave large antlers, and as they hold their heads high, the team, when hitched to a buckboard wagon, present a very imposing appearauce. The harness does not contain a bnckle or clasp; it is made of buckskin from halter to ham strings. The deer are fleet of foot, of course, and it is the boast of Chief Buckhorn that they can outrun any other team."

Why not? For elegance, docility and speed, what better tban a epan of good-sized, fat deer? When not over-weighted or over-worked they might be made very neefnl for light driving in California, as the reindeer is in Russia. Indeed, we wonld like to see deer devoted to such purposes everywhere, and then their extermination wonld be postponed for yeara.

A California lion was recently killed by Mr. Joseph Dye, of Lespe, just in time to save his child, ten months old, playing on the grass near the house, on which the liou was crawling np to before making the fatal spring. A dog gave the warning. We once saw a little child wheeled up in his buggy by the nurse-girl, drive two of these lions fairly crazy in their cage at Woodward's Gardens. It is said the sight of a white child will always make them more daring and reckless than hunger, and is ahont the only thing, besides hnnger, for which they will forget their natural cnuning and cowardice. From the violence of the two at Woodward's Gardens to get at the child while he remained in their sight, the statement may be true.

An ecquaintauce at the end of February was out for a quail hunt at Colma, and it was found that every four ont of eix of the female birds were then full of eggs. This is something extraordinary, and showa the season ie fnlly a month ahead of the regular order of thiugs. We were the recipient of some of the quail and can confirm the fact of the eggs.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, -- Saturday, April 11, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 16th and 17th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

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Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

The Yacht America.

There is much interest existing among our California yachtsmen, as well as those in the East, as to whether the American Cup, as it is now called, is to remain at home this year or be taken back to England. Among those who have had their national ideas and pride excited is the redoubtable Gen. Ben Butler, the last man we expected to see in the position he has assumed in the question, and we think his enthusiasm does him much credit. It may not be known outside of a limited circle in this State, that General Butler is owner or part owner of the celebrated old yacht America, which many years ago dumbfounded our English cousins by beating everything brought against her, and by carrying off the coveted trophy presented by the Queen. This yacht, it will be recollected, was the original winner of the Queen's Cup. General Butler, like many others in America, does not like this, and for many important reasons, which do not appear to have occurred to those differing with him in regard to the powers and condition of the America, in their full force, we think he is right. For ourselves, we hope the proposition be makes, if his yacht cannot enter the cup race, that a stipulation be made with the Englishmen should their vessel win, that the America shall sail the winner before the trophy is taken to England, will be carried if possible. Some prefer to laugh at and ridicule the proposition as one of Butler's crotchets. We do not. On the contrary, we think the General has the better side of the argument. In our way of thinking, we hold the proposition as Butler presents it, "that the boat that first won the cup should have an opportunity to try to keep it"—is a perfectly correct one, that is, supposing the American fleet in the race is defeated, and there is none left to uphold the national honor but the old, celebrated craft that years ago raised it so high. There is much in the idea to admire and applaud. Somehow, it has become the fashion of late to decry the design and sailing powers of the old America. If this is not a mere whim or fancy, then one of two things is certain—either the naval architecture of our country has greatly changed or it has greatly improved. We doubt if either be true really. Our impression in the matter has always been that when a change was adopted in the lines of a yacht with a view to beat the America, it was failure not success that followed. We know to-day, that in the Model Yacht Club of San Francisco, the members of which are always experimenting, and who try their models (small size) every suitable Sunday afternoon, either at North Beach or Lake Merritt, it is those who adhere most closely to the lines of the old yacht in their designs who succeed best. General Butler is certainly not a fanciful man in most matters, and he thinks the America, in her lines below the water is unchanged though now thirty-five years old, and that she is as fast as ever. His letter to the New York Yacht Club, asserting this conviction, we have already published. Now, however, the *N. Y. Spirit of the Times*, in its last issue, introduces another objection to the old yacht, and in our opinion a very weak one. Commenting upon the General's letter, this paper says:

"Mr. Schuyler, one of the original owners of the old America, suggests she be converted into a sloop," and then further adds, as follows: "And Mr. Schuyler is correct. As a schooner the America would have no chance at all, even with such sloops as the Fannie, Gracie, or Mischief, and the boat that is coming is better than they. We don't think that the America would have much chance as a sloop, but if we owned her we should alter her rig, and have her at the line for the trial races. At all events, we are likely to have the old craft here in racing trim during the coming season."

So then, it appears, among the critics of Gen. Butler's proposition, the objections to the old craft come not so much from her lines, her soundness, or sailing capacities as from the style of her rig, a thing changed in a day. Perhaps, it he added, local prejudices are so strong that modern New York is afraid of being beaten by the past-time, old Boston. In either case, where so much is at stake, both reasons for excluding the old yacht are silly and unbecoming. Again the *Spirit of the Times* says:

"The General may get his schooner in racing trim as soon as it suits him, and he may be assured that there are plenty of gentlemen that will be glad to give him a race. At all events, there are the Brenton's Reef and Cape May races, in one of which the America has sailed before, and for which he has a perfect right of entry. The two visiting cutters will doubtless enter for these, as will the fastest of our centerboard schooners, and if Captain Reid can lift the old boat out of this rack, and bring her in ahead of such a fleet, it will be a triumph greater even than her famous victory of 1851."

Not so either. As a schooner, a sloop, or anything else she may be called, the greatest honor the old yacht could gain to-day would be to keep the cup in the country to which she brought it. As a matter of science her victory or defeat in the coming race would be invaluable on both sides the ocean—the evidence of progress or non-progress in yacht building. We believe, with Gen. Butler, that to-day it may be the old America can outsail any yacht in the world under the rules of the New York Yacht Club, and we hold the members and officers are responsible to the country, that no empty technicalities, no silly objections, no local prejudices shall keep her out of the international contest and thus deprive us of the information we just now need so much. More than this, we have heard it stated here on authority, that the English yacht talked of is a close pattern in her lower lines of the America. If so, we have additional reasons for the old and new meeting and additional lessons to learn from the contest. Let them meet by all means, for, whichever wins, both England and America will be benefited by the result.

Nominations to the Fall running meeting of the St. Louis Fair Association, and the Trotting Colt Stakes of that association, close next Wednesday, the 15th inst. A full statement of the stakes and conditions will be found in our advertising columns, and the attention of horsemen is directed to them.

The bay colt Philip S., four-year-old, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, by Newry, from Laura Williams, by imp. Glencoe, has been sold by Mr. Siebentbaler to Jos. Bowers, a bookmaker of Chicago. Philip S. is a fast, game and useful raceborse and is a bargain at $5,000, the price paid.

The Del Paso Sale.

The second annual sale at the Rancho del Paso will take place next Thursday and Friday, the 16th and 17th insts. The catalogue contains 328 numbers, besides jacks, mules, and Shetland ponies not particularly described. Six thoroughbreds are included, one, two and three-year-olds, the get of Longfield, Hubbard, Shannon, Leinster, Wheatley and Jim Brown, out of dams by Lodi, Hubbard, Foster, Planet and Joe Daniels. Numbers 1 to 67 inclusive are trotters. They are all well and fashionably bred, the get of Echo, Algona, Alaska and Norwood, from dams by Elmo, Whipple's Hambletonian, Gen. Dana, McCracken's Black Hawk, Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., Langford, Charles Dickens (brother to Sam Purdy), Gladiator, Hercules, Ethan Allen, Jr., Whippleton, Lodi, St. Clair, Washington, Middletown (son of Hambletonian), Speculation, Sayre's Harry Clay, Alexander, Langford, John Nelson, Blackbird, Zulu Chief (son of Mohawk Chief), Priam, Kentucky Prince (son of Clark Chief), The Moor, Gus, (son of Milliman's Bellfounder), Inca, Easton's David Hill, Nutwood, Odd Fellow and others. In all these there is scarcely a cross now recognized as potent and valuable, but that can be found. Sixty-one of the lot are yearlings, thirty-eight colts and twenty-three fillies. The large list classed as "harness, carriage and work horses" shows good blood in almost every instance and the draught stock includes Clydes, Normans and other good breeds. Ample provision has been made at the ranch for the entertainment of visitors at the time of the sale and the journey is a pleasant one. The offering is absolute and all stock will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve. Catalogues and other information may be obtained of Messrs. Killip & Co., Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St., or at this office.

Yearling Sales in Kentucky.

The annual sales of yearlings in Kentucky is now the subject of serious thought on the part of gentlemen interested in racing. On May 9th the Dixiana youngsters, thirty colts and fillies, the get of imp. King Ban will be sold. We have not received a supply of catalogues, but they may be had by addressing B. G. Thomas, Lexington, Ky. On May 13th the Elmendorf yearlings, the property of Mr. D. Swigert, will come under the hammer, sixteen colts and twenty-one fillies being in the list, the get of imp. Glenelg, Virgil, Fonso, Monarchist and Lever, out of dams by Lexington, Alarm, Australian, Glenelg, Planet and others. Catalogues may be had at this office. On May 14th old Woodburn will hold its regular convocation and a catalogue of forty-seven head will be for sale: twenty-three colts and twenty-four fillies, the get of King Alfonso, Falsetto, Lishon and Powhattan, out of dams by Lexington, King Alfonso, Australian, Pat Malloy, Asteroid, Virgil, Kingcraft, Planet, imp. Warminster, Lightning, imp. King Ernest, Revenue, imp. Eclipse, imp. Glenelg, imp. Leamington, Enquirer, etc. Copies of the catalogue may be had at this office. Intending buyers who cannot attend these sales can send their commissions to Col. S. D. Bruce of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, New York, a gentleman of discriminating judgment and thorough reliability.

Foals.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

March 27th, bay filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Fauatina, by imp. Glenelg, from Mermot, by Kentucky.

March 29th, chestnut colt, by Wheatley, dam Gilmer mare,

March 30th, light bay filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Sister to Ruth Ryan, by Lodi.

March 31st, bay filly, by Longfeld, dam by Monday, he by Colton.

March 31st, bay colt, by Kyrle Daly, dam Electra, by imp. Eclipse, from Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.

April 1st, bay filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Abi's Daughter, by Norfall, from Abi, by Woodburn.

April 3d, bay filly, (dead) by Kyrle Daly, dam Elizabeth, by Thad Stevens, from Electra, by imp. Eclipse.

April 3d, chestnut filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Joy, by Lever, from Alix, by imp. Australian.

April 3d, brown filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam My Love, by Virgil, from Lightfoot, by Lexington.

April 4th, bay filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Maid of Stockdale, by Shannon, from Nannie Hubbard, by Hubbard.

April 5th, bay colt, by Kyrle Daly, dam Annie Laurie, by Hubbard, from Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.

April 7th, dark bay filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Julia Morgan, by Lodi, from Trampolette, by Billy Cheatham.

April 8th, bay filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Lina, by King Alphonso, from Titania, by Lexington.

TROTTERS.

March, 26th, brown filly, by Algona, dam Creole, by the Moor, from Madam Gibson, by Ten Broeck, son of Cosmo.

March 27th, brown filly, by Alaska, dam Gray mare, by Norwood; second dam by Ben Franklin, son of imp. Lawyer.

April 3d, bay filly, by Alaska, dam by the Grand Moor.

At Ranobo del Rio, property of Theo. Winters.

April 3d, chestnut colt, two hind feet white, white in face, by Jumbo, dam Irene Harding, by Jack Malone, from Macaria, by Avalanche. Mare will be bred to Norfolk.

April 8th, bay colt, three white feet, white in face, by Joe Hooker, dam Addie C., by Revenue, from Sally Morgan, by imp. Emancipation. Mare will be bred to Joe Hooker.

Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association—Spring Meeting.

SECOND DAY, Thursday, April 2d.—Weather cool and cloudy; track slow.

First Race—Winters' Jockey Stakes, for maiden two-year-old fillies; to carry 100 pounds. $50 each; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a public mount for money. Theo. Winters adds the following premiums: to the winning jockey, $50; to the second $20; to the third, $10. Six nominations.
Rancho del Paso's b f Sabrina, by Norfolk, dam Kitten.....Stevens 1
Harry L. Thornton's ch f Sunlit, by Monday, dam Lillie K.....Barklow 2
J. T. Courtney's b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.....Winchell 3
R. P. Asbe's ch f Minnet, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.....Kennerly 0
Time, 1:04½.

Second Race—Purse, $250, of which $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth.
Matt Storn's h f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley, dam Jeannette, 113 lbs.....Mills 1
Lynch & Kelly's ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, 115 lbs.....Duffy 2
G. Pacheco's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens, dam Mistake, 113 lbs.....Theriot 3
Time 2:02.

Third Race—Purse $200; $50 to second; for all ages; five-eighths of a mile.
Geo. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, aged, 120 lbs.....Howson 1
Hill & Gries' blk f Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 5 years, 115 lbs.....Appleby 2
D. McCarthy's b m Lottie L., by Wildidle, dam Vixen, aged, 115 lbs.....Ross 3
Time, 1:04.

Fourth Race—Purse $250; $50 to second; for all ages; beats of seven-eighths of a mile.
Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, 4 years, 118 lbs.....Casey 1 2 1
T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia, 3 years, 106 lbs.....Kelly 2 1 2
Rancho del Paso's b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, 3 years, 101 lbs.....Long 3 3 3
Time, 1:31½, 1:31½, 1:30¾.

Fifth Race—Coleman Stakes, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 if declared before March 16th; $250 added; second to save stake. Five-eighths of a mile. Eleven nominations.
R. P. Asbe's ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion, 110 lbs.....Kelly 1
J. T. Courtney's ch c Porter Asbe, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, 110 lbs.....Appleby 2
Rancho del Paso's b c Epicure, by Enquirer, dam Benicia, 110 lbs.....Duffy 3
R. P. Asbe's ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk, dam Illusion, 110 lbs...Ross 0
Time, 1:05.

Sixth Race—Pacific Cup Handicap of $50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stake. Two miles and a quarter. Eight nominations, of which one declared.
P. Siebentbaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 4 years, 111 lbs.....Duffy 1
Lynch & Kelly's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew, 4 years, 106 lbs.....Appleby 2
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 4 years, 105 lbs.....Casey 3
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 105 lbs.....Stewart 0
R. P. Asbe's b b Patsy Duffy, by Leinster, dam Ada A., aged, 118 lbs.....Kelly 0
Time, 4:04½.

Seventh Race—Handicap Stake, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $10 declaration; $250 added; $50 to second. One mile and three-eighths.
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 108 lbs.....Appleby 1
W. J. Fitzgerald's b g Jim Long, by Sbannon, dam Florence Anderson, 103 lbs.....Long 2
H. G. Carillo's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker, dam Too Soon, 100 lbs.....Kelly 3
W. M. Ayers' g g Icbi Ban, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen, 115 lbs.....Howson 0
Matt Storn's b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley, dam Jeannette, 100 lbs.....Mills 0
Time, 2:30½.

THIRD DAY, Saturday, April 4th.—Weather cloudy and threatening; track heavy.

First Race—Gano Stakes; dash of three-quarters of a mile; for two-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the record of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it. Twenty-one nominations.
R. P. Asbe's ch c Ed Corrigan, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zieka, ...Ross & Kelly *1
J. T. Courtney's ch c Porter Asbe, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbey, ...Holloway *2
H. C. Judson's b f Patti, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown.....Appleby 3
R. P. Asbe's ch c Gaston, by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn.....Kelly 0
*Dead beat.
Time, 1:18, 1:19.

Second Race—Purse, $250; $50 to second; handicap for all ages. One mile and a sixteenth.
Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking, dam Aileen Allannab, 4 yrs., 118 lbs.....Appleby 1
Lynch & Kelly's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew, 4 yrs., 110 lbs.....Duffy 2
Geo. Howson's ch c, by Joe Daniels, 4 yrs., 85 lbs.....Howson 3
Time, 1:53.

Third Race—Selling Purse, $250; $50 to second, for all ages One mile and a quarter.
T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia, three years, $1000, 102 lbs.....Kelley 1
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, by Monday, dam Demirep, aged, $1,000, 119 lbs.....Duffy 2
Matt Storn's, b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley, dam Jeannette, 3 yrs. $600, 69 lbs.....Mills 3
H. G. Carillo's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker, dam Too Soon, 3 years, $1,000, 99 lbs.....Young 0
W. J. Fitzgerald's b g Jim Long, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson, 3 years, $600, 91 lbs.....Flowers 0
Time, 2:13¾.

Fourth Race—Spirit of the Times Stakes for three-year-olds; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. One mile and three quarters. Twenty nominations.
R. P. Asbe's b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, 118 lbs.....Kelley 1
W. M. Murry's ch c Estill, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, 118 lbs.....Appleby 2
Time, 3:10.

FOURTH DAY, Thursday, April 9th.—Weather] clear and aultry; track muddy.

First Race—Purse, $250; $50 to second; for two-year-olds. Winner of California or Coleman Stakes barred; second in either to carry five pounds extra. Five-eighths of a mile.
R. P. Asbe's ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk, dam Illusion, 110 lbs....Kelly 1
J. T. Courtney's b f Miss Courtney, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbey, 107 lbs.....Appleby 2
Time, 1:05.

Second Race—Handicap Stakes, for all ages; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $10 declaration; $250 added; $50 to second. One mile and an eighth. Fourteen nominations, of which twelve declared.
Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, 4 yrs., 112 lbs.....Appleby 1
W. M. Ayres' g g Icbi Ban, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen, 3 yrs., 95 lbs.....Kelly 2
Time 2:03.

Third Race—Purse $250; $50 to second; for all ages; beats of one mile and a sixteenth.
T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia, 3 years, 102 lbs.....Kelly 1 1
H. G. Carillo's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker, dam Too Soon, 3 years, 99 lbs.....Flowers 2 2
Time, 1:59½, 2:00.

Fourth Race—Purse $200; $50 to second; for all ages; handicaps, seven-eighths of a mile.
W. M. Murry's b c Billy Ayres, by Sbannon, dam Lady Clare, 3 years, 95 lbs.....Kelly 1
Lynch & Kelly's ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, 3 years, 90 lbs.....Young 2
Geo. Howson's ch c, by Joe Daniels, 4 years, 104 lbs.....Howson 3
Jas. Garland's ch f Addie O'Neil, by Leinster, dam by Asteroid, 3 yrs. 85 lbs.....Lee 0
H. G. Carillo's b g Billy Winfree, by Wheatley, dam Minnie Blackburn. 5 years, 102 lbs.....Peppers 0
Time, 1:35.

Fifth Race—Park Stakes, for two-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second. Three quarters of a mile. Ten nominations.
R. P. Asbe's ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion, 110 lbs.....Kelley 1
J. T. Courtney's b c Porter Asbe, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbey, 110 lbs.....Appleby 2
Time, 1:21.

Exceptions to the State Fair Programme.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—There eppears in the columns of the *Alta* of this date whet purports to be the epeed programme for the State Fair of 1885, the eame having been prepared and adopted by the Directors of the State Agricultural Society, at their meeting held in Sacramento, on Monday lest. Some portions of that programme so far transceuds the "occasioual rule" of imposing a *penalty* upon a respectably good horse on the one hand, and donating a "chromo" to another equally as good, that as an humble citizen, perfectly unprejudiced aud feirmiuded, believing in doing justice to all, I cannot permit it to pess by without giving vent to an expression, which I believe universally prevails, that should tbe said programme, as it now appeare, be carried out, great injustice will be done a party whose interests—in a seuse in which this article is written, it ie incumbent upon the Directors of the State Board of Agriculture to protect. I refer of course to the barring Manon in the 2:21 class. There is no 2:20 class, the next and ouly one being the 2:18. It is a well known fact tbat Mr. Goldsmith, tbe part owner of Manon, also has in his stable Monroe Chief, record 2:18½. By this published programme botb Manon and the Chief are to go in the 2:18 class or not at all. They are in the same stable, but owned by different parties, and as Goldsmith has the Chief under a contract, in which it is agreed he shall be trotted in his class, what then is to be done with Mauon? Either kept at home in her stall, or ten days before the race comes off turned over into the hends of some other driver, simply to be driven in the race, nothing more, and taken back again when the race is over.

It seems to me that such e course would be eufficient grounds for a complaint of "stable companion" to down a favorite. But there are better and strouger reasone in my judgment, why Manon ehould not be barred in her class. Her record of :21 was made at Sacramento last year, oue heat only in that time. Two weeks prior to that, at Petaluma, in a five heat race, each of which wae fought from "wire to wire" and two of which was credited to her and her competitor respectively, she was beateu in the fifth in 2:26 (if my memory serves me right), by that game and fast son of Electioneer, Albert W.

It so happened that several horses entered against her, weut wrong and did not appear down the line after that, and she was able, or rather was permitted to win, in time ranging from 2:24 to 2:30 and just such races as those, where a horse is allowed to win in from three to nine seconds of where they can go when they are crowded, that brings about false rumors as to wonderful speed, etc.

But in all candor and sincerity, where has Manon showu a capacity to beat her record? The best contested and hardest fought race of her life was at Petaluma. I know she wae driven to win and that her driver hacked her heavily and lost. He has my sympathy aud I think I am entitled to his, for I lost too, aud that race with others has caused the writer to change his mind as to her being "invincible" in her class; sbe will find otbers that will be doing "battle royal" as well as herself. Albert W has a faster record than her and uot only beat her in a hotly contested race, but actually "jogged out" in :20¾. Why uot har him? Arab trotted the third heat in the same time, :20¾—why not eerve him the same? Adair lapped Guy Wilkes out in third heat in 2:19¼. Why not put the bars up on him? If the latter named horsee have all lost their speed, where did Menon find hers? It ien't right to thue bar a horse, and at tbe same time permit others with faster records to go in their class, and especially those who have shown a capacity, by their record and performance both, to be better horses. Wheu that is done the main "prop of encouragement" is gone.

It may be very gratifying to Mr. Goldsmith to be told that he has a very fast mare, that is, that *everybody thinks* Manon is just about "lightning itself," in a condensed form, but I don't imagine it would be so pleasent to him when informed that on account of her close relation to lightning ahe had been barred from a class where she is eligible and ought to be permitted to trot. No "guess work" should he considered, the actual record and test of merit and capacity being the only safe remedy to administer, or be governed by. How is one to be remunerated for his outlay in purchasing or rearing, as the case may be, if not allowed to trot where his record says he may, and where he would have a chance to win some part of the money given? It requires *coin* to produce a trotter, also time, patience and *brains*. They don't grow on trees and drop off like a ripe apple.

Does anybody think Manon could win more than third money in the :18 class, when Mouroe Chief and Guy Wilkes were her competitors? I don't believe so.

The :21 class should be done away with aud in its place a :20 class, which would bring together the greatest field of horsee ever seen in California and without doubt would be the *race of the meeting*. Albert W., Arab, Vanderlynn, Nellie R., Bay Frank, Hinda Rose, Mauou, Abbotsford, Guy Wilkes, James H., Brigadier, and Adair are all eligible, twelve in number, and should eight of them score up for the word, the day would have to be very long to insure a finish, and the bettors have on their very best guessiug suit in order to get on to the winuer, while the sport would he most graud.

I think the directors ought, and hope they will, reconaider their acts and instead of forcing upou Goldsmith a "pair of twins," (for they have also barred Sister in her clees, making a double deal, so to speak), permit him to trot them where they are justly entitled to trot and belong. JUSTICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8th, 1885.

The Necessity of Amusement.

A cyuical philoeopher ouce defined man "aa an animal that leughed." He tbereiu declared one of the inherent necessities of the humen race. Life, with all the terrible earnestness of the nineteenth century, ita rapid and continuous work, its rush, its friction, its high pressure, has developed a vest appetite and capacity for amueement. That these amusemente are tinctured with excitement and novelty and have imported into them a monetary character ie only a uatural result of the character of the age.

On Saturday last a siugular ecene to the Englishmau of two centuriea was enacted. The leading newspaper officea in London, on Fleet street, were blockaded by a vaet multitude anxiously watching the blackboarda—to see what? The latest news from the Soudan, the proepects of a war with Russia? Nothiug of the kind; eimply to see which crew had won the great Oxford and Cambridge boat race. In a few weeks from now tbe same streete will be crowded and the bulletin boerda at the newepaper officea eagerly watched for announcement of the wiuner of the Derby. The countlees thoueande who cannot afford the time or money to see the great race, take as keen au intereet in the result aa the three or four hundred thoueaud people who have gone down to Epsom to see the event. The ecene referred to does not prove thet the English people are volatile or thoughtless, but that human nature cennot forever bear the strain of exertion, and that a vacation, however brief, and a change of mental activity to other channele ie uecessary to health botb of mind and body. In this respect what amusement can compare with a good day's racing? The baseball grounds, the cricket field and a dozen other outdoor sports, require a certain amount oi knowledge of the game, and a special bent of tbe mind to their enjoymeut. Yachtiug and boating are attended with a certain amount of danger, and require mental training and physical resources, and uuder the most favorable circumstances cau only he indulged in by the minority. A jaunt to the seaside, or a sea voyage are both exhilerating and exciting, but these both require an outlay of cash beyond the capacity of the masees of the people.

Noue of these objectione apply to the racecourse. The leading associations lay out their parks tastefully, the roade leading to the course constitute a pleasant drive, the grand stande now conetructed have all the comfort of the auditorium of a large theatre; in the iutervals of racing the best band plays excellent music. Sunshine and flowers, haudsome horees, picturesquely costumed jockeys or drivers, a grand stand filled with well dressed men and gay with the bright colors of elegautly costumed ladies, make up a panorama that in itself alone ie an important part of the day'e amusement. And what recreation in the world can create and euetain eo much pleasure and excitement in a great audience, as a horse race. The vast crowd wait patiently for the appearance of the horses, and eagerly ecan them as they leieurely pass up the stretch. Every body from the boy in knickerbockers to the gray headed grendpa select their favorites, and even mamma and golden haired little Maud, have their choice; watch the flueh in the cheek and the sparkle in the eye, during the progress of the race, mark the silence as the horsee join issue in the final etruggle, and then listen to the hearty cheer as the winner ehoots under the wire, and the applauee which again greets him as he returns to weigh in. The bootblack and the vendor of programmee have taken ae much iuterest iu the result as the merchant or the millionaire, and herein lies the secret of the perpetual popularity of the turf. It recognizes no class and no party, all rauks are equal the moment they enter withiu its portals; a fair field and no favor, is its motto, and with honest and efficient administration it will uot only retain its hold on the popular heart, but continue to grow and increase in the eetimation aud love of all civilized communities.—*Chicago Horseman.*

The negotiations so long pending between Mr. Wm. Corbitt and R. S. Veech, of Iudian Hill Farm, St. Mathewe, Kentucky, have finally resulted in the sale of Arthurton to Mr. Veech and his tranefer to Kentucky, where he will make the season this year, etanding at fifty dollars.

Mr. R. P. Aehe'a colt King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, out of Marion, by Malcomb, shows himself to be a first-class two-year-old and a worthy member of the family.

Cy. Holloway attended the first four daye of the Blood Horse Meeting and left for Santa Anita last Tueeday.

FISH.

Tront fishing duriug the opeuing week has been euccees-ful as far as we have heard, though for a short time to come the late heavy rains may interfere with the pleasure of our anglers. Several partiee have made fine catches. Messrs. Willard and Green, who are devoted to this delightful aport, filled a good creel, and also caught sixteen salmon-trout averaging over aix pounds each. Messrs Toland and Ladd caught over 100 trout last Saturday, several of which weighed over half a pound. Messrs. H. C. Golcher and Berwick also caught 100 trout in one dey, averaging from six to nine inches in length. So far the catches show good-sized fish, such as true sportsmen mey take with propriety, still we reuew our cautiou to all parties, whose example influences their fellow-man, to give the fiugerlinge a show for life aud growth. We have uot mentioued the creeks where the above catches were made, for meny gentlemen object to their haunts being known. At present, however, no persons can well go wrong in visiting creeke known to have trout.

Mesars. Clabrough & Golcher, Liddle & Kaediug, and Mr. E. T. Allen, have sold an immense lot of teckle during the last fortuight, which shows, we are glad to say, au increasing tendency for out-door legitimate sports in our better and wealthier claeses.

Large numbers of ehad, the size of half-grown salmon, are heing caught in the straits, and a six-pouud catfish has beeu captured near Antioch.

Several fair-sized striped baea have lately been caught near the straits. These are evidently from the last stock of several hundred turued out by Mr. Woodbury, of the old Commission, in that neighborhood, something over two years ago. Thie givee hopes that in a short time we shall have a good aupply of this grand fish.

We thauk Mr. Platt for the following letter. Meny other of our friends, while out hunting or fishiug, might remember us in the same spirit and give ua much interestiug matter of the districts they visit. Only here, as elsewhere, we would rether hear of eize than quantity. When it reaches hundrede it is too much.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I thought you might like to know how the trout seeson opened in this aection of the State. Thus far the fishing hes been excellent and eome fine baekete, (creels), taken. Judge Hudsou and Mr. B. P. Taber on the 1st inst. killed 80 odd fine brook trout, and one ealmon trout weighing over ten pounde, ou Pieta creek. Mr. Lawrence Anderson for two aud a half days' fiehing on Pieta and Squaw creeks took 360, all brook trout, tbe largest being eleven inehes; in the latter stream he also eaw a number of very fiue and large ealmon trout. Mr. Orlando Lee aud friend yesterday besketed 213 speckled beautiee, aome being rather small.

Mr. Roice, fishing on Sulphur creek, for four daye took a few over 600. Personally I have been taking thinge easily so far as fiehing is concerned, having other businesa of more importauce for the moment ou hand. Nevertheleea I have not been eutirely left out. Friday last in a few hours I took 32 magnificent brook trout from west fork of Adobe creek, none being under six inches in lengtb; alao four fiue lake trout, the largest turning the scales at one ponud fourteen ounces, all with a eeven-ounce rod. The latter afforded me great eport and required patience to land safely. The streams albeit rather low ere abundantly eupplied with fish and sp[illegible] will be good all Summer. Yours very truly,

HIGHLAND SPRINGS, April 6th, 1885. A. G. PLAT

The Expulsions at New Orleans.

A mooted question comes up in connection with the limits of tbe authority at the Winter Meeting judges. The situation will be understood when I mention one vital fact: The parties arranging the meeting aforesaid, in leasing tbe track from the Jockey Clnb, tried hard to be permitted to use in tbeir circulars and advertisements the words, "the races to he run under the auspices of the Louisiana Jockey Club." This tbe clnb peremptorily declined, and was even a trifle reluctent abont allowing the words, "to he run over the Fair Grounds Course." Under the circumstances, what is the statns of the Winter management; what sort of authorities do its judges exercise? The races are run under the American rules, bnt not by any official or legel clnb. The Louisiana Jockey Clnb has no more to do with fathering them or becoming tbeir sponsor tban does the Coney Island Jockey Clnb. During the meeting six persons have been ruled off for life. Will euch action be considered valid and binding by the Jockey Clubs of the country? Mr. Elias Lawrence,an official of the Latouia Clnb, acted as judge a portion of the time, and assisted in the rnling-off business, and there is no question about the guilt of all, or neerly all, of those expelled; bnt will the act of expulsion be recognized as valid? I am inclined to tbink some organizatione, through courtesy, may endorse the action, as they would from the same motive, reepect tbe rulings of a clnb in Borriboola-gha; bnt how about the Eastern clubs?

All tbis confirms the propriety of what I said last week, that it injores the turf, and lowers its dignity and usefulness, when reces are run on the lines of irregular and irresponsible methods. At its best the turf is not altogether free from the crooked work of sharpers and schemers. Do not aggravate the disease by gatherings gotteu up without responsible sanction.—*Broad Church.*

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Most people, in examining the eyes of a horse, turn them to the light. Very little can be told by such a view nnless the eye is very defective. First look at the eye in a stable not very light. Then bring the horse out of doors, and if the pupil of the eye is mnch contracted it iudicates good eyesight. If the pupil is nearly the same size in dim or bright light, the eye is poor and the horse is likely to go blind. The windows in a stable should be in the rear, never in front. They should he so arranged as to throw a light on the eye obliquely.

Were the value of properly educated veternariaus appreciated, our veterinary colleges would he crowded to their fullest capacity, and new ones would have to be substituted to accommodate those who conld uot gain admission to the limited number now in this country.

Raising mules is receiviug more attention than usual. It is claimed that it is more profitable to breed old mares to good jacks than to stallious.

There was never, perhaps, a time in the history of horse breeding in this country when the temptation to use cheap stallions was so great as it ie now, when times are depressed, and farm products are selling at lower prices than they have for many years. Economy muet be inaugurated, and many an unthinking farmer concludee that it must he done in a sort of "horizontal" way, without regard to consequences. To economize means to apply means to the best advantage, and using the word in this sense there never was a better time to economize then now. The man who has a good mare to breed can ill afford to save a few dollare by selecting a second or third cless stallion. The man who would use inferior seed in planting his crops this Spring because times are close would be considered an idiot and would well deserve the appelletion. The man who would use but half the amount of seed necessary to raise a full crop would he held up in the same light, yet neither would be making as great a mistake as the one who breeds his mares to a mongrel etallion because it costs him a few cents lees then to a first-class horse. Admitting tbat times are close and money scerce, we can reasonably expect a reaction in the near fnture, bnt it may not come for a year or two. The man who reises grain will have his crop ready for the market within nine months or a year from the time he plants the seed, and cannot very hopefully look for much of a favorable change in that time. The mau who raises horses cannot hope to have them in the most favorable market under three or four years, and even then they may be held with profit for a year or two. Another argument in favor of breeding to the hest stallions is that good horsee are always in merket, and always bring correspondingly higher prices that common ones, no matter how close money matters are. Every farmer who has a mere to breed this Spring should spare neither time nor money in securiug the service of the best stallion of his cless in the country.

The horse that contracts bad habits readily is generally one that cen be taught the most useful traits with the least trouble. It is not infrequently the case that the old family horse is the first one to get into mischief when turned loose in the field or farm yard. A horse that has sense enough to open a gate, lay down a pair of bare, or untie himself, is one that is generslly susceptible of any emount of training for a useful life. While these undesirable habits are to he avoided as much as possible, and are annoying, they often indicate good horse sense, which is one of the most desirable features of any kind in a horse.

Iu purchasing breeding stock it should b e kept in mind that unusually large animals, es a rule, are hard to keep, and generally show a tendency towards roughness and are less hardy. It is better to select breeding animals of medium size and compact huild, as indicative of hardiuess and of being easy keepers.

Nothing contributes more to the health, rapid development and well-being generally of stock than regularity in feeding. The quantity of food should be uniform, or if increased or diminished the change shonld he made gradually aud with care.

There is a vast deal too much oiling of herness. That is an operation which ought eeldom to he done. When any harness hae been need and comee in sweaty, it should be rubbed off with a soft, moist sponge, well filled with castile soap. Wbite cestile is preferable. The deposit of sweat and dust upon the parts where that accumnlatee, should first be moistened with water and removed with a bcue, horn, or wooden blade. A hone paper-folder is very good, and the rih of a heef, smoothed off a little, is just the thing. If very dirty, the harness may be washed off, using a little more water than indicated by the term "a moist sponge," just used, hut the water should be thoroughly soapy. When cleaned piece hy piece, hefore it dries, it should be rubbed off with a piece of blanket, or other woolen cloth, and then rubbed quickly dry with a chamois skin or a soft woolen clotb. In case the harness is out in the rain and becomes soaked, it should he first cleaned and then oiled, with some approved harness oil, or with neatefoot oil, in which a little heeswax, say an ounce to the pint, hes been dissolved, and lempblack enough to blacken it has been stirred in. Only a very small quantity of oil should be employed, and only when the leather is wet. It should he rubhed in well, "elbow grease" heing, as a rule, the very hest application that can he mede to harness. Parts that are not subject in use to rubbing and wear, may be touched over occasionally with liquid gloss, such as comes for ladies' shoee. As a constant daily application, to keep black harness pliable, sound, cleau, and sufficiently glossy, nothing is equal to pure, white castile soap.

If there is one thing above another that is essential in that disposition and make-up of a man who engages in horse-raising and handling, it is patience. He who cannot wait for the developmeut of tbe colt into the full-grown horse, had better not attempt the rearing of horses. The man who cannot speud hours and daye in teaching the untrained youngsters how to pull squarely egainst the collar, to trot a sqnare gait on the road, or to handle themselves properly on all occasions, should abandon the idea of heing a horseman in any sense of the word. To be a successful horseman means patience and work in every sense of the term. Many horses that might have been velnable have been ruined beceuse their owners had not time to wait for tbem to matnre. Many a trotting-bred horse that might have been a hright light upon the turf has been ruined entirely hy his trainer, who had not the patience to develop his speed as his strength and constitution would stand it. This is a matter of greater importance than many imagine, and in it is involved dollars and cents with many. It is not hard to discover the fact by a lttle investigation, that the men who are the most successful horsemen and who make the most money out of the business are the patient, persevering men, who are always willing, and have the time to give their husiness plenty of thought and labor whenever an occasion required.

If you wish yonr neighborhood to become noted far and wide for its good horses, and thus attract huyers from all parts of the country, who will leave large suma of money every time they come, then encourage your neighbors to join you in introdnciug the best stallions that can be procured, aud breeding first-class mares to them.

ST. LOUIS FAIR HORSE DEPARTMENT.

FALL RUNNING MEETING.

$13,500 IN STAKES AND PURSES.

STAKES TO CLOSE APRIL 15, 1885.

Ozark Stakes, $600.—For two-year-olds (foals of 1883) of $25 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared ont on or before August 15th, 1885. (All declarations void unleee accon panied by the money;) with $600 added, of which $100 to second, third to save entrance. Winners of any atake to the value of $2,000 or upwards to carry 3 lbs. extra; of any stake under $2,000 weight for age; other winners 107 lbs.; maidene, 103 lbs. sex allowance To be run on Tueeday, September 8th, 1885. Three-quarters of a mile.

St. Leger Stakes, $1,500.—For three-year-olds (foals of 1882), $100. Entrance, h. f., or only $10. If declared out August 15th, 1885; (all declarations void unless accompanied by the money,) with $1,500 added, of which $300 to second, third to save entrance. Winner of any three-year-old stake to carry 5 lbs.; of two, 7 los. Maidens allowed 5 lbe extra. To be run on Wedneeday, Sept. 9th, 1885. Two miles.

Platte Stakes, $600.—For two-year-olds (foaleof 1883), $25. Entrance h. f., or only $10 if declared out August 15th, 1885. (All declarations void nniess accompanied by the money,) with $600 added, of which $100 to second, third to save entrance. Winners of any two-year-old stake to carry 5 lbs.; two etakes or more, 7 lbs. extra. Maidene allowed 3 lbs. To be run on Thureday, Sept. 10th, 1885. One mile.

Kaskaskia Stakes, $800.—For all ages, $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before August 15th, 1885, with $800 added. (All declarations void unless accompanied by the money.) $200 to second horee; third to save stake. Winner thie year of a race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs.; two or more such racee 8 lbs. extra. Maidens, if three yeare old, 5 lbs.; if 4 years and upwards, 10 lbs. To be run on Thursday, Sept. 10th, 1885. One and one half miles

Hotel Stakes, $800.—For three-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1882), $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before August 15th, 1883. (All declarations void unless accompanied by the money,) with $800 added; $200 to second; third to save entrance. Winners this year of any race to the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, or more, 7 lbs. extra. Horses that have run this year and ran unplaced, allowed 8 lbs. Maidens allowed 12 lbs. Tobe run on Friday, Sept. 11th, 1885 One and one-half miles.

Merchant's Stakes $1000—For two-year-olds (foals of 1883), $50 each, h. f., or only $20 if declared out on or before August 15th, 1885, with $1,000 added, of which $300 to second, and third to save entrance. Winners of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs.; $2,000, 5 lbs.; $2,500, or more, 7 lbs, extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To be run on Saturday, Sept. 12th. One mile.

Brewer's Stakes, $1,200.—For all ages, $50 each, h. f., or only $15 if declared out August 15th, 1885; (all declarations void unless accompanied by the money,) with $1,200 added, of which $300 to second and $150 to third horse. Horses who have won a stake this year to the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of $2,500 or more, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens if three years old allowed 5 lbs.; if 4 years or upwards, 10 lbs. To be run on Saturday, Sept. 12th, 1885. One and three-quarter miles.

PURSES IN ADDITION TO ABOVE:

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 8th.

For all ages—One mile ..... $400.
For all ages, (selling race), heats ½ of a mile..... 400.
For all ages, one mile and a quarter..... 500.

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 9th.

For all ages, one mile..... $400.
For Four Year Olds, three-quarters of a mile..... 400.
For all ages (Steple chase), full course..... 400.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 10th.

For Three Year Olds, one mile and one quartor...$400.
For all ages, (Selling race), three quarters of a mile 400.
For all ages (Hurdle race), one mile and a quarter 400.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 11th.

For Two Year Olds, three quarters of a mile.....$400.
For all ages, mile heats..... 500.
For Two-Year-Olds, (Selling race,)..... 400.
For all ages, one mile and one-eighth..... 450.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th.

For Three Year-Olds, (Selling race,) one mile and ¼ $400.
For all ages, heats three quarters of a mile..... 500.
For all ages, (Steple chase), full course ..... 400.

NOTE—Conditions of Purses will be published about June 1st, 1885.
Address Nominations to the Secretary.

FALL TROTTING MEETING,

—OF THE—

25th ANNUAL GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR,

October 5th, to 10th, 1885.

$17,350 IN STAKES AND PURSES.

Stakes to Close April 15th, 1885.

Osage Stakes, $500. For 2 year old colts and fillies (foale of 1883) to be trotted on Tuesday October 6, 1885; mile heats, best 2 in 3 to harness, $50 entrance; payable as follows; $10 to accompany the nomination, April 15, 1885. (All entries void unlese accompanied by the entrance fee,) $15 additional July 1st, 1885, and the balance $25 September 15th, 1885—with $500 added by the Association, 60 per cent of forfeits, entrance, subscription and added money to first, 25 per cent to second, and 15 per cent. to third; 3 to enter and 2 to etart or no race.

Gasconade Stakes, $600.—For 3 year old colts and fillies (foals of 1882) to be trotted Thureday, October 8th, 1885; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness; $50 entrance payable as follows: $15 to accompany nomination April 15, 1885. (All entries void unless accompanied by the entrance fee,) $15 additional July 1st, 1885 and the balance $30, September 15th, 1885,—with $500 added by the Association. 60 per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscription and added money to go the first horse, 25 per cent. to second and 15 per cent. to third; 3 to enter and 2 to etart or no race.

Missouri Stakes, $1,000.—For five year old colts (foals of 1882) to be trotted on Thureday, October 8th, 1885; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness; $100 entrance payable as follows, $25 to accompany each entry by April 15th, 1885. (All entries void unless accompanied by the entrance fee) $25 additional July 1st, 1885, and the balance $50 on September 15th, 1885,—with $1,000 added by the Association, 60 per cent of forfeits, entrance, subscriptions, and added money to go to first horse, 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent, to third; 3 to enter and 2 to start or no race.

Mississippi Stakes, $750.—For four year old colts and fillies (foale of 1881,) to be trotted on Saturday, October 10th, 1885; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness, $75 entrance payable as follows, $15 to accompany each entry, April 15th, 1885. (All entries void unless accompanied by the entrance fee) $20 additional July 1st, 1885, and the balance $40, on September 15th, 1885,—with $750 added by the Association, 60 per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscriptions, and added money to go to the first horse, 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent to third; 3 to enter 2 and to start or no race.

PURSES TO CLOSE SEPTEMBER 15th, 1885.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5th.

3 Minute Class.—Purse, $1,000; 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.
2:30 Class.—Purse, $1,500. 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3 d, $225;; 4th, $150.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6th.

2:25 Class.—Purse, $1,500. 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225; 4th, $150.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7th.

Free For All Pacers.—Purse, $2,000. $1st, $1,000; 2d, $500; 3d, $300; 4th, $200.
2:35 Class.—Purse, $1,000. 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3 d, $150; 4th, $100.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8th.

Free For All Stallions.—Purse, $2,500; 1st, $1,250; 2d, $625; 3 d, $375; 4th, $250,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9th.

2:20 Class.—Purse, $1,500. 1st, $750; 2d, $375; 3d, $225; 4th, $150.
2:40 Class.—Purse, $1,000. 1st, $500; 2d, $250; 3d, $150; 4th, $100.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 10th.

Free For All.—Purse, $2,500. 1st, $1,250; 2d, $625; 3d, $375; 4th, $250.
GENERAL RULE.—Ten per cent. of purses must accompany each entry.

Address Nominations to the Secretary.

POOL SELLERS and BOOK MAKERS ATTENTION!!

Bids for the sale of Pools, and Bookmaking Privileges of the Spring Meeting—seven days—June 6th to 13th, 1885, will be received until 12 o'clock, M., April 15, 1885.
TERMS OF SALE.—20 per cent. of bid to be paid on acceptance; half cash on Friday June 5th, 1885, balance on or before 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday June 9th, 1885. The Board of Directors reserves the right reject any or all bids.

Address Bids to the Secretary, marked, "Proposal for Privileges."

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A YOUNG STALLION FOUR YEARS OLD BY Nutwood, dam by John Nelson. Without training the colt will go a mile in three minutes.

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A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and ptain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a heliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:22½, last half in 1:13¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

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Purchase of Yearlings and S ion of Race-horses.

[Turf, Field and Farm].

The selection of yearlings, or nntried horses, has always heen regarded as a lottery, and many, flattering themselves that they are judges, have met with disappointment, even in the selection of high-priced animals, simply because they happened to he the own hrother and sister to some famous racehorse, or the produce of a tried broodmare and a snccessfnl stallion. In the ordinary business of life the old motto, "*Experientia docet,*" is freqnently verified, hnt judgment of horseflesh, to a great extent, is an exception to the rule. All the practice and experience in the world would not make some men judges; there is a taste necessary and an eye for a horse. It is trne that horses run in all shapes, hnt they do so more frequently and much hetter when the shape is good and of tried formation. One having the eye for a horse and taste, will readily discover where the good points are required, and the machinery properly put together like a steam engine to avoid friction and run smoothly. In the past fifteen years Col. S. D. Bruce, of this paper, has selected as yearlings the followiug excellent racehorses, many of them wiuners of the prominent raciug events of the turf and enriching their owners and friends: Ortolan, winner of the Fordham and Manhattan Handicaps, at Jerome Park. La Polka, winner of the Nnrsery Stake aud Grand National Handicap at Jerome, and the dam of Postguard, Strathspey, Heel-and-Toe, etc. Harry Bassett, winner of the Nursery, Belmont, Jerome Stakes, and Westchester Cup, at Jerome Park; Kentncky, Travers, Kenner, Excelsior Stakes and Saratoga Cup, at Saratoga; Lorillard Stake, at Monmouth Park; Central, Dixie and Bowie Stakes, at Baltimore. Joe Daniels, winner of the Nursery, Belmont and Jerome Stakes, at Jerome; Travers, Kenner Stakes and Saratoga Cup, at Saratoga; Central Stakes, at Baltimore. Hubhard, winner of Belmont, Jerome and Annual Stakes, at Jerome; Travers, Kenner, Three-year-old Stakes and Saratoga Cup, at Saratoga, and the fastest two and three-quarter miles ever run—4:58¾—July Stakes, at Monmouth Park; Central and Dixie Stakes, at Baltimore. Madame Dudley, winner of the Champagne Stakes, at Jerome. Preakness, winner of Dixie Stakes, at Baltimore; Maturity Stakes, Westchester Cup, Manhattau, Grand National and Jockey Club Handicaps, at Jerome, and a dead heat with Springhok in Saratoga Cup, two and a quarter miles in 3:56¼—the fastest ever run at the distance. Monarchist, winner of the Annual Maturity Stakes, Grand National Handicap, and four miles in 7:33½, at Jerome; Mansion Honse Stake, at Long Branch; Louisiana Stake, two-mile heats; Grand Inaugural Post Stake, two-mile heats, and Metairie Cup, at New Orleans. Mate, winner of Matnrity Stakes, Fordham, Manhattan and Grand National Handicaps, at Jerome Park; Jersey St. Leger, Mansion House and Long Branch Stakes, at Long Branch. Bay Final, winner of Vernal Stakes, at Baltimore; Monmouth Sequel Stakes, at Long Brauch, and the Dullingham Handicap, at Newmarket, England, in 1876 and 1877. Vigil, the winner of Grand National Handicap, at Jerome; Summer Handicap, at Saratoga, Dixie and Breckenridge Stakes, at Baltimore. Tom Ochiltree, winner of the Annnal and Maturity Stakes, Westchester Cup, Grand National Handicaps, Saratoga Cnp, at Saratoga; Mansion Honse Stake and Monmouth Cup at Long Branch; Preakness and Dixie Stakes, and Baltimore Cup in 1876 and 1877 with other good races. Madge, winner of the Hunter Stake. Charley Howard, (hrother to Bassett), winner of the Kenner Stakes at Saratoga; Jerome Stakes, at Jerome Park, and sold for $12,000. Foxhall, the winner of the Bedford Stake and Brethy Nnrsey Handicap Plate, the Grand Prize of Paris, Grand Duke Michael Stakes, the Cesærwitch Stakes Handicap, Select Stakes and the Cambridgeshire Handicap at Newmarket, Eng., in which, as a three-year-old, he carried 126 lbs., the heaviest weight ever carried hy any winner of this Stake, aud the Ascot Gold Cup; $50,000 was refnsed for him when three years old. Don Fulano, Bookmaker, Blue Gross and Potosi, all winners in England. Stamps, dam of Louisette; Brigand, Chillicothe, Mozart, Carlina, Katie Pease, Kitty Clark, Atilla, Postguard, (Gen. Philips), Blast, Bran Dauce, Heel-and-Toe, Willie Burke, Lizzie R., (Grey Nun), Telie Doe, Decoy Duck, Pride of the Village, Frederick the Great, Galway, Dan Sparling, Rutherford, Bingaman, Thackeray, St. Augustiue, Louisette, Eclat, Brookwood, Kinsman, Encore, Economy, Tyrant and many others, which have heen wiuners of the prominent fixed events of the country. None of these were high-priced yearlings, exeept Charley Howard, which paid a handsome profit on his price. The annual sales are now close at hand, and those desiring to purchase colts will do well to commnnicate with S. D. Bruce, who will be present at all the great sales, and has examined the stock to be sold and is thoroughly posted as to the confirmation and qualities of all.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr: second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulveuna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¼, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.

First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.

Second dam, Esperanza, by Ruggold.

Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.

Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.

Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,

Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.

Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away.

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, hy imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, dark bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $1.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15⅞ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

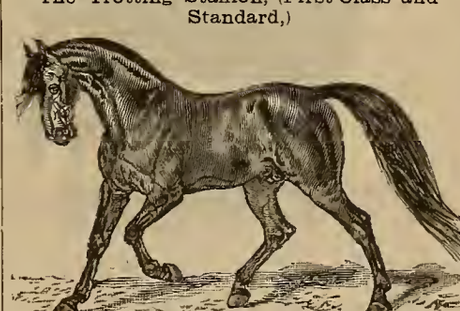
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16⅞ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21¼.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as Georgs Wilkes.

TERMS:

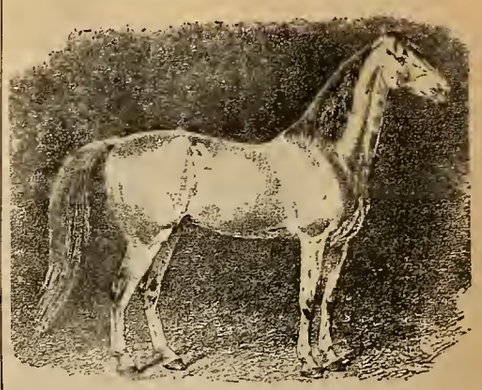
Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¼; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence his breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nightime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Dns care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

Will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19¼; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26½; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17¾; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:26; Faustina, 2:22½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent
San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅝ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1873.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Frudeu's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwoodn, he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (.981). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:30). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Weimar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25½. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, Dalsyrdale, 2:29¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in really but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1.07½, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33½—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19½, 2:19½; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20½, 2:21½.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two mile[s]—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st,

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fasbion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

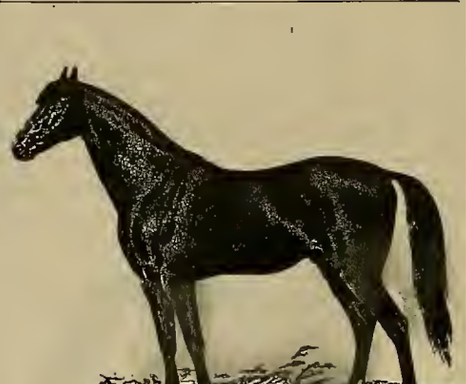
His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potoniac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON, (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

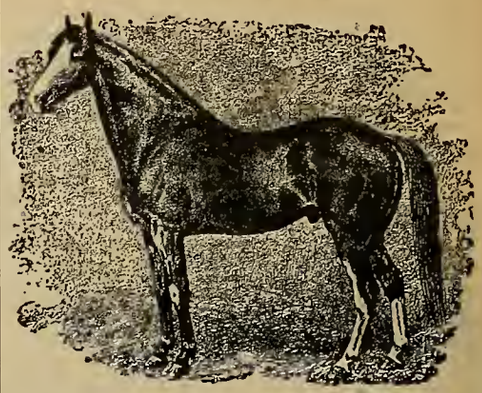
$10 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22¾; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16¾.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN.,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Cbanpliu); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09½ and sire of Felix 2:19½, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent. Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H. Nason,** Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42). Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seely's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29¼, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Boppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fasbion Stable, Oaklind, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remark able style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky., by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old. 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¼; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:23; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21¾. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15½ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrtno, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17: Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21¾.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

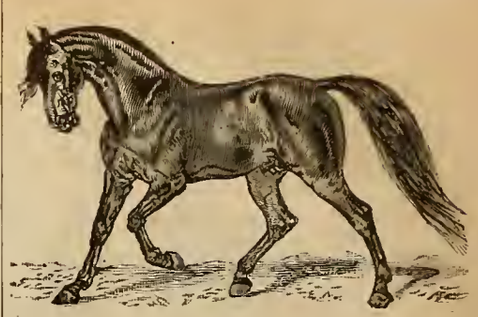
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse, Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallab; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr., second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Dioned; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21¾), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Candle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

Capital Turf Club,

Sacramento, Cal.

Spring Meeting, 1885.

May 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th and 30th.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY. Running. No. 1. Five-eighths dash for two-year-olds; winner of the California or Coleman Stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting penalized five pounds; if winner of both, ten pounds: purse, $250.

SECOND DAY. Trotting. No. 4. 2:30 class; purse, $250.

No. 5. Trotting. 2:30 class; purse, $100.

THIRD DAY. No. 6. Pacing. 2:32 class; purse $250.

No. 7. Trotting. 2:35 class; purse, $300.

FOURTH DAY. No. 8. Running. Selling race for all ages; mile and an eighth dash; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 less, and two added for each $100 above; purse, $250.

No. 9. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of California or Coleman stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting, or of race No. 1, penalized five pounds; if winner of two events, ten pounds; if of three, fifteen pounds; purse, $250.

No. 11. Mile and repeat, for all ages; purse, $400.

FIFTH DAY. No. 12. Trotting. 2:27 class; purse $500.

No. 13. Pacing. 2:20 class; purse, $400.

CONDITIONS.

Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running, trotting or pacing races to close on or before May 24. Where there are ten or more entries, $20 will be added. The Club reserves the right to trot or pace heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, and in running races reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather, or other sufficient cause. All communications and entries to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order of J. W. WILSON, President.
C. H. TODD, Secretary.
P. O. Box 422, Sacramento, Cal.

Elmendorf YEARLINGS.

ANNUAL SALE

OF THE

Elmendorf Yearlings.

The get of GLENELG, VIRGIL, LEVER, and MONARCHIST, will be held

WEDNESDAY, - - - May 13, 1885

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

For catalogues of sales apply at this office or to D. SWIGERT,
Muir's P. O., Kentucky.

Dixiana Yearlings

—ABOUT—

30 COLTS & FILLIES,

The get of imp. KING BAN,

WILL BE PUBLICLY SOLD

In Lexington, Ky., on **Saturday, May 9, 1885,** at 11 o'clock A. M. Please send for Catalogue to
B. G. THOMAS, Lexington, Ky.

Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE

OF

Thoroughbred Yearlings,

THURSDAY, MAY 14TH, 1885.

Forty-Seven Head, the get of King Alfonso, Falsetto, Lisbon, and Powhattan, (brother to Parole).

A. J. ALEXANDER.

For Catalogues address L. Brothead, Agent, Spring Station, Woodford Co., Kentucky. The sale of Runnymede yearlings May 12th, and Elmendorf May 13th.

FOR SALE.

THE THREE-YEAR-OLD STALLION

ROWDY BOY,

By Bustle, he by Whilpple's Hambletonian, dam by Belmont. Rowdy Boy's dam Louisa, by Belmont, g. d. Silver Cup, by American Boy, Jr., g. g. d. Liz Givens, by Langford, g. g. g. d. Charlotte Pace, by imp. Sir Archie.

Rowdy Boy is a steel gray, 15.2 high, sound and gentle, works single and double, full brother to Rowdy Boy, who trotted a trial in 2:23 as a four-year-old.

Apply to Jas. McM. Shafter, No. 13 Montgomery Block, or to

P. J. SHAFTER, Olema.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock,

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

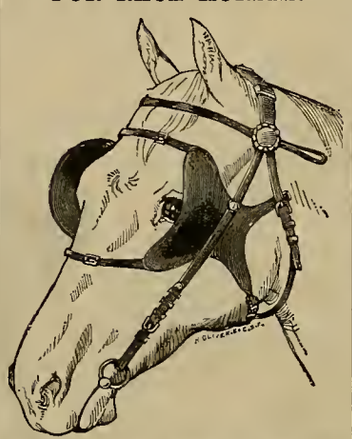
J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Monlgomery street.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or bucklea, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.
E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y

☞Send for circular.☜

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, **MILES & ANDREWS,** Fontonville, Mich.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing,

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ.

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gunstaken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. O. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Ag

Southern Pacific Company.

TIME SCHEDULE.



APRIL 6th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
‡8:00 A M	Byron	‡6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Lone via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*5:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*8:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—8:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameds)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—8:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10**:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

National



HORSE LINIMENT.

Perfectly Wonderful how Quickly this Medicine Cures Flesh Wounds:

THE BEST SPAVIN CURE IN THE MARKET.

No Farmer or Stock Raiser should be without it. I will guarantee it to do all I claim for it, and refund the money should it fail.

This Liniment is a positive cure for lock jaw. Certificates of cures will soon appear in this paper.

LANGLY & MICHAELS, Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

For full particulars and special contracts address,

JOHN R. WILLIAMS,
Stockton, Cal.

NEW MAPS.

—OF—

San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on the finest map paper. Size, 4¼ by 5¾ feet. Price—Mounted on ash rollers, $10; book form, with muslin back, $5; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 18.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Sketches of Los Angeles—Her Electric Light.

Among the meny evidences of progress to he aeen on all sides in this lovely city, the metropolis of "our South," none is greater or more attractive than the thorough lighting of the city by electricity. Our own citizens know that an effort was made not long ego to light San Francisco generally by the same means, hut, although the offers of the Brush Company were liberal and promising in the end an immense saving to the householders and taxpayere, the negotiations were defeated, it is alleged by the machinations of the gas companies. We have been informnd of the details of these machinations, the money expended to carry them out, and the emount distrihuted to each individual concerned. But these are matters we have no bnsiness with in an article like thua. Certain, it is, that immediately after the proposition of the Brush Company waa rejected, the gas companies combined and the rates of comsumption to the householder nearly doubled. Hence the citizens of San Francisco, in tbeir puhlic and private relations, have a live monetary interest in the efficiency, completeness, and cheapness of the present aystem of lighting our sister city of Loa Angeles. In this connection it will repay our citizens to follow the example of their southern hrothers, merely obaerving, by way of introduction, that we took every possible trouhle and precantion to get our facts correct. From 1869, fifteen years ago, Loa Angeles city waa partially lighted with gas, but np to the time, two years ago, when gas was abandoned for electricity, the old system was limited, imperfect and costly, when compared with the results attained hy the modern system. For instance, the total area of the city proper to-day ia six miles square, but only half of tbis area was lighted with gas, and that portion immediately outside the principal thorongbfarea very imperfectly, at a cost of $9,000 per annum. Many of tbe city fathers, headed hy Mr. John Kuhrtz, a man deservedly popular for his uncompromising iutegrity, opposed the change on account of the increase of expense, until it was shown heyond dispute that their opposition was unjust, and no one who sees Los Angelee hy night, at present, could come to any other conclusion, for she preseuts an argument in favor of electricity, its efficiency and economy, that no honeat man can resist. Now, the whole area of the city proper, six miles square, making a total of thirty-six square miles, ie illuminated in every quarter, as if a dozen moons were in the heavens, except here and there in snote where the light is obscured hy lofty or intervening buildinge, at a cost of only $16,000 per annum. So then we see here an area of thirty-six square miles lighted as brilliantly as Market atreet, for $16,000 per year, while with gas ouly an area of eighteen milea was moat imperfectly lighted at a cost of $9,000, a saving of $2,000 to the citizens a year, supposing the gas lamps were doubled to make the character of the light, if possihle, nnder the two systems equal. These 6guree show what the saving would be to the taxpayers of San Francisco, if, like Los Augeles, ehe shook off the incubus of corporate extortion and ahandoned gas for electricity. In order to place the matter thoroughly before the intelligent of our citizens, we requested an official of the city government to give ua an authoritative account of the method of lighting by the present syetem. Instead of making commenta on thia statement we prefer to give it *verbatim* as it came to ua, simply vouching on our part for its accuracy so far as our observationa and investigations went. He saya:

"The city had been partially lighted for sixteen years by the gas company, previous to the introduction of the electric light. Two years ago the city contracted with W. C. H. Howland to light the city by meaus of electric lights placed upon masts at an elevation of 150 feet above the surface of the ground. Eaoh mast carries 3 lamps, each lamp of 3,000 candle power, thus making 9,000 candle power for each mast. The city atarted with 7 masts of this character and they gave such perfect satisfaction that the area has from time to time been extended, until now there are 15 maets of 150 feet in height, and 5 masts of 60 feet in height. Two of the 150-feet maats carry four lampa, of 3,000 candle power each, or a total of 12,000 candle power per mast. Thirteen carry 3 lamps, of 3,000 candle power each, or 9,000 candle power per mast. The 5 60-feet masts are to supply localities, and carry one lamp, of 3,000 candle power each. The price paid for the lights on the 150-feet masts is $1,000 per aunum for each mast. The price of the single lamps is $30 per month, a portiou of which is paid by individuals. The expeuse to the city is about $16,000 annually. The masts are located at irregular distauces throughout the city. The city boundaries are 6 miles square, making a total of 36 square miles. Nearly every part of this area is practically lighted, and thoae portions nearest the masts very brilliantly. At a distance of one-third to one-half a mile, a person can tell the time hy his watch hy the light. The light is particularly effective on wet, cloudy and foggy nights, the light seeming to have more power than on clear nights, and it is a common saying of the citizens that "they are most effective when most needed. The lights were first turned on Jannary 1st, 1883, and after a test the City Council ordered every etreet gas lamp to be discontinued, since which the city has been wholly lighted by electricity. The lamps are euspended on cages, these cages are lowered to the cross trees for trimming. The masts are made from spars from Puget Sound, they are in two pieces, a lower and top mast, and are about 20 inches at the ground, tapering off to about 6 inches at the top. They are very graceful and beautiful, and are without a knot the whole length; they occupy but little more space on the sidewalk than an ordinary lamp post. When the light ia turned on the whole city ia lighted np instantaneously. The system is very popular with the people of the city, and nnder no consideration would they consent to return to gas. After two years' experience the City Council a few days since unanimously renewed the contract for two years more. Among the many advantages of the mast system ia its economy, as to light the same area with gas, and then not so efficiently, would cost at least nine or ten times as much as the present eystem. Another thing to be taken into consideration is its efficiency in "policing" the city, the Chief of the Police testifying that it aids his force materially in watching and guarding against the criminal element. It is claimed that a large portion of the expense of the lamps is saved in the less number of policemen required for eervice. Real estate, ont of the outside of the old gas area, has largely appreciated in value from the benefits of the light. Under the former system hy gas, but a small area of the whole city could he lighted, and as the whole properry in the city was taxed for that purpose, and but a portion was benefitted, there was ever dissatisfaction. Moreover, those who had the advantages of the gas lights were compelled to live near the centre of the city, where real estate was naturally high in value, therefore the poorer classes were compelled to go without the benefits. Under the electric system almost every resident has ahout an equal chance in its henefits, and it therefore ie looked upon as a 'poor man'a light.' The man with moderate means has an equal chence with his wealthier fellow-citizen. It is not an uncommon remark by residents in outside localities that they would gladly, if it were needed, be willing to pay an extra speciel tax, than dispense with the henefits. Moreover, so great has been the appreciation of valuea on real estate outside the central area, that the taxes on the enhanced values have largely added to the revenues of the city, bringiug in large returns for the small expenditures, being in fact a profitable iuvestment for the city, a thing never kuown in gea lightiug, The enhancement of values on real estate in the immediate vicinity of the masts has been so great that real estate dealers, noticing it, have, in instances, erected masts at their individual expense to aid in the sales of property and enhauce values."

The foregoing remarks pertain generally to the public lightiug. There is also added to it a complete system of private lighting, and nearly all the principal stores and public places are lighted by electricity, hy the same company that lights the city. The "Los Angeles Electric Company" is an organized corporetion with a capital of $150,000, This company furnishes the light to the city. The city has no expeuse or care, save to provide for the regular payments for light. The company erects and meintains the masts, lines, etc., at its own expense. All the appurteuences belonging to the city lighting are owned by the company. It also supplies to private individuals ahout 175 electric lamps, and the business is rapidly increasing with the growth of the city. The company have one of the most perfect electric lightiug plants in the country, and the installation is perfect. Its works at the corner of Banniug and Alameda streets comprise a building 100x50 feet. It haa three fine eugines, one improved Corliss engine, 18x42 (said to be one of the finest on the Coast), with a 32-inch baud wheel weighing 10 tone. Also, one 14x20 engine, with two 10-foot baud wheels; and one 10x16, with a 6-foot band wheel. The syatem iu use is what is known as the 'Brush' system. There are now in use three dynamos, each of sixty-five 2,000 candle power light capacity, and two dynamoa, eaoh of forty 3,000 caudle power capacity; othera are about to he added. The sum of $135,000 has already been expended in the erection of the works and appurteuances."

Of late we hear the city has added five more masts to the above, to make the public lighting of the city as perfect as the puhlic funds will allow, and no doubt they will go on increasing the nnmher until the lightiug in every aection of the city area is as perfect as on the principal city thoroughfare. Nor are the private citizens less energetic in their efforts to complete this grand reform. A few weeka ago we clipped the following from a Los Angeles paper:

"Saturday an arrangement was completed between A. Glaasell, Esq., V. Beaudry and Ralph Rogers to have eight electric light masts put upon their property west of town. One of these is to be located on or near the corner of Beaudry avenue and Temple atreet, one on the corner of Figuera and Temple, one at the corner of Illinois and New Cincinnati atreeta, near Temple on the Ocean View Tract, one at the corner of Patton and Temple streets, one at the corner of Texas and Temple streets. The object is to have Temple street so well lighted as to make it one of the most pleasaut evening drives in the city. It is also the intention to place a mast on the West Rosas tract and another in the vicinity of Beaudry Park; where the $90,000 Sisters' Hospital is being erected."

We have deelt at length with this subject because of its great public importance. If electricity is better and cheaper than gas for Los Angeles, it is better and cheaper for all other cities. From the details we have given, San Francisco, if wise, can solve an economic problem of city government worth solving, if the *masters* of our City Fathers will allow them. It is beyond question or controversy, that the influence of good light in a community does much to check crime in the individual and improve the moral standard of the citizens in generel, to say nothing of its influence upon the pleasures of life. Obscure the sun, and what would this world be? When the spirit of the Creator sat upon the face of the deep and darkness filled all space, He spoke those graud words, "Let there he light," and there was light, to hless every human soul until the end of time. In practical life good light is indispensahle to progress and happiness. In cities it bespeaks an intelligent and enterprising people. It is no trifling rebuke to San Francisco that Los Angeles should be ahead of her in the grand march of progress. It is no little rebuke to othera, either, that she is admitted by all to be the best lighted city on the continent.

L. H.

Dan Mace.

Dan Mace returned home on Monday last, and I learu his health is not improved hy his recent journey to Florida, and later to the Hot Springs of Arkansas. Unwelcome as the news will be to all who have known the "Wizard of the Sulky," either personally or hy reputation, in ell human probability hia apan of life is nearly ended. Mr. Mace has been longer before the public than any man in the professiou. He was horn in Cambridge, Mass., a suburb of Boston, where his father, also named Daniel, was quite a prominent horseman. Young Dan took his first lessons in the saddle, and used to ride quarter races and short distance dashes, then a very popular amnsement. He also became very proficient guiding a trotter from the saddle, aud wes one of the few professional drivers who was equally at home in the saddle or sulky. For forty yeers Mr. Mace has been a leading ligure in trotting circles, and there is not a prominent track in the country but what has at some time contained thousands of spectators to witness his victories. Let us hope when he is called up for the last "send off" he may be ready for the word, and come home on "the other side" a winner.—*Sportsman.*

Mr. Haggin'a chestnut mare, School-girl, by Pat Malloy, dam Glenuine, by imp. Glenelg, had an attack of pinkeye last Winter, and although apparently fully recovered, when put in training would bleed at the nose whenever given any sharp exercise, and had to be let up. She had engagements in the East this year, and possessed all the requisites for a brilliant turf performer, except luck. She was born under a malign star and has heen bred and turned out.

Lexington, Kentucky, being noted not only for its horses, but for its fine echools and colleges as well, has given rise to the *bon mot* recently "that it is the training ground for racehorses and preachers, but that as soon as either prove themselves to be above the average they are secured by other sections at once." A clear exemplification of the ancient adage of "A prophet is not without honor," etc.

Mr. A. J. Alexander, Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky., lost, on April 1st, the trotting broodmare Fairy Belle, bay, foaled 1870, hy Belmont, out of Waterwitch, (dam of Mambrino Gift, 2:20, and Scotland, 2:22¼), by Pilot, Jr., her dam Fanny, by Kinkead's St. Lawrence.

Santa Claue will not be trained this season.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trout			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

The week has given us two meetings at the trap at which the records of our shooters with the gun have been sustained, at least, with one or two exceptions, and these may be fairly considered capable of rational explanation. The more important of the two was the second prize shoot of the Californiа Gun Club, at San Bruno, on Sunday, which proved as agreeable a meeting as could well be, the day being beautiful and the attendance large. The presence of outsiders was unusually large, among whom was quite a number of ladies, who, at times, exceeded the enthusiasm of the male portion. Only seven members, however, contended for the prizes, a number too small for so large a club, but the list of competitors was made respectable by the club extending an invitation to Mr. Tucker, the Parker-gun-man, of repute as a shooter and good fellow, Mr. Robert Liddle, of this city, and Miss Lillian Smith, our California phenomenon, but these had no interest in the medals. Upon the whole the shooting was not up to the standard of this club, for though there were two clean scores, three eleven and seven, out of eleven shooters, there were three nines, an eight and a six, and among the latter there were names which according to tradition ought not to be found in such company. Messrs. Robinson and Tucker finished with 12 kills each, which gave the former first medal once more, Messrs. Karrigan and Jellett, the latter a very reliable shot at the trap, and Miss Smith killed 11 each, the two former thus having choice of second and third medals. Dr. Slade killed ten, which is not equal to his other shooting at the trap elsewhere during the season, and Golcher, Sr., this time only got nine, though some of his long, second barrel shots were allowed to be extraordinarily good. Liddle, who is one of our most popular men at the trap, shot well up to his ninth bird, then fell all to pieces and made three straight misses. After these, strange to say, came our old stand-bys, Messrs. Pearson and Fay, whose exploits with the gun we have so often praised, way back in the rear with only nine and six each. Next to Mr. Robinson, who always shoots in his own unique and admirable style, for cleanness and efficiency, came Mr. Jellett and Miss Smith. Mr. Walsh, who enjoys an excellent reputation as a field and trap shot, like the other leaders mentioned, has been off this season so far. We would gladly accept his excuse on Sunday if we could reasonably do so, but we do not see why a man of his experience should come to the trap with cartridges too long for the chambers of his gun. However, upon the whole, we are well satisfied, while the great Eastern crack, about whose ability with the gun there can be no doubt, did not get away with our boys and the pools, as he has done heretofore. Mr. Eyre acted as judge. The birds were a fine lot of flyers. The score:

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Tucker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Jellett	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—11
Kerrigan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—11
Miss Smith	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Slade	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
Golcher	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0— 9
Liddle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0— 9
Fay	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1— 9
Walsh	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1— 8
Pearson	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0— 6

As Messrs. Jellett and Walsh could not attend the first meeting of the club, they were allowed to shoot up on Sunday in order to take their places for the season's average which will determine the personal ownership of the medals. The score was:

Walsh	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Jellett	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—10

Before the pool-shooting of the day commenced, Liddle and Roche shot a match at six birds for $5 a side, which ended as follows:

Liddle	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	Roche	0	0	0	0	1	1—2

Then followed another for $5 a side with Liddle and Martin, in which the former lost by one bird.

Martin	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Liddle	1	1	0	1	1	1—5

A sweepstakes of $5 entrance, eight birds each, seven entries, followed, which ended in a victory for Mr. Smith, of Petaluma, who killed seven birds, missing his fifth, Messrs. Robinson and Slade tieing on six for second money. The score:

Smith	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—7
Slade	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—6
Robinson	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—6
Fay	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—5
Liddle	1	0	1	0	0	withdrawn		
Martin	1	1	0	0	0	withdrawn		
Tucker	0	1	0	0	0	withdrawn		

Another freeze-out at $5 entrance, only 10 birds each, followed, in which Messrs. Robinson and Tucker made a gallant fight for victory, which came at last to California. In this match Robinson and Slade agreed to shoot off their tie in the previous sweepstakes, first miss to decide, and so as the former made a clean score he captured the whole business. Tucker and Fay tied on nine each, and in the shoot-off California again won. We advised our boys last week to squeeze the mighty man from the East, now we had him once more amongst us, and as they did so we are satisfied. The score:

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—10
Tucker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	9
Smith	1	1	1	0							
Martin	0	0	1	0	1	0	0				
Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Slade	1	0									

Tica for second money:

Tucker	1	0	1	Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9

This closed a very splendid day's amusement.

John Hedley and Philip Funcke, two prominent members of the Occidental Wing Shooting Club, have arranged a clay pigeon match, fifty birds each, to take place at Blanken's Six Mile House, to-morrow.

The San Francisco Gun Club will hold its second meeting at Bird's Point to-day. If the shooting equals that of the last meeting it will be worth seeing.

At Bird's Point.

On Saturday last the Neophyte Club occupied the grounds for their second shoot of the season, but the shooting though good in a few cases was not up to the average standard of the club. The prizes, a gold match-box and Winchester rifle, are to be finally won by the best average scores of the season. So far Messrs. Rambo and Goodall are ahead by one point, with Mr. Sprague next; but this difference is too small to govern the outcome. Mr. Rambo has been creeping up in his scores for some time, until on Saturday he headed the list. Mr. Goodall has shot well right along. For the first time in a long while Mr. Bennett was entirely off and only killed seven, which hurts his final chances unless he resumes his old form quickly. Mr. Wadsworth, who is a reliable shot and last month killed eleven, ended with only five to his credit. He lost two birds, badly hit, out of bounds, and this, perhaps, may have annoyed and discomposed him, as it will most men. Chapin also fell from grace after his ninth bird, until which he was shooting very strongly. The conditions were as usual, 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules. The members of the club were out in force, twelve being present. The birds were a good lot, some of which proved fast tailers. The score:

E. P. Rambo	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
J. Sprague	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1—10
E. Goodall	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—10
E. W. Chapin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—10
C. W. Kellogg	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 9
J. Pollock	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9
E. Brown	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1— 8
H. Gotcher	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1— 8
T. Bennett	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1— 7
W. S. Davis	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1— 7
C. Edson	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1— 7
H. Wadsworth	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0— 5

The following score was made April 5th, by members of the Golden Gate Gun Club, at McMahon's Station; conditions, 50 clay pigeons, 18 yards rise. The day being cloudy, and at sometimes doring the match rain fell so that the match had to be stopped, under the circumstances we consider the scores very good:

Edgar Foster	41	Eugene Foster	33
W. Rose	38	F. Monson	33
S. Scovern	35	E. Seaman	15
G. Brown	34		

Edgar Foster won first money, W. Rose second money. A second match, at 6 birds, gave a result as follows:

W. Rose	6	Edgar Foster	4
G. Brown	5	E. Seaman	3
Eugene Foster	4		

Rose won first money, Brown second money. On April 12th the following scores were made, 15 birds, 18 yards rise:

F. Monson	13	W. Ashcroft	10	Eugene Forster	6
H. Mangels	12	S. Scovern	10	E. Bert	4
Edgar Foster	12	C. Nauman	9	J. Foley	2
W. Rose	11	E. Seaman	7		

Second match at ten birds:

S. Scovern	8	H. Mangels	8	G. Brown	5
Eugene Forster	8	F. Monson	6	W. Rose	4
Edgar Forster	8	E. Bert	5	E. Seaman	2

FIRST TIE, 21 YARDS.

S. Scovern	5	Edgar Forster	4
Eugene Forster	4	H. Mangels	3

SECOND TIES.

Eugene Forster	3	Edgar Forster	1

Scovern won first money, Eugene Forster second money.

At Colma.

An exciting match was held at Colma Sunday between several of the members of the Lincoln Gun Club, shooting under the International Rules. The first match was shot between F. Drinkhouse and C. Ford, for a purse of $50, 25 birds, 18 yards rise, Ford winning the match with 15 breaks, Drinkhouse falling behind his average, only breaking 9.

The second contest was a match, under the same rules, for a purse of $10, between H. Nortbrup and H. Fusch, which both men tied with 13 birds. After shooting the tie, with three pair of double birds, Northrup carried off the honors, breaking 4 out of 6, and Fusch 3 out of 6.

The third was on the same terms as the previous one, and was between H. Venker and G. Edler. This was the closest contested and most exciting match of all, each of the men tieing on his first ten birds, after Edler taking the lead until his twenty-first round, then falling back, missing his four last birds, and Venker tieing him with sixteen. The ties were shot off with three pairs double birds, eighteen-yard rise, both tieing, five out of six. The second tie was shot off with three more pairs of birds, twenty-one yards rise, of which Edler was declared the winner, breaking four out of six, Venker breaking three out of six, missing his last pair of birds.

The Lincoln Gun Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, C. Campbell; vice-president, B. Warshauer; secretary, H. Northrup; treasurer, S. J. Cohn. The club will hold their regular monthly club-shoot of the season, which will be held on Sunday, April 19th, at Colma, upon which occasion three very appropriate medals have been selected.

At Bay View—Pacific Club.

The opening match of the Pacific Clay Pigeon Club was held at Bay View Sunday, at 15 birds each, 21 yards rise, for the three club medals: two gold and one silver. E. Dunshee won the first prize by breaking fourteen pigeons in fine style, missing only his sixth bird. W. Franks took second prize with thirteen, and Ed. Funcke third with twelve. Following is the score:

E. Dunshee	14	W. Dunshee	9	H. Rice	7	
W. Franks	13	D. Cronan	9	J. O'Brien	6	
Ed Funcke	12	J. Fanning	9	A. Pohlmeyer	5	
J. Taylor	10	A. Witson	9	T. R. Rajas	3	
B. Ronan	10	S. Taylor	8			

At Gilroy

On 8th inst., the members of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club had a clay pigeon match, seven men shooting. The prizes were a clock given by Mr. Frutig, a leading and enthusiastic member of the club and 250 loaded cartridges given by Mr. Curtis. The clock has to be won three times by the same man, and the cartridges to go to the man making the best average score while shooting for the clock. Each man had fifteen birds.

T. W. Robinson, 21 yards	15	J. Leavesley, 18 yards	10
H. Frutig, 21 yards	14	Dan Gilroy, 18 yards	10
John Paine, 18 yards	12	W. A. Paine	8
Jas. R. Payne, 21 yards	11		

Bad Shooting.

Last Thursday the boys at the Hendricks mining camp had quite a hear adventure. Two of bruin's tribe appeared promptly at 8 o'clock, attracted by a deer which George Peck had killed during the afternoon. Charley Johnson seized his Winchester and delivered ten shots, following the hear into the brush. The noise of his musketry aroused the whole camp, and some six or eight guns were turned upon Johnson and the bear, and it is thought that the only thing that saved Johnson was his being mistaken for the bear. The boys organized at dayhreak and are still in hot pursuit.—*San Bernardino Index.*

In our opinion if Peck, the man who killed the deer in violation of law and out of season, had been shot in the scrimmage, his country would not have missed him in future. We thought an earnest and well organized gun club existed at San Bernardino. An enthusiastic delegation from that place attended the convention of the State Sportsman's Association at Los Angeles, last October, or we are greatly mistaken. It is especially the duty of the members of such clubs, incumbent from their self-assumed association, to hunt up and prosecute these abominable cases of illegal deer killing. But somehow that is the last thing they think of. What a different state of things we should see all over the State if it were otherwise! Then the illegal killing of a doer out of season would be the exception to the general rule.

The Forester Club held its first shoot at the Agricultural Park, Sacramento, the principal event being a handicap for the gold medal, the following being the score:

Chapman, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
W. E. Gerber, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Stevens, 21 yards	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
J. Gerber, 26 yards	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1—10
Kane, 21 yards	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Schroth, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1— 9
Watson, 26 yards	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Ruhstaller, 21 yards	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9
Zuver, 21 yards	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1— 9
Eckhardt, 26 yards	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1— 9
H. Gerber, 26 yards	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 8
Ackerman, 21 yards	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 8
Dase, 21 yards	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1— 8
Hotz, 21 yards	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0— 7
Todd, 26 yards	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1— 6
Verity, 21 yards	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0— 6
Coffey, 21 yards	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0— 5
Miller, 21 yards	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1— 4

On the shooting off of the tie Gerber won in double birds by a score of 5 to 3.

G. W. Watson then shot a match with Frosty Coons at 25 birds for $50 a side, which was won by the latter by one bird, the score being 21 to 20. This was followed by a match between the winner and J. L. Zuver, which was won easily by Coons.

A New Club.

The Dirigos are a social club of high standing in the city and are well known. About forty of the members have determined to form a gun club under their old name, and a large number will go down to San Bruno to-morrow for an initial practice. Henceforth their regular official shoot will be at Bird's Point on the fourth Saturday of every month. We understand the club has gathered a fine lot of birds both for San Bruno to-morrow and Bird's Point next Saturday.

The annual meeting of the Foresters' Club was held recently at Sacramento and the following officers were elected: President, J. W. Todd; Vice-President, John Gerber; Secretary, H. J. Kilgariff; Treasurer, Henry Eckhardt; Captain, Henry Gerber. On going over last season's scores J. L. Zuver was awarded the prize of $20 for the best average. He led J. W. Tood by one bird.

A match at 50 clay pigeons has been arranged between Philip Funcke and John Hadley, two of the leading shots of the Occidental Club, to come of at Blanken's, the Six-Mile House to-morrow. It will be a close match if we are to judge from former shooting.

A match pigeon shoot between Dr. Carver and A. H. Penrose, a San Angoto cowboy, for $100 a side, one hundred birds, thirty yards rise, came off at San Antonio, Texas, on April 8th. Penrose won. Score 90 to 81. Every bird of 200 was hit.

We have been requested to state that the Lincoln Club will hold a clay pigeon tournament at Colma on May 3d. On this occasion we recommend them to use the Peoria blackbird, the latest and best invention out.

Bob White Quail.

Last week we asked Mr. Pyle, of Gilroy, to inform us about the exact condition of the birds turned out in his district this Spring. While we personally thank Mr. Pyle for his interesting letter, we are sure it will be read with much satisfaction by every true sportsman in the State. We publish it in hopes it may induce similar efforts in other counties. It is agreeable also to hear of the safety of the pheasants turned out on Mr. Sargent's ranch near Gilroy. We have heard men declare they have seen our quail chase, run down and kill Bob White quail turned out years ago in Napa county and elsewhere, and certainly they are Indian enough to do so. The argument of Mr. Pyle, that there is safety in numbers, is good. We shall watch the Gilroy effort with much interest and solicitation.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Your kind note inquiring about the welfare of our Eastern quail was duly received and noted. I am glad to see you take such an interest in the matter, for with your influence, after you have learned that they will live and propagate well here, will undoubtedly be the means of planting many more of these delightful little creatures in our State. I have not seen the "Bob Whites" since they were placed upon their runs here, but from the reports of those who took them I am satisfied they are all doing nicely. Mr. Davison and Mr. Headen, Mr. Machado and Mr. Anzer each placed a part of them upon their ranches and are looking after them carefully. They remain in the drove as turned out always near the place where they first gained their liberty. They are beginning to pair and it is thought by all who have watched them so far that they are perfectly contented and will breed as well here as they did in their old home across the continent.

I have heard it said by some who claim to know a "thing or two" about them here, that our quail would kill them. This might be true, should a few Bob Whites be turned out upon the hills in some brushy locality where our quail were gathered in droves, and out numbered them, but with a fair show I think they would go unmolested, and hoe their own row. Our quail may be better fighters—I am not posted on that point—but I am of the opinion that if ever our

quail killed off the boh whites, it was due to the fact that a few Boh Whites were turned loose in the stronghold of our quail, under the mistsken idea that there they would he protected from the birds of prey, and the poacher's gun, and they have eitber disappeared into tbe hrushy canyons, or have heen killed off. All those thst were placed here this Spring, except those placed hy Mr. G. Anzer, were placed in the valley near the town, where tbere was plenty of cover and good protection from the hunter. Those placed hy Mr. Anzer may be called upon to defend themselves, as tbey were placed upon his place near San Juan, on the ranch where the first field trials were held. This will be a fair test of tbe question under consideration. I believe, however, they will remain in the valley and not take to the mountains as our quail do, and therefore will not come in contact with them. I should like to see many more put out here; tbe experiment is not an expensive one, and in tbe event tbat it is a success, what a satisfaction it would he to the sportsmen of our State. I will gladly give you any information I can about them, but as I am going away from this locality for the present I will not he permitted to write you about them. Mr. Payne, or Farmer, or Leavesley ought to keep you posted about them. I will state, however, that onr Bob Whites were not turned out last year, but this Spring wben tbe close season began. The pheasants which Mr. Farmer turned out on Mr. Sargent's rauch about one year ago, have been heard a few times this Spring near the place where tbey were turned out, showing that although others may have migrated from one county to another, as was clsimed last Summer hy your paper, these have remained in one field. It is not known how they are doing.

Yours, D. M. Pyle.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

Sunday was a field day at this popular range, and in numhers and shooting was heyond doubt the hest of the season. The weather also was everything that could he desired, and douhtless had much to do with the excellent scores made all round. In fact the shooting was remarkable in the first and second classes. Out of fourteen men belonging to the first class, 10 made from 90 to 93 out of a possihle 100, and Waltham made 91 and 93, while 8 made from 80 to 89. In the second, third and fourtb classes, 3 out of 6 over 77 out of a possible 100, and 43 out of a possible 50 in several cases. All this is remarkable shooting, and showa heyond question the distinction our leading men have reacbed and the progress the others are making. The delegations from Companies C and G, First Infantry, were again large, numbering some 50 men, to contest in their regular monthly medal match. It is allowed by all present their shooting for the day was the best ever recorded taking the four classes together. The first man named in each class took the medal. The scores:

FIRST CLASS.

Cummings	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—46
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—48—94
Capt. Klein	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—45
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—47—92
Johnson	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3—41
	500 yards—	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—48—89
Simpson	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—43
	500 yards—	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—46—89
Perkins	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4—44
	500 yards—	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—43—87
Merriweather	200 yards—	4	4	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	4—43
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	4	3	4—43—86
Carson	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—44
	500 yards—	4	4	5	3	3	5	5	4	4	5—42—85

SECOND CLASS.

Diers	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	3—41
	500 yards—	2	5	3	2	3	4	5	5	5	2—36—77
Ruddock	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4—39
	500 yards—	4	2	3	5	4	4	5	0	3	3—33—72

THIRD CLASS.

Disherry	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—43
Lochbaum	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	4—43
Jaudin	200 yards—	3	4	2	4	4	3	3	3	4	4—33
Sloan	200 yards—	3	5	3	2	2	5	4	4	3	3—32

FOURTH CLASS.

English	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
Tibbetts	200 yards—	0	4	4	3	5	3	5	5	4	2—35
Gauzert	200 yards—	3	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	4	0—27
Morel	200 yards—	4	0	4	2	3	3	4	3	0	3—27

When the medals were disposed of, a ten-man team from the same companies shot for a lunch and soda water, Company C giving the others twenty points. The conditions were ten shots at the 200-yard range. Company C won with a total of 405 to G's 383, handicap included. The scores:

COMPANY C.		COMPANY G.	
Cummings	45	Pembroke	42
Capt. Klein	44	Diers	41
Simpson	42	Lochbaum	41
Perkins	42	Johnson	40
Sherman	42	Thompson	40
Carson	41	Tilden	35
Ray	40	Adams	35
Snook	39	English	32
Julius Klein	36	Koch	33
Mereweather	34	Tibbets	24
Total	405	Handicap, 20. Total	383

Owing to Col. Ranlett's absence again, aeeking with other military officers a suitahle place for the approaching encampment, the official match of the Pacific Club did not come off, though a uumher of the members were present. Hope delayed is hard on mankind in general, and the old trophy in the Colonel'a office has never yet heen filled with sparkling wine aa promised. It ia getting ruaty, musty, dusty and will he apoilt if not filled soon. Those who were out did good shooting, though Burrel claimed to be out of sorts to make his old crack score: a ninety-two, ninety-one, niuety and eighty-eight out of a possihle one hundred by four men is great shooting. The score:

Pierce	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—44
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—48—92
Moore	200 yards—	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—45
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—46—91
Macdonald	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—45
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—45—90
Burrell	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—42
	500 yards—	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—46—88

The miscellaneoua ahooting was also very good as we have stated. Lieut. H. J. Mangels and Sergeaut Thierbach had a friendly contest at the double distance, and came out even, with the grand score of ninety-one each ont of a possible one hundred, Thierhach winning under Creedmoor count.

Mangels	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	2	5	4	5	5	4—45
	500 yards—	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	4—46—91
Thierbach	200 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—47
	500 yards—	5	5	5	3	4	4	5	4	5	4—44—91

In a shoot at Shell Mound, on the 5th inst., Lieut. Mangels made a practice score very creditable to him. It was a five ten-string shoot, with a possible two hundred and fifty. A higher total has been made by our crack riflemen, Kuhnle, Kellogg and one or two others, bnt Mangels' score ia very good for all that, when judged hy standard record, especially when in the fifty shots twenty-seven bull's-eyes are to be found. The score:

Mangels	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—46
	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—44
	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—45
	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5—46
	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—46—227

On Sunday Lieut. Maugels and Lieut. Leu. Townsend had their match for a money consideration, deposited in the hands of Captain Fred Kuhls. The conditions were sixty shots each at the 200-yard target, Townsend receiving five points, which, however, still left him eight points behind Mangels at the finish. The score:

Mangels	4	4	4	4	1	5	4	5	4	4—42
	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—45
	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—42
	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—45
	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—45—260
Townsend	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	4—42
	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—42
	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	3	0—37
	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—41
	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—44—217

A delegation from the Haucock Guards, C Company, Third Infantry, headed by Lieut. McAlpin, who is quite enthusiastic in rifle shooting, was out and showed very good records with a marked improvement. The score:

Lieut. McAlpin	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—44
	500 yards—	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	5	2—40—84
Cor. Von Haltren	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	4—42
	500 yards—	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	5	2—40—82
Private McGinnis	200 yards—	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
	500 yards—	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	3	5—40—80

Mr. Waltham did some fine work single handed, shooting at the double distances. On closing at the short range with 47 and 48 and 15 bull'a-eyes out of 20 shots, it was thought he would eclipse his greatest record, but unfortunately two threes slipped in at the long range and spoilt his chance. His 47 and 48, or a 95 out of a possible 100 at the short range is good work enough for any man. The score:

Waltham	200 yards—	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5—47
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	4—45—92
	200 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—48
	500 yards—	4	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	4—45—93

Mr. McDonald, who has lately risen to a first-class position among our riflemen, took a second string of ten shots at the 500-yard target and made 49 out of a possihle 50, an unfortunate 4 on the sixth shot spoiling a clean string of hull's-eyes. Mr. Pierce, another of the charmed circle, took a second string at tha 200-yard target, but only got up to 46.

Sergeant Hovey was practicing with a new 32-calibre rifle for accuracy, for which the wind proved too strong. Mr. C. M. Haight, who has not heen at the ranges more than twice during the last year, shot with Hovey, using a Sharp's-Burcbardt, and considering his want of practice made a good score, 206 out of a possible 250. Rifle shooting, whether followed as a science or amusement, like billiards, must he constantly practiced if a uniform high standard is to be attained.

The Eastern papers are making a great fuss over a score recently made hy Col. Farrow, at Springfield, Mass., with a small bore rifle, peep sight and light trigger. There were several forty-sevens out of a possihle 50. Whether thia score is remarkahle for the *rifle* or for the man is the point we wish to know. The same score is made over and over again at Shell Mound, hy different men with all sorts of rifles, every Sunday of the year when our leading men are at the ranges. Recently, in one of his matches at Petaluma, Lieut. Kuhnle made several 47 and 48 scores, with one 50, using a military rifle, open sight, and 6 pounds pull of trigger. Col. Farrow's performance is altogether obscured by Lieut. Kuhnle's. We have under authority repeatedly urged Col. Farrow to pick out 8, 10 or 12 of the best Eastern riflemen, and a California team of tbe same strengtb will meet him at Denver where there is a good rifle range. If this challenge is accepted it will be seen we do not think overmuch of 47 out of a possihle 50.

Among the good scores of 10 shots each made hy memhers of the California Schnetzen Club a week ago, at Alameda, were the following: Strecker, 219; Jacohy, 219; Rahwyler, 217; Streuher, 215. These are good out of a possible 250, hnt the same men with Messrs. Stanton, Ehrenpfort and Smith, oftener go over 220 on the average. This we showed last week by their records. If our Easteru hrothera want to see really big average scores made, they should pay a visit to California. The rifle, the distance, or the target make no difference with our men.

In consequence of the very unsettled state of affairs of England, both at home and abroad, ita National Rifle Association has declined the challenge giveu it hy its American cousins of the Creedmoor ranges. The prizes in the Governor's match were increased from $150 to $200. The association passed resolutions of sympathy with General Grant.

At the monthly prize shooting of the S. F. Scheutzeu Verein, at Alameda, Sunday week, Mr. Zecher took first prize with the remarkable score of 28 out of a possible 30. Tbis is the highest on record. Captain Greiuer, of the California Schuetzen Club Team at the Centennial in Philadelphia, and Mr. John Horstman made 26 each.

We had the pleasnre of meeting Mr. Klotz, of the Eintracht Rifles, on Tuesday, and were pleased to find him, though still lame and walking with a cane, fast approaching convalescence. He inteuda to he out to-morrow at Schuetzen Park, and promises to make a hig score.

The Eintracht Rifles held their regular monthly medal meeting on Sunday last, the following memhers taking the prizes, Captain Fred Kuhls, champion medal; H. Gnmhel, first class; Hagerup, second class; C. Kreuger, third class; H. Sbuhert, last heat ahot medal.

Mr. Rahwyler, one of the leading ahots of the great California Schuetzen Cluh, a week ago last Sunday distingnished himself again. He fired 50 ahots at the 25-ring target, and made 1,040 out of a possible 1,250, averaging 20 4-5 rings to the ahot.

The Pacific Rifle Cluh will certainly hold their first official shoot at Shell Mound to-morrow. Money and other prizea will he contended for. Lieut. Kellogg desired na to state that the prize at the 200-yard target will be open to all.

We are glad to hear Capt. Cantus intends soon to have a 500 yard target at Schuetzen Park in operation. The ahooting up to date has heeu at 200 yards, and the longer range is much needed.

The monthly prize shooting of the Califoruia Scheutzen Club takes place at Alameda to-morrow, 12th inst.

The Canadian Family.

That the Kanuck has ever heen regarded au excellent animal for service, no one will deny; that he has likewise contributed to the pleasure of both Canadians and Yankees, is a matter of history, that hundreds—nay thousands—can substantiate. No class of horses will endure the same amonnt and class of work that the hardy Canadian horse lives up to through a long life, while few will draw a carriage farther in a day or with the same ease. Tbroughout New England the Kanuck borse is a great favorite and is preferred hy many to tbe Westeru horse. Like tbe Morgans, most of the Canadian horses are small in stature, hut what they lack in height they more than make up in depth of chest and aggregate size of hody. "Tbey are small, as a rule," remarked an acquaintance of ours who keeps a sale stahle on South Maiu street, Providence, R. I., "but, great Scot! what hig little animals they are." With good nsage and a liheral diet, young Canadian horses may be made to attain a more respectable aize, than if allowed to mature in the provinces. Wind puddings and hard usage have reduced the native horse of France, from an animal of respectahle proportiona to the gnarled and draw fed Canadian pony. All Canadian horses are not Kanucks, however, as this article will briefly prove, for many animals akin to royality have heen hred in the colds of Canada.

With this fact in view, that the Canadians are so well known, it is an absolute certainty that their genealogy ia very obscure. That they possess a portion of warm hlood we may reasonably believe, as their performances as turf horses prove the same, while the success of their sires has heen marked. That ancient of Canadian horses of pleasure, Tippoo, waa formerly styled a son of Ogden's Messenger, and such haa been the belief of many of his admirers. While we are not prepared to prove tbe contrary to be true, and if we were it is not the intent of these articles to sronse the prejudicea of any, still it is the belief of many men well versed in equine literature, that the hreeding of Tippoo is not well established. It matters not how he came hy his procreative powers, it is enough to know that he was the first, and hence the greatest of all Canadian sires. Thia old stallion had a mission to perform, he was a pioneer and it was his duty to open up the way to other, and subsequent rivals, and the fact that scores of the latter have hoasted of a pedigree rich in fasbionahle strains and crosses, does not in the least detract any of the worth or fame, from Tippoo's record. He was a pacer, and as if all came from a common head, the Canadian stallions have ever since heen of pacing bahit or formation. Think of Pilot, the aturdy and fiery little locomotive on legs; call to mind the uame of Davy Crockett, who hore right gallantly the name of the Hero of the Alamo; remember St. Lawrence, Royal George, Colnmbus, the Morse horse, and other memhers of the family under diacussion, and then dispute the statement that the early Canadiana were all pacers.

Tippoo has been trnthfnlly and forcihly called the Messenger of Canada. At least six different accounts have heeu given of his hirth and parentage, each version having its own staunch friends. One makes him out a descendant of Messenger, a second has him an imported horse and still a Messenger (being, as they claimed, hy the Nesthall Messenger); a tbird, and as we have before remarked, the most plausible theory of all, calls Tippoo a son of Ogden's Messenger. The advocates of this theory claim that the dam of Tippoo was taken from Lowville, N. Y., to Bellville, Ont., in the Fall of 1817, and that early the next Spring she dropped a black colt that afterwards became noted as Tippoo; a fonrth account has it that the animal under discussion was a son of an imported stallion called Escape; a fifth story tells us that Tippoo was sired hy a stallion called Fleetwood, in England, hut who hore the name Escape, after reaching Canada; a sixtb, and the latest revised edition of the history has it that the much sired horse was a aon of a Narragansett pacer, called the Scape Goat. From all this mass of contradictory evidence, it will he readily ascertained that nothing definite can he writteu regarding the Nestor of the Canadian family.

As we wrote regarding the hreeding of Justin Morgan, so can we state regarding the hlood of Tippoo, that come from what source it may, it is absolutely certain that he possessed the ahility to stamp his progeny, not alone in the first generation, hut through succeeding crosses down to the present day.

Tippoo sired Black Warrior, and throngh him in successive generations we can trace Royal George, Field's Royal George, Byron and Ottawa Chief; or Royal George, Toronto Cbief, Thomas Jefferson and Lizzie M.; or Toronto Chief, Royal Revenge and Prince.

Tariff, a somewhat noted horse, is a descendant of Tippoo, his breeding tracing three times to the old horse.

Davy Crockett sired Sam West, 2:29; Legal Tender, the sire of Red Cloud, 2:18; Burton's Davy Crockett, the sire of Business, 2:29; Canada Chief and lots of other good horsea.

St. Lawrence furnished his quota in Gray's St. Lawrence, sire of Ossian Pet, 2:29½; Shaw's St. Lawrence, aire of John Taylor, 2.25; Foster's St. Lawrence, sire of Harry Mitchell, 2:28¾; Roodhouse's St. Lawrence, sire of Canada Jack, and I know not how many others.

The Morse horse hrought to America Alexander's Norman, Bay Norman, the Nottingham Norman, and Grey Eddy, 2:28¼.

Alexander's Norman sired Lulu and Blackwood. At one time Lulu waa believed to be the coming horse and sold for $10,000, hut her life on the track was meteoric, short and brilliant.

Blackwood proved a grand good three-year-old and hecame the sire of Proteine and Blackwood, Jr.

Blackwood, Jr., was a game and brilliant performer, and ia already credited with Hardwood and several other noted campaiguers.

Hardwood, 2:24¾, is an inbred Canadian, if we may he granted the privilege of coining the term, hia dam being a danghter of young Columhus.

Swigert, another son of Alexander's Norman, is a popular Wisconsin stallion, and is credited with a nnmber of performers, among whom are Winnie Wick, 2:24¼, and Calamus, 2:24½.

The Nottingham Norman, while not as favorahly known in America as hia half brother, Alexander's Norman, was however the sire of a vaat number of good horses who found their way from western New York to the great metropolis, where they invariahly commanded excellent prices. This son of the Morse horse haa only one 2:30 animal to his credit, and thia sole representative is a grandson, Planter, 2:24¼.

Bay Norman waa likewise owned in the western part of New York State, and while doing service at Dausville, aired black Prince. The last uamed horse, after passing a few years at Charlotte, Mich., was removed to northern Illinoia, where he sired a vast nnmher of horses, with more than an average amount of speed, many of whom found their way to Chicago. The bay mare Frances, whom Pete Johnson made a short campaign with in 1879 over in Michigan, and who is

owned at Red Oek, Ia., wes the fastest of Black Prince's get, judged by therecord.

Coming to Pilot, we are prone to confess that more of merit attecbes itself to the Canadian family, then many are wont to grant, and for that matter than we were once willing to admit. The pacing stallion Pilot, elthough he geve to America but one great son, did more for the road horse of this country than eny horse imported since imp. Grend Basbew. A regular locomotive on legs, this black horse impressed all candid observers with this wonderful amount of pluck and endurance. With a coat as black as eny raven's wing aud as rugged as the oak of his native health, with limbs of hrawn and gristle and an indomitable will, he had something better for breeding purposes tben a mere pedigree, a mysterious and subtle power of imparting hie own high courage, rapid action, sound constitution and wonderful epeed. Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See may tbank their lncky stars for baving so wonderful an ancestor. Perbaps tbe tboroughbred blood of Boston (?) had the making of the Queen aud King of the trotting turf, at least we are taught it did, and still it strikes us as being rather homclike to give Pilot his share of the honor. Pacing Pilot's great son Pilot, Jr., gave to the horses of pleasuro such sires as Pilot Duroc, the sire of Big John, 2:24½; Parish's Pilot, tbe sire of Etta Jones, 2:20; Bayard, the sire of Bliss, 2:21½; Tattler, the sire of Indianapolis, 2:21, and Roscoe, the sire of Black Pilot, who sired Pilot Knox, 2:21.

The glory of Pilot, Jr., however, rests largely with his daugbters, as Midnight and Miss Russell bave proven by tbeir fruits that a leaven of Canadian blood, added to the fiery strains of the thoroughbred, can accomplish wonders; in short, so wonderful has been their success as matrons, that a recital of tbe achievments of their progeny, told twenty-five years since, would have been laughed down as the illusions of a lnnetic or the merest twaddle of school-boys. Then again the granddam of Almont wes a daughter of Pilot, Jr.

Among the other foals of Kete was a "catch" filly, or e wood's filly, as we used to say in Illinois. In time this filly became the dam of Steven's Clay Pilot, the sire of The Moor, a horse that has achieved an honorable name on the Pecific Slope. The success of The Moor pleinly demonstrated that Pilot was a prepotent sire, although we do not like the word prepotent, it is used so frequently by ignorant owners of horses simply hecense they have seen the same in print. A royal sire is what we would prefer calling such a horse as old pacing Pilot.—*Columbus in Chicago Horseman.*

Foals.

At Palo Alto. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford.

THOROUGHBREDS.

March 31st, bay filly, by Foxhall, dam imp. Amalia, by Salvator, from Thonghtless, by Hermit.

March 31st, brown filly, by Isouomy, dam imp. Flirt, by Hermit, from Romping Girl, by Wild Dayrell.

April 2d, chestnut filly, by Monday, dem Jennie C., hy Norfolk, from Virginie, by Revenue.

April 4th, bay filly, hy Macgreggor, dam imp. Amelia, by Lowlander, from Melisse, by Hubert.

April 7th, bey colt, by Flood, dem Ketharion, by Harry of the West, from Kathleen, by Lexington.

April 9th, chestnnt filly, by Peregrine, dam imp Rosetta, hy Struan, from Elegence, hy Ely.

April 10th, bay filly, by Isonomy, dam imp. Petroleuse, by Plebian, from Resolution, hy Lecturer.

April 13th, brown colt, by Peter, dam imp. Patilla, by Pero Gormez, from Young Lady, by Youug Melbourne.

TROTTERS.

March 25th, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Beantiful Bells, by The Moor, from Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.

March 26th, chestnut colt, by Norway, dam Barnes' Idol, by Idol, from Ella Norton, by The Colonel.

March 26th, hey colt, by General Benton, dam Odette, hy Electioneer, from Qneen, by Yonng Consternetion.

March 28th, brown colt, hy Ansel, dem American Girl, by Toronto Sontag, from Laura Keene, by Rysdyk's Hembletonian.

March 29th, bay filly, hy General Benton, dam Hattie C., by Electioneer, from Melinche, by St. Clair.

Merch 30th, bay filly, by Benton Frolic, dam Mecca, by Mohawk Cbief, from Meyfly, hy St. Clair.

Merch 31st, bay colt, by Eros, dam Alice, by Almont, from Norma, by Alexander's Norman.

April 1st, bay colt, by Piedmont, dam Maggie Mitchell, by Clay Pilot, from Mignonette, by Spaulding's Abdalleh.

April 1st, chestnut colt, by Piedmont, dam Ada, by Messenger Duroc, from Adele, by Ryedyk'e Hamhletonieu.

April 1st, hay filly, by Electioneer, dam Monte Belle, by Mohawk Chief, from Swan, by Belmont.

April 4th, bay filly, by Don Victor, dam Medora, by Fred Low, from Prneeian Maid, by Signal.

April 5th, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Lina K., by Don Victor, from Lady Kline, hy Mohawk Chief.

April 6th, bay lilly, by Gen. Benton, dam Millie, hy Milton Medinm, from Belle, by McCracken's Black Hawk.

April 8th, chestnnt colt, by Piedmont, dam Idabelle, by Rysdyk'e Hamhletonian, from Godfrey Star, by Seely's American Ster.

April 9th, chestnnt filly, by Piedmont, dam Arol, by Electioneer, from Alice, hy Almont.

April 9th, hay filly, hy Electioneer, dam Edith Carr, hy Clark Chief, from Easter Carr, hy Carr's Edwin Forrest.

April 10th, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Natine, by Wildidle, from Nora, by Messenger Duroc.

April 11th, bay colt, hy Electioneer, dam Addie, by Hamblotonian Chief, second dam by Sayre's Harry Clay.

Following is complete list to date of foale at Vina, from Palo Alto maroe:

THOROUGHBREDS.

Maroh 12th, hay filly, hy Flood, dam Florence Anderson, by Enquirer, from Sally Anderson, hy imp. Glencoe.

March 13th, obestnut filly, by Shannon, dam Satanolla, by Leveller, from Frou Frou, by Asteroid.

March 23d, hay lilly, hy Don Victor, dam Mozolle, by Monday, from Camilla Ureo, hy Lodi.

March 30th, chestnut filly, by Sbannon, dam Filine, hy Norfolk, from Frou Frou, hy Asteroid.

April 1st, chestnut colt, by Don Victor, dam Aclion, by Enquiror, from Luto, by Sherrod.

April 4th, bay tilly, hy Shannon, dam Tippora, by Tipporary, from Vic, by Austerlitz.

TROTTERS.

February 23, bay filly, by Fallis, dam Eliza Dolph, by Wildidle, from Mamie C., hy imp. Hercules.

February 14, bay filly, hy Fallis, dam Mollie Shelton, by Riflemen, from Eva Bascomb, by Lodi.

Feburery 18, bey filly, by Beutonian, dam Minnie Norris, hy Leinster, from Ledy Tyler, by Belmont.

February 22, hay filly, by Fallis, dem Nana S., by Hubbard; second dam, by Nana Sehib.

Merch 2, obestnnt colt, by Piedmont, dam Marthe, by Mohawk Chief, from Meria Pilot, by Herr'e Memhrino Pilot.

Merch 6, hlack filly. by Dexter Prince, dam Julia, by Fred Low, from Lady Hawkins, by Jeff. Devis.

March 8, bay colt, by Bentonian, dam Boydana, by imp. Knight of St. George, from Sallie Wallace, by Star Davis.

Merch 9, bay colt, hy Don Victor, dam Cornelia, hy Fred Low; second dam, Mater Occidentis.

March 10, bay colt, hy Fallis, dam Belle, by Kentucky Prince, from Belle of Richmond, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

March 11, chestnut colt, by Don Victor, dem Alvinza, by Whipple'e Hambletonian; second dam, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

March 16, brown filly, hy Norway, dam Wildred, by Mohawk Chief, from Wilhelmina, by Meeeenger Duroc.

March 17, bay colt, by Whips, dam Gabrielle, by Mohawk Chief, from Glenne, by Messenger Duroc.

March 20, bay filly, by Eros, dam Kate Gift, by Lodi, from Ruby, by Winnebago.

March 20, bay filly, by Piedmont, dam Sister to Irene, by Mohawk Chief, from Laura Keene, by Rysdyk's Hamhletoman.

March 22, bay filly, by Fallis. dam Miss Campbell, by Eudorser, from Cynthia Sue, hy Joe Stoner.

March 27, brown filly, hy Clay, dam Elite, by Mohawk Cbief, from Aclion, by Enquirer.

April 2, chestnut colt, by Whips, dam Gleudale, by Messenger Duroc, from Antoinette, hy Sheppard's Rattler.

April 4, brown filly, by Bentonian, dam Mora, by Mohawk Chief; second dam, hy St. Clair.

April 5, hay filly, hy Eros, dam Nettie Walker, by Mohawk Chief, from Nellie Walker, hy Thorndale, or a son of Edwin Forest.

April 5 —— colt, by Piedmont, dam Daisy C., by The Moor, from Grey Dale, by Americen Boy, Jr.

April 6, hay colt, by Norway, dam Mayflower Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief, from Mayflower, by St. Clair.

April 6, bay colt, by Benton Frolic, dam Enticia, by Robert E. Lee.

TROTTERS.

At Woodbnrn farm. 1885. Property of A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky.

Hermosa, by Edwin Forrest, slipped a filly foal March 22d, 1885.

March 23d, hay colt, by Lord Russell, dem Primrose (dam of Princeps), by Alexander Abdallah, from Black Rose by Tom Teemer.

Merch 27th, Judith, by Mambrino Chief, slipped foal.

March 29th, hay colt, by Lord Russell, dam Fairy Belle, by Belmont, from Waterwitch, by Pilot, Jr. Fairy Belle died April 1st, 1885, leeving ahove foal.

March 30th, bay filly, by Belmont, dam Sonnet, by Bonrhon Chief, from Little Ida (dam of So-So), by Edwin Forrest.

Property of H. Duhme, Cincinneti, Ohio.

March 28th, 1885, chestnnt colt, by Belmont, dem by Blue Bnll.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Property of A. J. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky.

March 25th, bey or brown filly, by Falsetto, dam Night Rose.

Merch 26th, bay or brown filly, by Powhattan, dam Minnie Brown, by imp. Australian, from Maznrka, by Lexington.

Merch 28th, brown or bay colt, by Falsetto, dam Cachuca, by King Alfonso, from Schottische, by imp. Alhion.

Property of Dr. F. E. Corrigan, Louisville, Ky.

March 26th, brown or derk hay filly, hy Falsetto, dam Sistova, by Ballnkeel, from Ada Stagg, by Melbonrne, Jr.

Property of Mr. F. H. Lewin, New York, N. Y.

April 2d, 1885, bey or brown colt, by Falsetto, dam Simplicity, by imp. Eclipse, from Vanity, by Revenne.

A Little Horse Lore.

In all ages the horse has chellenged the admiration of man; in classical times he was almost idolized; in history he claims a place. The Roman Emperor Veros called his favorite Celer, the neme signifying "swift." He fed him upon the delicecies of the table, clothed him in royal purple, and at his death deposited his remeins in the Vaticen. Every school-boy remembers the steed Bucephalus, of Alexander, and the devotion of the great warrior to his horse. Bucephalns would allow no one to mount him except his master and would elways kncel to receive him. Alexander bnilt a city for his mansoleum. Agnes, the black palfry of Mary Qneen of Scots, was ardehtly loved by that nnfortunate daughter of the Stuarts. The comfort of her pet was not forgötteu even emidst the triale of her life of unrest. The ancients in poetry and fable named their horses from some peculiarity, ability, form or color. Bevis, the Norse meaning of which is "swift as a ewallow," was the fleet-footed horse of Mermion; Aqueline, "like au eagle," was applied to the steede on the Tagus; Xanthos, one of the horses of Achilles, was named from its hue; the word means "chestnut colored." From the prowess of Diomed's horse he was called Dionus meaning "a marvel." Incitatus, signifying "epurred on," wes the name applied to one of tbe horses of Caligula. Why appropriate the historian does not say. Was he so indisposed to exertion that he needed the spur? Don Quixote's Rosinate, all skiu and bones, the word signifying "formerly a hack," bad doubtless seen hard service. Hurpagos was so called because he carried his master rapidly. Dapple, Sancho Panza's mount, was so named from its color. Phaeton means "tbe shining one;" Galathe the name of one of Hector'e horses, signifies "cream colored;" Amethea was given to the horse which was believed to be "no loiterer;" Richard III. would have given a kingdom for another "White Surry," his favorite steed. In our day horses are named arbitrarily without reference to size, color, speed or blood. It would be well if breeders would adopt some eystem of nomenclature.—*Kentucky Live Stock Record.*

M. T. G. in the *Spirit* relatee a turf interview with Com. N. W. Kittson, in which the millionaire is reported to have expreseed tbo following opiuion:

In anewer to the question "Where do you expoct to start your horee thie year?" he repliod: "Not through the circuit, at least. I am tired of that. There aro too many combinations to be mot. The boys let the public make a favorite aud tben combine against tho favorite. I suppose tbat is why Splan left me. I kept him too strict, and would not let him dip into the pool box."

Tbe first trotting meeting that has taken place in Memphis, Tenn., for twenty years will begin May 12th, and continue four days. The purees are $400 eacb in all claeeee.

The Erdenheim Two-year Olds.

"Look here, 'Vigilant,'" said Mejor Hubberd, yesterday morning, as we joined him on the qnarterstretch at Jerome Park. "Yon and Mr. Bethgate had better come over and see our two-year-olds. I see you wrote something in last week's *Spirit* about two of them, Mink and Spinette, but didn't mention the rest."

"Hadn't time to look them over. Mink and Spinette were pointed out to us by Peddy Maney when they were on the track; they were the only oues he knew."

"Oh, that's it; well, you haven't seen half then," and so, after the morning's work was over, we followed tbe Mejor over to where Midgeley has the "rising generation" of Erdenheim.

"This is Stalwart," seid the Mejor, as he opened the door npon a good-looking chestnut. "I nemed him after Roseoe Conkling, sir. He's by Alarm, out of Preciosa." The colt is one which will bardly disgrace the name of the Repnblican Marcellus, as he hes good size and length, and is a stylish fellow all over. The Doctor is a bay, half brother to Isaquena, witb a ragged blaze in his face, and much of the length wbich distinguishes "the Erdeuheim Squaw." Refrain is a sturdy Chestnut filly, by Reform, out of Rachel, by Bounie Scotland. She has not thickened as much as the otbers, hut bas a good fame to work npon. "Last seeson," said the Major, "I thought so little of her that I didn't enter her in the stakes, but she bas improved so much that this Spring I got her all tbe engagements I could." Calera is a nice chestnut, by Reform—Flora, while Inka, by Reform, out of Sister of Mercy, is introduced by the Mejor as having "a dash of Americeu Eclipse," to the great deligbt of Mr. Bathgete, for whom it was intended. Spinette is a brown, by Reform—Megera, and is, to our notion, the pick of the fillies. She has not the height of Spinaway, put certainly is more musculer and developed; she has great depth through the heart and flanks, and powerful quartere, muscled clean down to her hocks, as was Leonatus. She is a forwerd, precocious filly, and, in point of appearance, she is the likeliest yonng one we have eeen this seaeon.

But there is no doubt that Headlad has shown Major Hnbbard something, as he is his special pet. Headled is a chestnnt, with star and stripe, with both hind ankles white, by Reform—Artifice, by Glenelg; 2d dem Finesse, by Lexington; 3d dem Fillagree (imp.), by Stockwell. "This is the futnre lord of Erdenheim," said the Major, as he stroked the colt, which is indeed a fellow of fine presence, growthy, forward in development, and, in fact, is furnished like a three-year-old. We have known nearly all the Fillagree family from Alta Vela to Finesse, Finework, and, finally, the handsome Fiddlestick. They varied; Alta Vela was a rat-tail brown, and anguler; Fiuesse, tall chestnut, with plenty of length end liberty: Finework was dark bay, medium in size, and compact; Fiddlestick was lengthy, brown, and elegant. But not one of them could stay; but the addition of the blood of Glenelg and Reform may operate favorably in this regard, as Headlad hae the back ribs and depth in the brisket we are wont to associate with stayers. Brown Duke, by Reform, out of Madge, is a colt of enormous muscle and faultless outline. We like him very much, hut fear he will load up too mnch about the neck aud shoulders, and such horsee ere better gelded, a statement which made the Major's hair finelly stand when we offered it. Mink, the full brother to Eachne, we alluded to lest week, end in onr judgment he is a much better looking colt than his brother, having more size, lengtb, and liberty, and at the same time es handy and clever as a cat upon hie feet. But we fancy Promenade quite as much as anything, barring Spinette. He is a chestnnt, with a white leg behind, and a decidedly raciug-like colt, by Dalnacerdoch, out of Weltz. He has not the height of Headled, or the mns-cular developmeut of Brown Duke, hnt is built upou the most correct linee. Last week we described the Erdenheim two-yeer-olde es a "gaudy lot." They are as nseful looking as they are handsome, and clearly the best lot Commodore Kittson hes ever enrolled under his hanner.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Cracked Heels.

Some horses are more predisposed to this trouble tban others, hnt the immediate causes of cracked heels are sudden changes from heat to cold or from cold to heat, as it is apt to derange the secretions of the skin. Hence, washing the legs with hot water at tbis season of the year is apt to ceuse cracked heels. Gnmmy-legged horses are predisposed to this tronble. Although this affection is usually associated with neglect and mismanagement, we occasionally find it in animals receiving the best of care. Horses well groomed and regularly exercised sometimes snffer frou cracked heels. Sweating while at work induces it. The sweat rune down into the hollow of the fetlock, where the skin is very thin, and the eveporation of the perspiration, strongly impregnated with the different animal salts, hy acting as a local irritant, excoriates the skin, especially in thin-skinned or white-legged horses. Then, again, the action of sand or grit upon the moistened skin, as in driving upou a mnddy road, will produce it. Treatment: The heels should be carefnlly washed with blood-warm water, and the soap nsed should be a medicated one, as the ordinary soaps, owing to the amount of alkali that they contain, act too much as an irritant, and destroy the material ponred out by nature, which is intended to restore the abraded skin. Ointments of various kinds are used to soften the skin and aid the healing process. The following, if properly prepared, is the most perfect application for inveterate cracked heels that we know of: Take of oxide or zinc ointment one onnce, citrine ointmeut one ounce, tincture henzoine one drachm, vasaline two ouuces. Mix thoroughly, and rnh it into the cracks with the finger so as to distribute it in a moderately tbick leyer over the whole of the affected part, and to insinnate it as much as possible under the crusts that mey have formed. Once properly applied it will prevent further crusts from forming or collecting, and still further aid in the formation of a new cuticle to the abraded skin, and a barrier to the oxidizing action always present in inflammatory action. The heele should not be washed out efter the applicetion of the oiutment, unless it should be for tho removal of filth or sand or some like gritty eubstance, but before dressing with tbe ointment the heels can be geutly wiped with a soft napkin. In horses with very long pasterne, where the skin in motion is put eo npon the strength, these cases may be materially hastened toward recovory by bandaging from hair and hoof to above the fetlock, whicb will, for the time, deetroy the tension tbat is upon the fissues of tbe skin, and hasten a nnion.—*Dr. R. A. Finlay.*

Patsy Duffy, the horse, not the rider, was generally supposed to be finally broken down after the Cup rece on the 2d, but he appears to be gradually coming around, and Allen thinks the old fellow may stend training again this Fall. Duffy is a borse that, well and fit, takes up his weight and goes the longest route without fliuching, aud his kind are all too rare.

Random Notes.

Ths first rece meeting of the year in Californie is e thing of the past. Stertling incidents there were none, hut the eport wes in most ceses good, end tbe conteste of that varying character that lends veriety to the exercisee and keeps the speculator figuring on his pool cerd. On the firet day Billow, the first of Longfield's get to face the starter, won tbe Californie Stekes easily enough, and showed herself a good one. If ehe mey he taken es a semple of Longfield's progeny, the once despised eon of Monarchist is destined to occupy e leading place in the records. In the Hearst Stakes the admirers of Jim Douglas were not a little surprised to see him heaten over the three-quarters by Nellie Peyton. She won hy a heed in the fast time of 1:14½, end possibly could have led her antegonist to the wire under eny circumstences, hut from the spectetors' stend it looked as though the big bay was a bedly maneged horse. When the fleg fell Douglas wes sent off with a rush in the lead, running the first qusrter in 24 seconde, the helf in 48½, and at the drawgate his last link had been let out. Duffy on Peyton rode a faultless race, rating his mare carefully all the way. He took a slight pull at the seven furlong pole, and came on to a strong aud rapid fiuish. This making the pace at a killing rate is a frequent fanlt of Howson and, as an old turfman remarked, "George always seems to think that the money is at the half-mile pole." Later in the meeting Douglas started in a race of a mile and a quarter, and George did not repeat his mistake. He rode like a reasonable, sensible man and beat his field at a gallop. The victory of Estill in the Winters' Stakes landed a great deal of money for the short-end pool buyere and report has it that the Alta party were mulcted for a considerahle emount hy the failnre of their horse to win. It ie also known that Mr. Todhunter laid no money on Estill, as he did not helieve his colt was the hetter horse thet day. Both owners were undoubtedly correct in their estimate, hnt circumstences overthrew them. The Planetia colt was sent out to make the pace snd Kelly eet after him with Alta, "uecking" him most of the way for the first mile. Applehy on Estill let Cook and Alta fight it out and in the fifth quarter hrought his colt towerd the front. Cook was done up, La Scala had never hecn in the race and the contest was narrowed down to the two eons of Norfolk. Estill is a great finisher; the horse that heats him when he is fit, must rnn clear to the wire, and Alta, thoronghly "pumped" hy his race with Cook, was heaten a furlong from home.

There may have heen some mystification ahout Ned Cook. He was a dark horse, who hed never before started in a race, emall, but speedy, and geme. If he was thonght to be dangerous in the rece it wes a mistake. A week later Alta and Estill met agein in a run of a mile and three-quartere and the tahles were turned. Estill was manifestly not up to the mark thet day, hut there wes no helper at hand, and when a mile aud a quarter had heen rnn he was a beaten horse. He could not drive the hey colt a yard from thet point home. Ned Cook is a three-year-old, hy Flood, his dam Plenetia, hy Planet. He was bred at Palo Alto, where, on account of his under-size, he was little thought of and was sold for $500. He looks like a profitable investment at thet figure.

One of the novelties of the meeting was a selliug race, on which Duke of Monday had no mortgage. Ned Cook wae the amateur that knocked the veteran out. The distance was a mile and a quarter over a muddy track. The Duke couldn't give the yonng one seventeen ponnds and a beating both, and for once the champion selling plater had to take second place. The dividends to the holders of pool tickets on Cook were large.

In the two mile heat rece on the last day Glendeir found a turning point in her cereer and scored a win. It was a hollow victory as far as the merit of the performance went, for there wee no real contest anywhere in the race, hut she secured the brackets in it, which may chenge the monotonous current of her losings. She has heen singularly nnlucky on the track. She has shown herself as capeble as any, but fortune never deigned to favor her once. Her rece with Freda in the Vestal Stekes last Fall wes one of the hardest fonght and fasteet races ever ruu in California, and Glendair was only beaten hy the width of a hand—bnt she lost and that was the end of it. She hes won her first race, and it mey he thet now that the ice ie brokeu she will secure her share in the futnre. The two-year-olde that appeared st the meeting were mainly a good lot. Of the Del Paeo Stahle Billow has slready heen mentioned. Sebrina won the Winter'e Jockey Stakes, her only etart, in good style, hut Epicure, who ran in the Coleman Stakes, did not impress us ae a performer. The meeting was a eevere test for the yonngsters, occurring as it did eo early in the seeeon and on a track most of the time mucky and hard on the nnsclee. Mr. H. I. Thornton'e Sunlit, by Monday, ont of Lillie R, made her debnt in the Winters' Jockey Stakee, and although she eold down to a feather in the pools she finished a good second to Sabrine, with Minuet, Mies Conrtney (eieter to Alta) and Gereter (Wildidle—Lizzie Brown) behind her. Sunlit wae the first delegate from Rancho Reseca to sport eilk. Tbe breeders end turf men of the State are to he congratnlated ou tbe acceseion to their nnmher of a gentlemen of sucb high character and breadth as Col. Thornton.

Mr. Ashe had five two-year-olds in his string, and three of them were winners, one, the King, placing two events to his credit. Tbe Gano stakes, won by Ed. Corrigen, was a etroke of good luck. Mr. Asbe started two, Corrigan end Geston, the pair being hot favorites in the hetting. Gaston was sent out to win, hut well along in the run it wss found that Joe Conrtney'e Porter Ashe wes too heavy metal for the Mettie Glenn colt. Corrigen was hrought end efter e pinching finish made a dead beet with Aehe, and in the rnn-off heat him. It wee a close call for the money and much of it was hedged hetweeu the deed hee t and the finel decision. The wey the King galloped over his field in the lest furloug of the Coleman Stakee shows him to he the making of a great racehorse. He afterwerds heet Porter Ashe eingle-handed in the Park Stakee, though not so eesily. Mr. Ashe hed more then a share of euccess, teking the meeting ee a whole. The cherry jecket and cap wes seen et the post eleven times end was first six times, second once, unpleced four timee. Joe Courtney's peir were alweye on hend for a rece end were herder worked thsn any other two-yeer-olds in ettendance. Porter Ashe sterted four times, wes second three and third on ce, and was geme to the last. Miss Courtney made two appeerences end finished eecond once end tbird once. The performence of the young ones must have heeu gratifying to Mr. Winters, for with the exception of Billow all the winners were hred at Del Rio. The sale of Philip S. hes hereft our racegoers of one of their special pets. Phil wes fast, game and reliable, hard to beat and a ssfe one to lay money on. If he lost it was only wben it wes heyond bis power to win. Mr. Siehentbeler was not a sporting man and his ownership of tbe colt was a sort of commercial accident, hnt hie brief turf experience has heen profitable and satisfactory.

Death of Hurrah.

This fine old etallion died full of yeers at the Newminster Stud (property of Mr. W. H. Fearing), Johetown, Burlington county, N. J., at tbe age of twenty-tbree. He was hred by the Rawcliffe Stud Compeny, York, England, foeled in 1862, and wes got hy Newminster, ont of Joviel, hy Bay Middleton, granddam sister to Grey Momus (Grey Momns won the Two Thousand in 1838), hy Comus, great-granddam hy Cervantes, etc. He was not a good racehorse, hut, under tremendoue disedvantages, showed cepacity to beget racehorses of greet speed, out of a limited nnmber of meres of negative quelity. Hurrah was a rich derk bay, no white, with hlack legs, over 16 hands high in his prime, aud retained bis vigor to the last, almost. Wheu he was retired from racing he was regerded as quite hig enough to get hunters, a clase of horses which has always paid very well to rear in England, for there is alwaye a great demaud for them, and, unlike racehorses, there is no such fluctuation in values. Mr. John Reber, who had Bonnie Scotland, sent over for another stallion, and Hurrah was recommended, as the Newmiuster blood was then hecoming all the rage, and it may be said in passing that that fashion hes not cbanged in fifteen years. In spite of few or no meres we began to pay ettention to the performances of snch horsee as Chiquita, Lady Amanda, Huckleherry, Burgoo, Waller, Lady Middletou, Probahility, Obio Boy, Bonnie Lizzie, Hermit, Clarendon, Louise Gwynne, Little Buttercup, Monk, Nightcap, Nellie Peyton, Brad, Red Fox, Gussie M., Gath, Tramway, Boz Sedam, Hostage, Torcbligbt, Referee, etc. Among others wbo were ettracted hy the performences of the foregoing lot was Mr. P. Lorillard, who, when Mr. Reber's death put his horses on the market, earnestly recommeuded his friend, Mr. Fearing, to huy him, notwithstanding the age of the horse. Tbe advice was followed, Mr. Fearing was lucky in baving little competition, and got him for $1,500. Considering the advanced ege of Hurrah, Mr. Fearing was fortunate to have got one good season and part of another out of the stallion.

Few or none of Hurrah's sous have gone to the stud in this country, but at least one would make his mark if he had the chance—Prohability, whose son Frenk E., out of Sellie Newton, is a very fast horse. Another greud-looking son of Hurrah is Weller, now tbe property of Mr. Thomas Orgill, who has recently started a breeding ferm near Memphis, Tenn. Hurrah's breeding was e combin ation of all the most fashionahle in England. On his sire's side we find Newminster, Tonchstone, Camel, Whalehone, Waxy, in five removes. Newminster's dam was Beeswing. She and her famons sire, Dr. Syntax, ran 110 times in all, of which more than three-fifths were victories. Dr. Syntex's sire, Paynator, ran bfty-two times, (from 1793 to 1801). His sire, Trumpetor, ren twelve times in the three yeers he wes on tbe turf. Trumpator's sire, Conductor, ran nineteen times in tbe three years he was on the turf. Conductor's sire, Matchem, ran ten races in the six seesons, (1753—1758), he on the turf. Cade, sire of Matchem, ran four times, (hie first recorded race was at six years old, in 1749). Here is a wonderful line of campeiguers, yet excessive racing did not seem to interfere with their faculty to heget horses as good as, if not hetter, than themselves. On the dam's side Hurrah's pedigree is not less good, though perhaps not as stout on the side of Bay Middleton. Bnt that speedy strain is reinforced by the same hlood as thet of Trumpator, ouly tbere is a double infusion throngh Sorcerer's dam, Yonng Giautess, hy Diomed, out of Giantess, hy Matchem.

On the whole, it mey be that Mr. Fearing mey find it difficult, as he says, to replace Hurrah, but if he will take our advice he will eend over to England for something of eimilar hlood.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Gen. W. T. Withers, Fairlawn Farm, Ky., hae mede the following eales: Lncknow, bey colt, four years, by Almont Lightning, dam Qneen Dido, by Mamhrino Chief, to D. R. Cade, Washington, Ga. Price, $1,000. Shilah, bay colt, three years old, by Almont Lightning, dam Selly P., by Star Davis, to James M. Thomas, Mount Gilead, Ohio. Price, $600. Hope, bay mare, eight yeere, by Almont, dam Elsie, by Alexander's Ahdallah, to C. A. Taylor, Chicago, Ill. Price, $800.

A certain jockey appeared on a racecourse with a handsome pin in his scarf, formed of a horse's tootb, mounted in gold. "Nice pin yon've got there; very handsome;" a hrother jockey observed. "Yes, it is ratber neet, isn't it? A horee's tooth, you see. Mr. Bookie gave it to me." "Ha! I ehonldn't have thought yon pulled 'em qnite as hard as that," was the reply.

The four horsee the get of George Wilkes, eold at the Woodard sale hronght $10,005, an average of over $2,500. The thirty-one grandsons and granddaughters eold at the same sale, brought $15,700, an average of $506.

Betting on the Withers.

The following, clipped from the New York *Sportsman*, indicates tbet Tyrant bas not yet heen heard of in the hetting, and severel Californians who have expreesed to us sn intention of becking Mr. Heggin's colt for thst event, mey take it es a hint to get tbeir money on. Although no quotetions eppeer ehout Tyrent in the Eastern sporting papers, we nnderstaud the hookeis ére leying 40 to 1 sgainst him. The odds will prohably ehorten perceptihly after declaration day, May 15th.

Withers hetting ebows Goeno to he a decided favorite, with Richmond second choice, the three Islip colts and Brookwood next. Grendier, Tecumseh, Elmendorf, and Lord Beaconsfield have also heen backed at longer odds, while ee to tbe others tbe market ie silent. This latter division, comprising no less tben forty-one that ere still eligible, includes nine winners in Thunderholt, Emmet, Petershurg, Miss Pslmer, Kinsmen, Adolph, Mystic, Hart, and the Stonehenge—Julietta colt from Brookdsle, which letter candidats hes five stable-companions engeged. Of the lerge reeidne remeining, comprising over half tbe totel entry, the "derk" colts Goldfellow, Werder, thoee from Brookdele, Wickham and Winston, with Harefoot, Executor, Kelly's two Glenelg colts, Rocket, Saltpetre, and Longview, look to he sll that have any credentiels that would lead to their being found at the post. Therefore, in an analysis of the likely field of startere we will eliminete from the 51 now eligihle eome 24 tbet lack of class, distence from tbe scene of action, accidents, etc., place out of the hunt in all probahility, as many will be in reality on next declaration day, May 15th. This leavee iu 27, from wbich at least ten or a dozen will be almost certein to etert, all indications pointing to the prohable largest field of starters for the last seven years. Two from Islip, one from Brookdale, two from Kelso's, two from Dwyers, one each from the Clipsiana, Doswell, Middlehurg, Littlefield'e, Snedeker's and Kelly'e stables, wonld make thirteen sterters in all, and we do not think a much smaller number will go to the post, as if the stahles nemed above are likely to have two strings to their how, decide on a single-handed effort, there is the dark division liahle to hring out several at tbe post. In the face of this it does not look as if Goano has the soft thing of it indicated hy the hetting. True, his later form of 1884 was the highest of any of the colts now to he pitted egainst him, thongh in the Spring and early Summer Triton, Richmond and Brookwood could give him pounds and a heating. Whether Goano's first races this season will find him at the concert pitch of condition or not seems to he all that troubles his hackers just now, and as the general verdict at Jerome eeems to answer this question in the affirmative, many are already talking ehout "only a qnestion of health," etc. In this decided opinion we must say we do not agree. In the last four renewals of this famous stake we have been fortnnate enough to tbrice light upon the wiuner, giving the same free gratis to the readere of *The Sportsman*, and we ehall endeavor to do so again. While acknowledging the prowess of Goano as a two-year-old, we are so prejndiced against excessive two-year-old recing, that we hesitate to recommend three-year-olds who ran a greet many races as youngsters. Many of these train on, and show no evidence of any ill effects of tbe "early maturity," hut, as said before, with this idea of a possihle "early decay" in our minde, we like to eee this sort tested in a race hefore championing their superiority. In the Withers there are nine candidatee that averaged each fifteen eterts dnring last seeson, just about three times ae often as they should bave heen run, in our hnmhle opinion. Among these are Goano, Richmond, Brookwood and Hart, and though it probably sounds like rank heresy, unless one of this quartet shows in a race prior to the Withers that they retain all their speed and vim, we shall not take them on onr side. At present our inclinations are all in favor of Mr. George Lorillard's Islip stable, with a predilection also in the direction of Tecumeeh and the heet of the pair of "derk" Wilfuls from Virginia. Hopefnl we consider to he hetter than his half brother Mistake, St. Angustine a most useful colt, while if Triton etarts, he will have onr unqualified vote over any named colt. But at last accounts Triton'e lege were as bad as ever.

Signs of Pregnancy.

The signe which announce preguancy are nnmerone snd varied, though they are not all reliahle, and several are very deceptive, end not peculiar to gestation. Indeed, it hae frequently happened that animale whose condition was not at all certain bave brought forth young, end others have done the eame, witbont giving rise to any snspicion tbat they were pregnant, though it must he remembered that at firet there is nothiug present to gnide one in forming an opinion ae to the animal beving conceived. The diagnosis of pregnancy ie not elways easy, and it ie all the more difficnlt as the stege is eerly.

It has usually heen held ee a eign of conception, if the female refuses the male soon after copnlation, and particnlerly, if a month or two has elapsed, and the mare ie in good condition and well-fed. But in some cases the symptoms of "heat" persist for time after the act, although in reality impregnancy has teken place, aud, in very exceptional in stancee, tbe "beat" will return, after having dieappeared for a certain time. It has heen generally observed that a change takes place in the character of the animal which has conceived, and thie sometimee almost immediately efter cuception; the cbauge being eomething analogoue to that produced after castration. Mares which were previously vicious, troublesome, or uneteady when in "beet," are nearly always gentle and tractable when in foal. This change, when accuring after copulation, is a valuable eign of snccessful impregnetion. Coincidentally with the progress of gestation, those animals employed for lahor, for speed, or dreft, lose their vigor somewhat, particularly towarde tbe end of gestation; they become "soft," and their paces slower and heavier, requiring more urging to make them perform a certain amount of work. But thie is not always a eure sign; for, sometimes, though rarely, mares will perform their work with the eame energy and speed as before conception, even up to a very brief period hefore perturition commences. The abdomen enlargee in every direction and at the seme time changes its ehepe. It distends or "drops," becoming larger inferiorly; the flanks become hollow, and the spine eppears more concave. Tbese phenomena are progressively developed as gestation approaches its term, when they are very evident. In the mare they are irregular in their appearance, commencing three or four months after conception. All these numerous signs are hy no means to he implicitly relied upon, however, as they are not infallible in proving the existence of preguancy in every case; some of them are only noticeable at a late period, while others may he absent. It is necessary, in taking them into consideration, to distingnish those animals which are kept at pasture from tbose which are kept in the etahle.—*Spirit of the Turf.*

Recollections of Old Pilot.

I see, in a late number of the *Turf*, an extract from a Canadian paper, in which the author asks the questions, "Who knows that Old Pilot was a Canadian ? that he was a pacer?" Now, as the blood of Old Pilot has proven to be so valuable, and Pilot, Jr., famous, I take it that your readers, especially the Canadian editor, will be pleased to have the above questions answered. I therefore answer, by saying I know Old Pilot to have been a Canadian Canuck, about fourteen hands high, as strong a horse as I ever saw, and the fastest of any one I ever saw pass over ground out of a run. I say this because I frequently rode him when he belonged to Mr. D. Heinsohn, of Lonisville, Ky., who bought him of Mr. O. Duhois, of horse fame, in the olden time, at New Orleans. Mr. D. bought him of a Yankee peddler, who, as I heard years ago, had shown him a trial of two miles, under saddle, in four minutes and twenty-seven seconds; but it was thought to be an impossibility, and that a mistake in time had been made, but a match which was on the carpet fell through in consequence of the report of the trial. I will add that Old Pilot was also a square trotter, which Mr. Heinsohn did not find out for several years after he bought him. Some years since I wrote an article headed "Old Pilot and His Get," for the *Turf*, or old *Spirit*, I forget which, in which I predicted that the little Black Ram, as we used to call him, would make his mark in the trotting world. The Canadian editor asks if Pilot ever got any trotters. I answer yes. I don't know whether the records of that day are kept, but I do know that Pilot, Jr., Glass Eyes, Clifton Pilot, Speddle, gr g Bear Grass and gr h Master, afterward called Bear Grass, were all good trotters, and good ones at that, and not one of the above-named ever struck a pace except the gr g Bear Grass, who, as a three-year-old, could both pace and trot close to three minutes. Frank Chase kept him on a pace, and at five years old was said to have paced half a mile in 49 seconds. Whether true or not I can't say, but I do say he was very fast. I see my old friend Dr. Herr, who owned Pilot, Jr., for a short time, says he never struck a pace. I indorse his testimony, and I handled him for every race he ever started in except the Manbrino Chief Match, which was after I sold my half of him.—*Spurs in Turf, Field and Farm.*

Jay-Eye-See and Phallas, strengthened by a long run in the paddocks near Lexington, will tarry for a few days at Chester Park, Cincinnati, and then journey East. The great camping ground is Philadelphia. Mand S., Trinket and Edwin Thorne are already there, and Mr. Cohnfeld is anxious to send Maxy Cobb over from New York, so as to hasten his preparation, but the engagements of Murphy are such that he cannot go to the Quaker City with the stallion. When Phallas and Jay-Eye-See shall join the other stars, Philadelphia will become the focus of all who take an interest in the movements of light-harness horses, and it will be recognized as the great hot-bed of gossip. Many sensational reports will be sent from there by letter and wire. Thus far the famous trotters have no definite plans. They are waiting for the track managers to shape things so as to give all a show. One of the contests most talked about is a match between the rival stallions, and recently Mr. Nathan Straus offered to bet Mr. Cohnfield $1,000 that Phallas would beat Maxy Cobb the first time the two came together in a race. There will be any quantity of banter, any amount of hacking and filling before July comes and gives way to August.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Probably the oldest stallion living that still continues vigorous is Old Harry Clay, the property of J. D. Willis, of New Jersey. He is 32 years old; and had a filly foal dropped to him on the 14th inst. It is stated that the old horse plays and frolics like a colt when turned out in his paddock.

Nothing has added more rapidly of late years to the wealth of Kentucky horsemen than the development of their trotters by means of colt stakes.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Nuisance of the Scrub Bull.

The following address was read by P. H. Jacobs, editor *Turf, Field and Stockman*, of Chicago, before the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: Knowing that the interests of dairying in all its branches will receive from you, on this occasion, that attention which such matters so richly deserve, and acknowledging that I may fail in enlightening you on any subject that I may desire to present, I wish, however, to call your attention to that which, in my opinion, deserves your consideration to a greater extent than it may have heretofore received. Coming, as I do, from the great dairy region in the neighborhood of Elgin, Ill., I will state that I have had many opportunities of observing the methods pursued in that section, and having had practical experience in dairy management, I have endeavored to give attention to those matters which exist as obstacles to success rather than to those that many be best for its advancement; and among those evils which are most damaging to progress I will mention that of the presence of the scrub bull on a dairy farm.

I am satisfied, gentlemen, that this nuisance has not escaped your own observation, but I do not consider it out of place, on this occasion, to again attract your attention to it, as in my opinion many of the difficulties that now beset the path of the dairyman may be traced to such source, and the evil will not cease so long as advocates are found who are willing to admit that it makes no difference regarding the characteristics of a bull in herds that are used for the dairy only, as the calves from such animals are sold when but a few days old. To my surprise I have found this system of dairying to be so general as to render it almost impossible to induce some dairymen to accept a thoroughbred bull as a gift, they claiming that to them the thoroughbred possesses no advantages over a scrub, a belief which is not only untrue but founded upon motives of the most selfish character.

The class of dairymen to whom I have alluded—those who do not breed their dairy cows—are dangerous acquisitions to the great industry of dairying, not only that they deprive themselves of the best results from the enterprise in which they are engaged, but because they inflict injury upon the community at large. They breed their cows to the scrub bull and sell them as soon as the supply of milk begins to fail, replacing such cows with other animals that are about to come in as fresh milkers. The cows sent away from the farms are in turn made to replace others, and thus the routine continues, no one giving a thought to the breeding of the animals, provided they have calves by their sides, or are expected to produce them in a short time. But this supply of cows must be maintained, however, and it follows that the calves sired by the scrub bull are not all doomed to the knife, and hence, while the mere matter of allowing the scrub bull a place on the farm may appear an insignificant one to him who sells his calves when they are very young, or disposes of his cows when they begin to fall off in milk, yet it is plain that the progeny of the bull are scattered in every direction, thus filling the stalls with scrub cows, and compelling the owner of the bull himself to purchase, as adults, some of the very calves to which he had at a previous time attached no value. The result of such breeding prevents dairymen from procuring meritorious animals, as, unfortunately for them, others follow their example of keeping scrub bulls, and they have consequently assisted in depriving themselves of the privileges of securing good stock, and in this respect they injure not only themselves but others.

Nor does the influence of the scrub bull cease with the examples mentioned, but extends to the cities. Those who sell the calves when they are but a few days old, do so for the purpose of securing all the milk from the cows. In thus ridding themselves of the calves they indirectly, through the agency of the butchers, inflict upon consumers of veal a quality of food utterly unfit for human use. The young creatures are slowly tortured in order to secure a certain texture to the flesh, and in those markets where it may be refused it is converted into mince-meat and forced upon consumers in disguise. I am safe in asserting that, could the facts be made apparent, the scrub bull has done more than his share in contributing upon humanity many diseases that have carried the unsuspecting to their graves.

The selling of the calves while very young lessens also the beef supply, not only in the number of animals, but also so far as weight of carcass and quality of flesh is concerned. I have visited many farms of those who make a business of feeding steers for market and noticed that but few farmers knew anything of the breeding of their animals. While really anxious to secure the best, they were compelled to go upon the highways and byways, and willingly bought the progeny of the scrub bulls, because they could procure nothing else. The reason why they cannot secure grade steers, or superior animals, is because those who breed to sell retain a scrub to do service, but which could be done by a thoroughbred with profit to the breeder and advantage to the community.

I have often endeavored to solve some of the problems that you have considered time and again, among them being those that stand in the way of co-operative dairying. You are all familiar with the difficulties in determining the quality of the milk brought to the creameries for inspection, and I am satisfied that the scrub bull is the greatest nuisance that affects the manager of the creamery. The calf is taken from its dam early, and the milk sent to the creamery, or disposed of otherwise. This deserves greater consideration than many may suppose. In France, and in some portions of this country, especially in Virginia, milk is considered unfit for use before the calf is at least six weeks old, it being "ropy" in appearance, and possessed of cathartic qualities not desirable in a choice article. Such milk is of a different composition from that which is drawn from cows that are more advanced in the milking period, and when mixed with that from the general herd, has more or less influence upon the whole; thereby rendering it impossible to secure uniformity of quality in the supply from a large herd. This could be partially obviated by permitting the calf to remain with the cow for a few weeks, thereby rendering it more suitable as veal; and, in my opinion, securing a remuneration for the milk in the increased weight of the calf.

I consider the scrub bull as a nuisance, for the reason that a profit can be realized from thoroughbred bulls, whether the calves are sold or not; for as long as the scrub is allowed a place in the herd, no improvement can be effected. More dairymen who sell all their calves and buy fresh cows, will continue to be satisfied with ten quarts of milk from each cow daily, and in making their selections when filling vacant stalls, they look to no qualification in the animal other than that of having a young calf by her side, or the expectation of soon coming in. There is no method in such dairying, it being opposed to scientific breeding as well as that of securing a fair return for investments. I am sure, gentlemen, you will reply that no one doubts the necessity of using improved stock, but I can give you, as my experience, that the scrub can be found in the herds of those who keep first-class grade dairy cows, for the simple reason that his calves are all sold; but it is this very fact which makes him not only a nuisance but an enemy to successful dairying. He keeps up the prices of the best cows, compelling those who purchase to invest a larger amount of capital in stock than may be necessary, and be lessens the usefulness of our dairy stock, from the fact that his progeny usurps the place of good grades.

If our dairymen will thrust the scrub aside and substitute a thoroughbred, no matter whether he comes from a milking, beef or butter family, the calves will possess a greater value, and will, in the end, should some of them reach maturity, assist in increasing the amount of butter, milk or beef produced. And it will then pay the dairyman to keep his calves. I know that there are those who contend that it is cheaper to buy fresh cows, than to raise the calves, and I am willing to agree to the claim, provided such cows are the offspring of thoroughbred bulls; but I can easily show by a comparison of the cost of production and average yield, that a larger profit can be secured by raising the female calves sired by thoroughbred bulls than to purchase fresh cows sired by a scrub bull; and when dairymen are brought to a knowledge of this fact, they will then discard the scrub forever. But show me a dairy farm with a scrub bull at the head of the herd, and I can convince you that the bull is an index of the management, and that everything else on such a farm will correspond with him, for there may be no uniformity in the herd, nor will such dairymen admit that their business is a remunerative one.

As my motive has been to induce you to notice this evil in every particular, I can safely leave the subject with you, as I do not wish to inflict you with a long essay; but too much cannot be said against the practice of selling all the young calves when they are but a few days old, for, as I have stated, it lessens the supply of milk, butter and beef, and permits of the use of the scrub in place of the thoroughbred. It is a nuisance that demands abatement, and though seemingly insignificant, is at the root of a majority of the difficulties that are now in the way of success. Nor would I allude to the fact if the nuisance was confined to the unenterprising, but you will find it to exist in the best dairy sections of the United States, and investigation of this matter has led me here to point out to you the importance of educating even the educated to a realization of the damage done the whole by the course pursued on the part of a single individual. Let the rule be to use only a thoroughbred, even when there may seemingly be no use for him; and then, when a calf is sold, it will at least be a grade, whether it goes to the butcher or to be raised for other purposes. If a cow is sold, let the recommendation be in her favor that her future calf will have a thoroughbred sire. If a steer is to fatten, blood will tell even if its sire is a Jersey instead of a Shorthorn or Hereford. If a heifer is retained, the chances will be largely in her favor of being superior to her dam, and the thoroughbred bull himself will receive greater attention, being valued for his services, instead of given unrestricted liberty, with the privileges of mowing up the highways and destroying the fences of the neighbors. When this is done there will be no difficulty in procuring a better class of cows when fresh ones are desired; and whether the dairyman keeps his calves or sells them in their infancy, he will unknowingly benefit himself and the community as well, while the average yield of milk in the region in which he operates will be increased, and many of the objections to the creamery system removed. There is no necessity for incurring expense in discarding the scrub, as a thoroughbred will pay for himself in a single season, if the herd is a large one, and will return a profit in a few more seasons; while with the scrub, the damage to the dairyman, the creamery, the dealer and the consumer cannot be estimated.

Where the cream from the milk of several cows is churned together, the cream-pot should have its contents stirred every time a fresh batch of cream is poured in. This will cause the cream to ripen evenly and more and better butter will be obtained.

A little too much churning injures the butter by destroying the grain. The proper point at which to stop is when the granules are the size of wheat kernels, says an authority.

It is a general understanding among dairymen that with cows long in milk the butter will come slowly.

It is more profitable to feed the milk to the calves or pigs than to make fifteen cent butter.

The fat cow, as a rule, is better for the block than the dairy.

FISH.

This week brings additional tidings of good trout fishing in all the interior streams, though the water is somewhat muddy and somewhat high from the late rains. As we said last week those desirous of a trip can scarcely go wrong in the selection of streams at present. A number of gentlemen left for the interior this week.

The bay fishing has only been ordinary of late. When the fish obtain an unusual supply of food, that really, in spite of the condition of the tides or the moon, is the cause of their not biting freely, and somehow of late they have got that supply.

About Eels.

Mr. Seth Green, in the *American Angler*, says: "I do not know how eels breed. I have seen people who said they had seen the spawn, and other parties who said they had seen the young eels in the mature eels nearly ready to hatch. Like yourself I have opened them from day to day at all seasons of the year, and never have seen any young eels or spawn. My opinion is that they hatch in salt or brackish water and go up the streams when they are small. They can go up any dam or fall when they are young. They crawl up the dams and the falls, clinging to the rocks under the sheet of water, same as an angle worm would. They would go up any fall, no matter how high, if they got there before they were five inches long. There are plenty of eels in Lake Ontario, but none above, except they have been transported or got up through the canal. They are so large when they get to Niagara Falls that they cannot get over. They are so heavy that they fall before they get to the top."

The production of eels, though large when they take to certain localities, like the impregnation of the pea-fowl eggs, is one of the grand mysteries of nature. No man, it is said, was ever known who saw eel fry or eel spawn and yet they come to us in multitudes at a later period. Suppose, as Mr. Green says, they resort to salt water to hatch, yet it seems almost certain that someone some time or other would see the spawn or the young in a condition that would solve the mystery, yet that is not vouchsafed us and the mystery remains unsolved.

About Catfish.

A Mr. Hubbard, a bay fisherman, says that late in the Spring you will often see a school of about 50 small catfish, not more than a quarter of an inch in length, quite near the shore, and if you look 10 or 12 feet further out you will see the mother cat. If a noise is made, she will make a sign that the little "cats" understand as well as chickens do the cluck of an old hen when a hawk is in the neighborhood, and run into the open mouth of the old catfish, who will then turn and swim off in safety with her young. Thomas Davis, of this city, some time ago told us that he had noticed this care of a mother catfish for her young. He said that he had often seen the young fish swimming about in the shallow water, while the old fish would not be far off. If danger threatened, the old "catty" would rush in among her young, and by a vigorous motion of her fins, stir up the mud until the water became discolored and the young fish could no longer be seen. When the water became clear again neither old nor young fish could be seen.—*Havre de Grace Republican.*

Go where we will, up the highest mountains or down the lowest depths of the ocean, we find this divine love of offspring as a principle supreme in all creations. It is only the sons and daughters of man who are selfish enough and base enough to abuse maternal love, and lower themselves beneath comparison with the rattlesnake or hog.

The Way it Goes.

A daily contemporary says: "Illegal and injudicious fishing has so depleted New York brooks of trout that restocking is necessary. Arrangements are made to immediately turn down in the waters of that State, 3,000,000 brook trout fry, 1,500,000 California mountain trout, 2,000,000 salmon trout, and 1,000,000 McCloud river trout. Many million fry of the whitefish have also been deposited in the streams of the Empire State."

The same expense will soon be entailed upon this State, if the better classes do not help to put down the vagabond poacher, and themselves give the fingerlings a chance to mature. It is a sin against nature, against man, against the liberality of our government for any one person to go home with his creel containing *hundreds* or even *scores* of worthless fingerlings and call them trout.

The Sea Lions Again.

Judging from the commente reeching ns during the week upon our article on this question, it is evident it ie attracting much puhlic attention, and thet very soon the people will demend the removal of the seels and the expulsion of the Chinese from our waters. Certain it is, heyond doubt, that the Legisleture may make appropriations and the Fish Commissioners lahor faithfully and diligently to keep up our etock of salmon, hut until these evils are removed neither the Legislature nor the Commissioners can keep it up. It is not so much the lerge fish the seals and the Chinamen destroy, as the *small* fish on which the large fish feed. While this is simply incredible in amount, we cannot replace it hy artificial means, and without it the large fish cannot hecome fit for human food. Here we have the causes of the diminution of our salmon in their simplest and strongest form. For the removal of the sea lions we now go holdly a etep farther, though we well know it will, at first, raise a howl of indignation and remonstrance. It is a fact, tbat hy natural habit, seels will not go on shore to rest; they want a rock eurrounded by water, and where that is to be found they will accumnlate. Hence, it is the rocks at the Cliff House that attract these voracions brutes to our neighborhood, and while here they must live. Blow up the Cliff House rock on the same principle Blossom rock was hlown up, the necessity of commerce and the benefit of the people, a principle that over-rides all others in a free government like ours, and with the disappearance of the rock will come tbe simultaneous disappearance of the seals. The cost will be trifling; a hundred ponnds of dynamite, perhaps less, and labor, altogether probably $1,000. Against this, as a set-off, we have the general fish snpply as a matter of commerce, and the cannery businesss, in which private citizens have already invested $500,000. As to the Chinamen, we leave them to the tender mercies of Deputy Commissioner Jones, who we anticipate will make short work of them as soon as the new steam launch, granted by the late Legislatnre, is ready for operations. As the removal of Seal Rock is a question of Federal anthority now is the time to advocate it. President Cleveland in promptly dismiseing a dishonest postmaster for petty frand against the government, shows he apnreciates the rights and necessities of the people and will uphold them. A mere curiosity, a mere nleasure to a few has no place in the argument against the food wants of thousands, and in its gravity, its money and domestic value it is well worthy the consideration of the government.

Again the Carson *Appeal* says: "Last year thousands of young and full-grown bass were permitted to be destroyed by the farmers in Washoe valley. It was unintentional on the part of the farmers. They opened the flood-gates at the north end of the lake for the purpose of irrigating their fields, and there heing no screens across the outlets the fish passed through and ont on the meadows, where they perished by the millions. It is the duty of the Fish Commissioner to see that screens are properly placed to keep the fish in the lake. The State appropriates money for snch purpose—that is, the proper protection of its fieh—and the Commissioner shonld at once take steps to have screens so placed at the different outlets of Washoe lake that the fish therein will be protected." Can anything be more wrong or contemptible than such a thing? The State spends thousands of dollars to give its citizens good fish-food, and tben the carelessness or cupidity of the Fish Commissioners allows them to be sluiced off to the meadows and rot in the sun. Perhaps from the influence of President Cleveland, in the case of a late defaulting Postmaster, the American officials of all castes will have to perform their duties to the people faithfully or make way for more honest and energetic men.

The Spring run of salmon has commenced in the Sacramento river, hut it is very light. On this snhject and its cause the Vallejo *Chronicle* says:

"In conversation with an experienced fisherman Tuesday we were informed that, in hia opinion, very little fishing for salmon would he done down this way this seaaon. Our informant stated that the water was too clear to permit of fishing in the daytime and a majority of the hoats had left for the Sacramento river, above Benicia, where the water ia mnddy and the fish thonght to be more plentifnl. A second objection to fishing down here is that the bay is fnll of sea lions, which can be heard bellowing at all hours of the night. The animals also aerve to drive the fish up the river and injure the husiness greatly in this vicinity. Tuesday night aalmon commenced to run a little livelier thau heretofore, eeveral of the fishermen catching as many as four during the night, when on previous occasions after making several drifts they returned empty handed."

But with this prospect of four at a catch what is to hecome of the cannery bnsiness in which half a million dollara are invested?

When people tell fish or other tales it is strange they will not observe the proprieties of trnth or he governed hy natural laws. Here is one about a cat diving after fish. Yet who ever saw a cat that would even wet its feet? They may be very fond of fish, hut at the same time we doubt if, even famiahing, their natural hatred to water could be overcome. The Charleston *News* says:

"Four milea from Johnston one of our county commieaioners, Henry Gallman, owns a mill and pond aud grinds corn for the pnblic. He has a man named Pruit who attends to the mill. Pruit owne a large cat that as eoon as the mill ie atopped, hy shutting down the gate, will imm ediately run down behind the mill and get on a log just over the sheeting over which the water is flowing. Sbe will then look very intently into the water, which is from eighteen inches to two feet deep, nntil ahe 'apies a fish; she then plunges into the water, freqnently burying herself nnder it, but almost alwaya coming ont witha fish. She then quietly sits dow non a rock near by and enjoys her meal."

The Solano *Times* rejoices over the snpply of ahad and etriped bass. Well it may, for it has proved the crowning work of our old Fish Commiaaion. The *Times* says that shad nine and three-quarters pounds, and striped bass eighteen ponnds are freqnently aeen "in our market." Shad are common, now and then large sized striped bass are caught, it ia true, hut neither species of the size given above are common, that is, in the San Franciaco market. If they are found in the Solano county markets, Solano is indeed hlessed.

Within a few days past 8,000 yonng rainbow and Truckee trout have been shipped from the Shebley Hatchery to the Big Spring in Big Meadows, in Plumas county. They were sent from Chico hy stage.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Shoeing the Mare.

"Now," said Mr. Bonner, "we will begin with the mare'e hind feet. You observe that only tbe imprint of her toes ie visihle. The heels scarcely tonch the ground. She is literally walking on her toes. That arises from two causes. First, the interior part of the hoof is too long and the heels are too low. Her foot in front is what Dr. Roberge and I term the 'wheel-shaped hoof.' It is too convex. That throws tbe apex of the coffin hone too close to the inferior journals of the lower coronal bone, and destroys at least one-half of the articulation of the coffin joint. The hoof must be fore-shortened, and when she is shod the heels must be raised hy a medium heel calkin. But this is not all. On the off hind foot she hae been moie or less lame for years. That arises from an excess of growtb on tbe inside brauch of the hoof, which mnst be pared down to a level with the outside branch.

"The abnormal shape of three of tbe feet of Maud S. arises from the fact that they grow more rapidly on the iuside than on the outside branches. This is observed on both hind hoofe and the neer fore hoof. While her hind feet are too much wheel sheped, meaning convex, her front feet are too much bent, meaning concave, in the anterior part of the wall. These malformations directly interfere with the articulation of the coffin hone. For instance, the heels of the hind feet are too low, while the toes require foreshortening and the heels of the front feet are too high, which necessitates their material reduction. This state of her feet has risen from injudicious paring. She was foaled with perfect feet—now they are missbappen from mismanagement. Moreover, the articulatiou of the coffin joints in all four feet are not only seriously injured, bnt, hy reason of the excessive heels in the front, her forward stride has been materially lessened. This made the nse of toeweights more imperative. At Lexington her front shoes weighed fourteen ounces and her toe-weights each five onnces. She will eventually attain her full stride without the use of toe-weights. The operation performed to-day will not only prevent the soreness in the off hind foot, and take away the enlargement of the near fore limb, but materially lengtheu her stride and make her now almost perfect action, in fact, absolntely faultless.

"Now for the proofs of the correctness of my positions. When the hind toes were foreshortened, the impress of the entire hind foot npon the ground was plain. Before, only the quarters and toes left their imprints. In front Maud S. has been troubled with eevere corns. The heels of tbe front feet bore an undne shock at every footfall, in consequence of their heing too high. That produced the corns and shortened her stride. Now the heels have been lowered the corns will disappear, and the length of her stride will he extended in front to harmonize with the change of stride behind, produced hy foreshortening her hind toes and raising her hind heels hy calkins.

"But there is another far-reaching consequence of the undne height of the inside hranch of her off hind foot to which I wish to call your attention. In order to relieve herself of the nndne pressure of this high inside, she not only pointed the near hind foot inwardly, but she carried the entire off hind limh rather side wise, more perceptibly nnder the carcass, than she did the near hind limh. In other words, she favored the off hind limb, and did not force it to do as strong work as the other one. The mnscles of the off hind limh are not so fnlly developed as those of the near hiud limb. The difference was more perceptible when I hought her than now, owing to the medical treatment she has since received. This difference will still grow perceptibly less as the hind feet are kept level. In time the mnscles of both hind quarters will he equally prominent, because they will both equally share the hurden of propelling the carcass. For these reasons, I am satiefied that the speed of Maud has not yet reached its limit.

"But the treatment indicated must be persistently administered. Every month the rasp must he skillfully apptied. Then, in the Spring, when Maud S. is more correctly shod, she will be more balanced than she has ever been before. With this treatment she was able to make as low a record ae 2:09¼ as late as the 11th day of November. In the coming season, when her feet are perfectly restored to a normal condition, when the weather and track and everything are favorable for apeed, I certainly expect her to improve npon her great record."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

There is no class of men who expend more money in proportion to the capital invested than do our fine horse growers. They build themselves nice homes and improve them with pastnres, meadows and grain field, bnild elegant barns, corrals, supply themselves with nice buggies, carriages, light wagons, and in fact, sport all the modern improvements. Their libraries are well stored with books on agriculture and breeding; tney take the leading live stock, agricultnral and sporting jonrnals, patronize their local papers in the way of advertising and in a great nnmher of ways contribute to the general prosperity of the country. They are not inclined to be selfish or try to save every dollar there is in the hnsiness by rigid economy, bnt seek to make money hy pnshing their husiness and huild-np the general reptetion of the country. The very nature of their calling suggests the impossibiliiy of their living within themselves, and there is no gain, saving the proposition that the more money there is invested in this hranch of hushandry the hetter it will be for the country, as it is compelled to diffuse a large percentage of its income among the people.

It would snrpriee many to know what nnmber of horsea are annually sacrificed hy ignorance and carelessness in their management. Good horses should remain eerviceable until twenty-five or thirty years old, bnt a horse ia uaually regarded old by the time he reaches half these years. And the worst featnre in this matter is that so many who kill their horaes off so nnmercifully are men that imagine that they are treating their stock as well aa circumstances will allow. Over-feeding will impair the digestive organs quicker than not feeding enongh, yet hnndreds of horse owners pereist in gorging their horses at the expense of their own purses as well as at the expense of their horses' health. The character of the food provided ie also of greater importance than many imagine. A small amount of the right kind of food ia much better than an abundance of inferior stuff. The different ways in which the lives of the best horaea are ahortened are too numerous to mention in detail. If you would have your horsea to live to good old age, and he ae eerviceable when they are twenty yeare old as when they are five or ten, give them nothing but the hest treatment.

Hygiene of Pregnant Animals.

With those animals which are employed in labor, it is well not to work them severely nor fatigue them much, and particularly as pregnancy is advanced; and, on the other hand, absolute repose is pernicious. *Exercise* is most beneficiel, and the most difficnlt cases of parturition occur among animals to which this ie denied. The pregnant mare will accomplish ordinary and accustomed work, particnlarly if it be slow, without any harm, perhaps with benefit, nntil the eeventh, eighth or ninth month, when more care must he observed; but moderate exercise should always he allowed np to the period of parturition. Harness is preferable to saddle work for pregnant mares; end fast trotting, galloping, jumping, traveling over broken ground, or severe and sudden exertion, injuries or shocke of any kind, are to be avoided—in fact, extremes should he guarded against.—*Fleming's Vetinary Obstetrics.*

The owners of stallione in many Statee in the West are awaking to their own interests, and are having laws passed providing for a lien npon the colt until the eervice fee for the same shall be paid.

POULTRY.

Poultry Raieing on Small Incloeures.

Those who live in the enburbs of cities or in villages, derive quite a large profit from poultry, as compared with the expense, and not only is poultry-raising profitable, but a pleasure to many. As the occupation may he more interesting when the desire is to keep them for ornament on lawne or for beauty of plumage, it will he more eatisfactory to keep pure breeds of aome kind. If the fencee are high, there is no prettier breed than the white or brown Leghorns. They do not sit, and consequently the difficulty of "breaking" the fowls from the inclination of raising a brood is avoided. If a few chicks are desired, however, and the fences are not over four feet high, such breeds as the Brahmas, Plymouth Rocke, or Cochins will he found nseful.

It is best to keep only ten hens in a flock and one cockerel. If there are two cockerels the result will be several battles for the mastery, ending in the defeated cockerel heing compelled always to keep a respectable distance from the victor, and therehy making it somewhat disagreeahle to the keeper, as extra work will he required to see that the inferior cockerel is fed and watered, as the stronger one will not allow him to partake of anything thrown down for the hens. In raiaing chicks little coops should be nsed, with smsll rnns, which may easily he removed to new locations when desired. If this is not done the adult fowle will consume that which may be placed for the little ones. A plentiful snpply of water, with cleanlinese will keep off disease and promote thrift and prosperity to the flock.

No one can easily estimate the nnmher of fowls annually raised in cities, towns and villages. The value is millions of dollars. It demonstrates, however, that the aged and the young, and even those in unfortunate circumstances find a profit and pleasnre in keeping poultry. A few hens will soon fill the egg-basket, and with the aid of the scraps from the table and a small allowance of extra feed, keep np the anpply nntil the period arrivee in the Fall for moulting. Where the space ie limited the chicks shonld be used in the family, or marketed when young, hut the earlier hatched pullets shonld he kept to fill vacancies among the hens. The hens are not profitable after the third year, though occasionally there are exceptions. Young cockerels ehould always he sold early. —*Exchange.*

To Mate Brown Leghorne.

The hrown Leghorn male should be large for the breed, having more than medium long legs; a very fnll, round hreast; neck nicely arched, and of rich red, striped with black; hack dark red, running into a rich red in the saddle; the saddle striped with very dark brown or black, matching the hackle in geueral appearance; tail large and full, with long flowing sickles; the whole tail a deep, glossy hlack; breast and body black; the fluff may show a red tinge; ear-lobes white, the whiter the better. To such a male mate females with comh erect in front and turning over smoothly to one side, and as free from folds as possible; neck well arched and long, gold color, and striped with black, and free from brown pencilings in the hlack if male progeny is desired, bnt those penciled in the black will produce the best hack and wing hows in the pullets; back and wing bows reddish brown, penciled with very dark brown; breast dark salmon hrown, as free from smoky color as possible, being full and curved forward; body shaded into ashen brown at and ahont the thighs; tail carried at moderate elevation, the main tail feathere a dnll black, the plnmage in front heing rich brown penciled with dull black. This is the best and only mating of brown Leghorns the farmer, fancier or ponltrier should make, and the result will be a very large percentage of chicks. The farmer can readily sell them to the fancier at $30 per dozen, instead of the 75 cents each taken for the progeny of inferiorly-mated stock. Care in mating, care in feeding, with clean, commodione quarters, hring larger gains in poultry than any other atock raised. Be as careful in mating your fowls as you are with your horees.—*Exchange.*

Fowls are benefitted by exercise, and aome plan should he devised by every poultry keeper to induce them to take a certain amount daily. One very sure method of accomplishing this object is to spread a layer of chaff and straw over the floor of their apartments and scatter grain among it, which will induce them to scratch. The chicka from hens that get daily exercise will be stronger and more healthy than from the same stock when kept in idleness. If the hennery ia fumigated occasionally with sulphurous acid gas, it will promote the health of the fowle and keep them free from vermin. Canker in fowls can usually be cured by a few applications of alum water or chlorinated solntion of aoda, which can he readily applied with a feather.

Don't forget that a warm early breakfast for a hen often persuades her to "lay an egg to-day" that she would otherwise have saved until to-morrow. Remember, too, to reward the politeness of the crowers in "helping the ladies first" hy giving them a handful of corn all by themselves. Both will pay.

The flat, scaly gravel found in some sections is not adapted to poultry. It should be neither tbe rounded, water-worn sort, or angular fragments made artificially by pounding granite or other hard rock with a aledge.

Poultry farming ie now declared to be the most profitable department of huebandry in England.

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent. solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, -- Saturday, April 18, 1885.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

Dates of Meetings.

Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 31st to Sept. 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.

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Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstanees will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

The Blood Horse Meeting.

The Spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association closed last Saturday with a fine day's sport, after a fitful season of rain storms, eleventh-hour postponements, and races run under threatening skies and over muddy tracks. With all the untoward circumstances that attended it, the meeting was a success in every respect. Financially it met all its obligations, and furnished cumulative evidence that the *pro rata* days of the Association are over. It indicated the continued and increasing favor with which running races, when free from the taint of suspicion, are held by the race-going public. And it gave the patrons of the gate good value for their money, and sent them away more than satisfied. This was done in the face of unfavorable conditions. The The dates were fixed early in order to meet the wishes of the owners whose horses had engagements east of the Rockies, for the middle of the current month was as late as they could stay. To inaugurate the racing on the 28th of March, some risks had to be taken as to weather, and in that game of hazard Pluvius won, but there were few fault finders on that score, for races could well wait on the welcome rains so much needed and long deferred. Another item on the debit side was the fact that the races were set for Holy Week, thus preventing the attendance of a large class of pleasure loving people who eschew the vanities of life during that season. The effect was noticeable in the ladies' stands, and the influence and example of these fair religionists doubtless affected the attendance of the sterner half of creation. The drawing power of a grand stand resplendent with beauty and fashion is acknowledged; the reverse of the proposition is unquestionably true. This mistake on the part of the Association was accidental, and the probable explanation is that the religious ealendar is rarely found among the literary effects of a jockey club and was not consulted in this instance. We presume the error will not occur again. Postponements and continued showers operated adversely, and the California bugbear of a "muddy track" also had its effect. Without the least desire to play the schoolmaster to the race-going people of this city and State, we cannot help a word of congratulation on this point. On this Pacific Slope racing has been almost invariably held during those months of the year when dry weather was assured and the tracks could be kept in "billiard table" order. The result has been that racegoers as a rule see little to admire in a contest that does not break a record, or at least put some startling figure on the time board. Races run on heavy tracks do not suit them because they are not fast enough. We detect a change in this respect. There is a growing tendency to recognize the fact that hard fought battles on heavy tracks are the hardest fought of all. In such contests only the soundest of limb and the stoutest of heart come first to the winning post, and quality developed under these circumstances is that which has its foundations deep. The foregoing recital of the difficulties great and small that beset the Association during the late Spring meeting may seem like marshaling a funeral procession, but we rather like the review. When success is achieved under such a handicap we feel that the future is assured. Like the races on heavy tracks referred to above, a win scored on such a course with such a weight up, is most positive testimony of strength, and the inward satisfaction we feel at the result almost makes the very difficulties overcome a pleasant contemplation.

Spring Meeting at Petaluma.

The Sonoma and Marin District Fair Association announce a Spring meeting, mixed running, trotting and pacing, to be held June 4th, 5th and 6th, and we trust the Society will receive the support its enterprise deserves. Nine races are on the card. The running events are: Stake for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile; selling purse for all ages, one mile and a quarter; stake for all ages, three-quarters of a mile, and stake for all ages, mile heats. These are stakes with added money, except the selling race, which is a free purse. The trotting purses are $500 for the 2:30 class; $450 for 2:35 class; $300 for 2:50 class, and $500 for 2:26 class. The pacers are provided for in a purse of $300 for the 2:40 class. Entries and nominations to these races will close May 20th, and the conditions will be found in our advertising columns. Entry blanks and other information, if needed, may be had by application to W. E. Cox, Secretary, Petaluma.

Major Rathbone has had a fond hope blasted. One of the mares imported from England by Gov. Stanford, Flirt, by Hermit, her dam Romping Girl, by Wild Dayrell, from Gay, by Melbourne, was bred to Isonomy before she was shipped across the Atlantic, and the Major frequently turned over in his mind what an acquisition to Palo Alto the foal would be if it should be a colt. A sire so royally bred could hardly be purchased in England for less than a fortune, if at all, and here was an opportunity, a chance, at least, to draw a prize. But fortune frowned, Flirt dropped a filly and the Major was grievously disappointed. We sympathize with him and assure that the regret he feels is shared by every lover of the thoroughbred in the land.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Blood Horse Association, held on the 10th inst., it was decided to hold the Fall meeting November 7th, 10th, 12th and 14th. These will be the regular days, and if the weather and all things else be favorable extra races will be given in the intermediate days.

If the anxious inquirers about "the fire at Palo Alto" had read the morning papers for themselves they would know that the fire was at the Vina ranch. The animals burned were all mules and work horses used on the place, except one road horse. There has been no misfortune at Palo Alto.

Foreign Game Birds.

We are induced to give this subject more than common attention this week from a letter published in another column, from Mr. Pyle, of Gilroy. The introduction and acclimatization of foreign game birds is a subject we have always taken much interest in, as we regard it as one of the great wants of the people of California, and one, too, that ought not to exist so fully as it does to-day. We know very well many laudable efforts by well-to-do gentlemen have been made during the last fifteen years to remove this want, and while we do not under estimate these efforts, we do complain of that suicidal, if not criminal, non-enforcement of the law, which hitherto has mainly caused their failures. For instance, some years ago a gentleman in Napa Valley introduced a lot of Bob White quail and turned them out on his ranch. According to our information every blackguard in the neighborhood who could get a gun thereon made a point of shooting them as opportunity offered, and in a very short time the last bird was killed off. This has been the experience of other gentlemen in different parts of the State, and may, in a measure, account for their present apathy and indifference. Certainly there is no sense in spending money and taking much trouble, simply to accommodate a lot of worthless, irresponsible fellows, whom the officers of the law will not punish when they commit a misdemeanor. As the Napa gentleman referred to said at the time "If these quail had been fancy chickens turned out on my ranch the law would have protected them as my property, but being only quail, though I had spent as much money and had taken as much trouble to import and raise them as I should have done had they been chickens, everybody claimed a right to kill them and did kill them." Things, however, have changed as time has rolled on, and now it seems we are to have a successful attempt to raise the Eastern quail at Gilroy, and the Arizona quail at Folsom. From these cases, and the pheasants on Mr. Sargent's place, on the Pajaro river, there is no telling where the effort to have foreign game birds will end, because gentlemen who feel inclined to introduce them will hereafter feel assured both public sentiment and the law will now protect them in their enterprise.

The introduction of foreign game birds is not a solitary thing, affecting simply the pleasure of our sportsmen or the interest of the wealthy, neither, as Mr. Pyle says, is it a very expensive thing. It has a commercial value that should induce all gentlemen who have suitable places to raise them on, and means to justify the expense, to introduce them. The climate of the Pacific Coast, in every part, is admirably adapted to raising the Japanese, Chinese and English pheasant, the English partridge, or the Scotch grouse. Any of these once in quantity in this State would possess an immense cash value in the market or at private sale, and be a luxury to the general citizen that few appreciate. To procure this desirable end the *people* here must do as they did recently in Oregon: Some two years ago a few Japanese pheasants were introduced by a gentleman of Portland and turned out in that vicinity. Every citizen made himself thereon a game warden to protect them, and to-day the woods for miles along the Columbia river are getting full of these grand birds. The California quail, by strict protection for a few years, has become abundant on the islands in Puget Sound and on the Island of Vancouver, British Columbia. With the same protection the same result could be obtained here, and we think the time has arrived when the general public will support the individual in any such laudable undertaking.

To make the attempt on a large or moderate scale doubly safe a combination of land owners, like that of Gilroy in the case of the Eastern quail, is certainly the best method. Of all places we know we should like to see such a combination tried at Los Angeles. Suppose Col. Mayberry, Messrs. Shorb, Wilson, Titus, Rose, and Baldwin, whose properties join, were to unite in such an effort, an immense territory, backed by the Sierre Madre mountains, would be obtained for the experiment, which no vile poacher intent on robbery could invade, and from this centre we feel assured a supply of the choicest game birds, such as adorn the Lorillard and other estates in the East, could be raised large enough in a short time to supply the demands of the whole State. But the effort of combination need not to be confined to one county. Other localities in Placer, Marin, San Mateo, Nevada. Sonoma, Butte and Shasta, offer opportunities, if not as good as Los Angeles, yet good enough to secure success. With an increase of good game birds on the estates, in a given district, would come an increase of good sportsmen, good dogs, good guns, good overseers, and in most cases double the value of the estate itself on lease or sale. For ourselves we feel much encouraged by the tone of Mr. Pyle's letter, and we beg to recommend it to the careful consideration of our wealthy citizens and large land owners.

The State Fish Hatchery.

There was a rumor in town some little time ago that the present Board of Fish Commissioners had finally selected Hat creek for the location of the State Hatchery. As this creek is situated far away from railroad facilities, which forms a prominent feature in the final selection, the rumor caused considerable comment of an adverse nature. We are not the apologists or defenders of any public officials who display a want of principle or judgment in the performance of their duties, but in this case they were unjustly censured, and it is only just they should be set right before the public. We learn from the best authority that the commissioners have not determined upon the choice of Hat creek, nor have they resolved upon doing so, and we take pleasure as far as we can of relieving them of unmerited blame.

At the same time we beg to say the question of selecting a locality best suited for the production of salmon fry, which hereafter must be the principal business of State Hatchery, is not exactly understood by the public generally. What is specially wanted in such selection is a locality where the young salmon fry when large enough can be turned at once from the building into their natural water, without the fatal expense of land carriage, and it cannot be denied that Hat creek, like Cloud river, offers many advantages in this respect. If we thus take a correct view of the principal necessities and wants of a State Hatchery, the selection finally must fall upon Hat creek or some such out-of-the-way place, for the transmission by land say of a million young salmon to a suitable water for their maturity, would more than eat up any appropriation, however liberal, the legislature might see fit to make for the purpose.

In opposition to this view some may say that the production of salmon fry is not alone the object of a State Hatchery, that other good varieties of food-fish, to make it successful and worthy of State aid, must also be produced. We candidly admit the assertion. No doubt different varieties of trout, white fish, bass, land-locked salmon, and so forth, should be produced for our inland streams and lakes, and no doubt in time will be produced. But in the case of either of these varieties, the State is *not* responsible for the land carriage to their final destination, and that fact cannot be over-looked in reaching a correct understanding of the question. The production of salmon and their cheap and speedy depositing into natural streams for maturity, is the first and only object the State should seek in establishing a State Hatchery—that alone is what the people are supposed to pay their money for. The distribution of other varieties of fish, produced at the State establishment, to counties or private individuals applying for them is entirely, or certainly to a great extent, a private arrangement, the benefits of which, both present and remote, it is supposed will well repay the recipients for the cost of transmission by rail or otherwise. To get salmon fry distributed in our rivers for future use we must get them distributed at first cheaply and quickly, and that can only be done by selecting an available mountain stream of pure, cool water such as Hat creek and others in the same altitude possess. These, we understand, are the views of the present Commissioners, and we are glad to learn their views are so sound and worthy of support.

Still we urge the strictest economy in expending the liberal appropriation made by the late legislature to keep up our required supply of salmon for the public markets and private canneries. Whether this can be done while we tolerate the ruinous presence of sea-lions by thousands, and thieving Chinese fishermen by hundreds in our waters, we confess we have little hope. While these remain we fear all appropriations by the legislature, and efforts by the Commissioners, will be made in vain. Does it not seem immensely ridiculous, to use no stronger term, to make large appropriations and to maintain expensive establishments, merely to produce food for these worthless creatures? This week the run of salmon is so light in the Sacramento river that an average of four salmon to one boat is all that is taken. Ten years ago all the wharves from Sacramento to Benicia were loaded up with *tons* of salmon waiting transmission by steamboat to market, and at these places anyone could buy the biggest kind of a fish for fifty cents. Now the boats take only four each in one draft, and they are small. This is a sad tale of stupidity in management and one that ought to correct its own evil. It will be seen in another column the same disgraceful mismanagement exists in Nevada State in the wholesale destruction of fish-food, even by the ton. In the expenditure of public money, whatever the object of its appropriation may be, officials must henceforth recollect this is a government by the people, from the people and *for* the people, or they are likely to hear from President Cleveland. That happy time of presidential supervision cannot come too soon or last too long.

Last year 24 of Pat Malloy's get started in 213 races, of which they won 49. Total amount of winnings, $23,547.50.

Across the Mountains.

The Rancho del Paso contingent of racers started eastward on the 9th inst., in Mr. Haggin's new car, Ben Ali, in charge of Wm. Claypool, trainer, and Patsy Duffy, chief jockey. The horses taken were:

Hattie B., bay mare, aged, by Norfolk, dam Meggie Dele, by Owen Dele.

Tyrant, chestnut colt, 3, by imp. Greet Tom, dam Mozelle, by Jack Malone.

Hidelgo, black colt, 3, by Joe Daniels, dam Electre, by imp. Eclipse.

Ben Ali, brown colt, 2, by Virgil, dam Ulrica, by Lexington.

Precioso, bay filly, 2, by imp. Glenelg, dam Stemps, by Lexington.

Tyranny, chestnut filly, 2, by imp. Great Tom, dam Mozelle, by Jack Malone.

Fortune, bay filly, 2, by Wheatley, dam Rebecca, by Hubbard.

Hattie B. is the famous California hurdler. All the colts and fillies are well engaged at Washington Park, Coney Island and Saratoga, and the stable has also numerous nominations at St. Louis, Louisville and Monmouth Park. They are all in perfect health and fine condition and, barring accidents, we are satisfied that our Eastern cousins will freely acknowledge before the season closes that the pink with white spots marks a bright lot of thoroughbreds.

W. M. Murry goes in a few days with:

Estill, chestnut colt, 3, by Norfolk, dam imp. Lady Jane, by Marauder.

Billy Ayres, bay colt, 3, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare, by Norfolk.

Harry Rose, chestnut gelding, 5, by Rutherford, dam Aileen Oge, by Norfolk.

It is expected that George Howson will go in Murry's car with Jim Douglas and one or two others, but at the latest advices George had not fully made up his mind.

The stable of Mr. R. P. Ashe is at Sacramento in charge of Matt Allen, and will move on toward Chicago within a week. Final decision has not been made as to the members of the string, but probability points to the following:

Alta, bay colt, 3, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, by Monday.

King of Norfolk, chestnut colt, 2, by Norfolk, dam Marion, by Malcomb.

Ed Corrigan, chestnut colt, 2, by Joe Hooker, dam Conutees Zeika, by Norfolk.

Ingleside, chestnut colt, 2, by Norfolk, dam Illusion, by Alarm.

Gaston, chestnut colt, 2, by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn, by imp. Glen Athol.

These colts are also well engaged at St. Louis and Chicago.

The Santa Anita stables will proceed direct from the ranch by the Southern route and we have no memorandum of what will go, but are assured that the string will be a strong one in every respect. Hughes, the jockey, will join the stable at Louisville, Holloway riding as usual.

The Palo Alto colts are in readiness to move, but Gov. Stanford has not yet given the order to advance.

We do not wish to handicap this little army of invasion with foolish prophesies, or set them unreasonable tasks, but from what we know of them, their abilities and condition, we have full confidence that they will bring home their full share of glory and greenbacks. The best wishes of the whole community go with them, for, aside for the natural feeling of State pride, we hope the performance of these colts will be an endorsement of the claims we make for California as a horse-breeding district. With the exception of Tyrant, Ben Ali, Precioso and Tyranny, all the horses shipped East this season are California bred, and we believe all candid observers will agree that the lot is a credit to the west Coast.

The Directors of the Sonoma and Marin District Association of Petaluma have selected the dates from August 31st to September 5th, inclusive, for their Fair this year. This is the week next preceding the State Fair.

Book Notices.

Fly Rods and Fly Tackle. By Henry P. Wells, issued by Harper Bros., 1885. For sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

We have received with the compliments of the Messrs. Bancroft this newest and best of books upon the material and manipulations necessary to the production of first rate rods, reels, lines, leaders and fly-hooks. The author, Mr. Henry P. Wells, has long been known as a zealous student of fly-fishing, through his many valuable contributions to the columns of the *Forest and Stream* and other sportsmen's papers. His peculiar province is rod-making, and in the book under review he discusses exhaustively all the woods heretofore used in that art, as well as several not commonly known to the professional tackle-maker. The chapter on split bamboo is alone worth twice the price of the book to every angler. But little has been known of the science of rod-making, and everyone who has handled the wonderfully true, light and elastic production of Leonerd, or Orvis, must have longed to know the processes by which the raw cane is so transformed. The book is full of needful hints upon knots and splices, hooks, gut, reels, and all the armament of the fly-fisher, not excluding the art of fly-casting. Everything that can be pictorially shown, is illustrated by good wood cuts. This book, together with its complement, the Orvis-Cheney Book of Flies, should be in the hands of every follower of the gentle craft.

The Blood of Norfolk.

The veteran of Rancho del Rio occupies a place in the racing annals of the Pacific coast as prominent as does his illustrious sire in the States east of the mountains. Not only is he the sire of winners in all, or nearly all, the race meetings held on the coast since his advent here, but his blood and quality has descended to the second and third generation and asserts itself whenever and wherever the starter's flag is lowered. At the late meeting of the Blood Horse Association nineteen different horses won races, and of these thirteen were closely related to Norfolk. Billow, who won the California stakes, is by Longfield, her dam Medea, by Norfolk. Estil, winner of the Winters' stakes, is a son of Norfolk. Sabrina is a daughter of Norfolk. Jim Douglas, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, by Norfolk. Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, by Norfolk. King of Norfolk, by Norfolk. Arthur H., by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, by Norfolk. Ed Corrigan, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zieka, by Norfolk. Ned Cook, by Flood, son of Norfolk. Alta, by Norfolk. Ingleside, by Norfolk. Billy Ayres, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare, by Norfolk. Glendair, by Norfolk. Of the other six, two, Philip S. and Billy the Kid, are by Leiuster, dam Lily Simpson, by Newry, full brother to Norfolk. The remaining four, Nellie Peyton, Duke of Monday, Belle of the Lake and Dottie Dimple, are not descended from the son of Lexington and Novice, although all are akin through Lexington, whose blood is found close to the surface in every one of the nineteen. The King of Del Rio is twenty-four years old, and may not last long, but the "Norfolk cross" will continue to bring winners to the post for many generations to come.

The arrangement of purses by the State Agricultural Society has given apparently a very general dissatisfaction. Mr. Titus has secured a place in the Santa Anita car for Belle Echo, and will try another season East. Mr. Goldsmith proposes to organize a string for a similar purpose. Mr. Corbitt would prefer to have Guy Wilkes go through the grand circuit also, but his stud engagements already made prevents it. As Wilkes will not be called upon to trot this year Mr. Corbitt will book a few more mares of approved breeding, if early application is made.

Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association—Spring Meeting, 1885.

Fifth and Last Day, Saturday, April 11th; weather clear and warm; track good.

First Race—Purse, $200; $50 to second; for all ages; half a mile.

Hill & Gries' blk f Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 5 years, 115 lbs.....Appleby 1
Geo. Howson's br m Daisy Miller, aged, 115 lbs.....Howson 2
D. McCarthy's b m Lottie L., by Wildidle, dam Vixen, aged, 115 lbs.....Ross 3

Time, :50½.

Second Race—Purse, $300; $200 to first; $70 to second; $30 to third; for all ages. One mile and a quarter.

Geo. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, aged, 122 lbs.....Howson 1
T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia, 3 years, 102 lbs.....Kelly 2
W. M. Murry's b c Billy Ayres, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare, 3 years, 102 lbs.....Ryan 3

Time, 2:12.

Third Race—Ocean Beach Pavilion Stakes, for three-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $80 to second. One mile and a quarter. Four nominations.

R. P. Ashe's b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, 118 lbs.....Kelly 1
W. M. Ayres' g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen, 115 lbs.....Howson 2
Lynch & Kelly's ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, 115 lbs.....Flowers 3

Time, 2:07¾.

Fourth Race—Purse $500, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third horse; for all ages; heats of two miles.

Lynch & Kelly's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew, 4 yrs., 113 lbs.....Flowers 1 1
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 4 yrs., 118 lbs.....Appleby 2 2

Time, 3:39½, 4:00.

Fifth Race—Consolation Purse, $200; $50 to second for non-winners at this meeting; five pounds allowed for each time beaten. One mile.

G. L. Richardson's h g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 109 lbs.....Appleby 1
H. G. Carillo's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker, dam Too Soon, 3 years, 84 lbs.....Mills 2
W. J. Fitzgerald's b g Jim Long, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson, 3 years, 84 lbs.....Young 3
Geo. Howson's ch c by Joe Daniels, 4 years, 108 lbs.....Howson 0

Time, 1:45.

Card from Secretary Smith.

Office State Agricultural Society,
Sacramento, April 14, 1885.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman. Sir: I had taken steps to consult the Board of Directors prior to your last issue, respecting the subject rightfully referred to by your correspondent "Justice." It is the desire and intention of the Board to do all in their power to accommodate the greatest number in making up the speed programme. It is quite difficult to so arrange a trotting programme to please all, and, at the same time, be remunerative to the Society. It is no uncommon thing to praise the merits of one horse, that others may be prevented from entering. We well remember how Bay Frank played havoc with our 2:40 class two years ago. It is on this account that we are cautious. I have consulted the Directors with a view of changing the 2:18 class by working a 2:20 class. This would fill better and be more closely contested, with Manon in, than would the 2:21 class. Then the Board could, which I believe is their intention, give a special purse for St. Julien, Monroe Chief, Sallie Benton and others of their class. This would give Mr. Goldsmith a chance to trot his entire stable. Our purses have been increased this year, and we must look after the filling of all. It is my opinion that an oversight caused the error. It is reported that Guy Wilkes will not trot this season. His retirement makes it all the more necessary that the above suggested change should take place.

Very truly. Edwin F. Smith, Secretary.

THE KENNEL.

In Favor of a Bench Show.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Your correspondent, X., in yonr issue of the 5th makes the assertion that there are not enough non-sporting dogs in this State to make a show that any person would give ten cents to see. Now, he is wrong. A gentleman named Fisher, living in San Rafael, imported some two years ago, 25 dogs (non-sporting), each a good representative of his kind, and surely some of these must still he alive. Mr. Hearst has some splendid specimens of Scotch terriers, there are several good Yorkshires in the city, and we have some as good fox terriers and pugs as there are in the U. S. I think we could get up a class of non-sporting dogs that could equal in quality if not in quantity any class of sporting dogs that X. could get up. Simply because he never notices a dog that is not a pointer, setter or spaniel, he wonld have us helieve that there are no non-sporting dogs. Let us have a show given by sportsmen and run fairly, and it will he the heginning of a series of shows that will rival the annual New York, Cincinnati and Chicago shows. All our people want is to he started in the right path in canine matters and they will, as is shown by the recent importations from the East and Europe, keep on. If, instead of growling and fault finding, X. devoted his valuable time to endeavoring to help matters, it wonld be better for him and the dogs he wishes to run down. It seems hard that the non-eporting class of doge should be ignored just on account of X.'s ignorance, when in reality they could make as good a show as the pointer and setters that X. knows all about. J. C. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13th.

Retriever Trials.

"Wildfowler" in the London (England) *Shooting Times*, referring to the proposition to hold retriever trials, gives the following as the points of a good retriever:

1. Perfect obedience and steadiness (obtained by breaking).
2. Nose, (bred in and prefected hy practice).
3. Mouth, (he shonld retrieve alive).
4. Quickness, style, plnck, and perseverance, (smart in his work and etick to it, land or water).
5. A knowledge of all kinds of game hirds aud animals, (without this, a good dog for partridges might he useless for covert or for marsh shoötiug).

Now, the difficulties in organizing thorongh retriever trials are very great, hnt they are not insnrmountahle, and we wonld advise as follows·

1. To eecure for their trial ground, open land some covert, and some water.
2. There should he plenty of grounnd game—to try the dog's steadiness to fnr, fired at or not, and if fired at, hagged or missed.
3. Every hird killed shonld he retrieved hy the dogs—to order only—and no handler to stir a peg after firing.

There shonld he at least several "runners" allowed a long start, so as to ascertain the dogs' keenness of scent and perseverance nnder difficnlties.

4. Every dog should he tried in the open, in covert, and for water shooting, thoroughly, and all chances shonld be equalized as far as lies in the judges' power.
5. Style shonld he greatly encouraged. A qnick retriever does not potter, hut runs along the scent with head np, very nearly like a setter.
6. The delivery of the game to hand ehould also he carefnlly noticed. The dog shonld hring his game straight to his handler aud holdly deliver it into his hands, and not go scampering ahout around his legs, playing and toying with his game.
7. All game which was hut crippled should be delivered up *alive* by the dog, no matter how far he had to retrieve it and nnder what difficnlties.
8. A dog who runs in to shot, or to fur, shonld he turned out. Every dog should implicitly wait for orders.
9. The proper position for a retriever is walking behind and by the left eide of his hreaker, with his head close to the man's left leg.
10. The hreaker should shoot. If he merely followed a eportsman he would be enahled to keep his dog under far easier control, whereas if he has to fire, his attention is more divided, and, therefore, the hetter hreaking of the dog will he made apparent.
11. For water work a retriever should hunt in the reeds, within range when told, but he should not rnn in to shot, hut wait for instructious.
12. To test steadiness with other dogs the retriever shonld be worked with pointers and setters in the open, and with spaniels in covert.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16¼ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been tnched, hut his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Sentarl, dam Wise Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼,), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½, Mamon, 2:21, Jim Malvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42½, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:30 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big galted, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $1.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15⅞ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

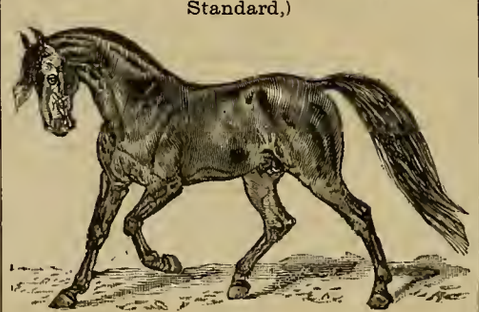
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbut by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21¾.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

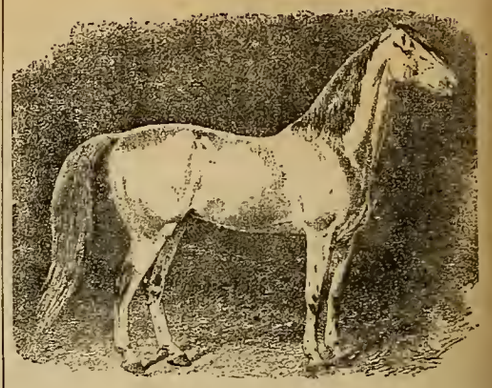
Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ida Ila, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¾; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

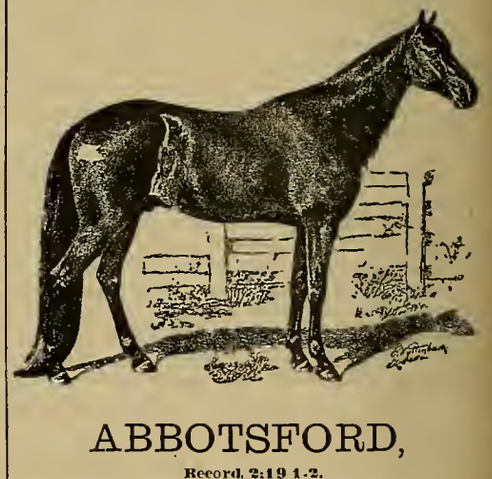
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:21½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26¾; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,320 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17¾; Adelaide, 2:19¾; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Fanstina, 2:26½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

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or Killip & Co., San Francisco.

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A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights: A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the race horse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29½, last half in 1:13½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope. JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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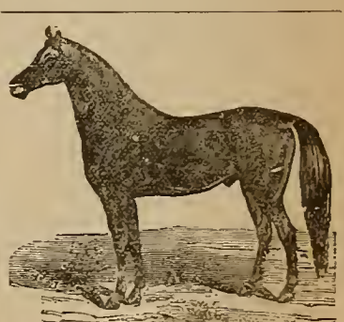
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San Buena Ventura, Cal.

Eaetern Training Notes.

The weather in ths vicinity of New York has been more favorable to horses, although Sunday morning there was ics in the pools and ths ground slightly frozen. The Shsspshead Bsy track is now iu capital condition, and the horses have hesn at work on it for severnl days. It promisss to bs hoth safe and fast this Spring. Ths horses have been going strong and the most of them ars in unexceptionahle condition. Barnes, Miss Woodford and Richmond, the favorite thres-yesr-old of ths Dwyer Brooklyn Stahls, attract ths most attention. Richmond will bs wsll hacked to best Goano in ths Withsrs and Belmont. The trsck at Jerome has heen in had condition at the nsad of the homestretch and club houss, hsing desp in mud, hut Superintendent Clark is nntiring in his efforts to get the track in condition. On Friday last sll tbe stables were cantering bsck and forth from the sighth pole to ths club houss. Ths rain on Saturday kept all in ths stablss.

Com. Kittson's Erdenheim stable, thirty in nnmbsr, all look well. Rataplan has a bsrrsl on him resemhling Jumbo. Fond du Lac looks wsll. Pardee, although looking wsll, is nervous and fretful. Elizabsth is a sweet filly, has improved very much, snd shonld be first-class when in condition, The two-year-olds are a nice looking lot, some of thsm rathsr under size. Ths hrothsr to Eachus is a better looking colt than Eachus was at ths sams sge. Tbe half-sister to Spinaway is a perfect little beauty. Jamss Lee's stable looks well, Richmond particularly so, snd is a pure typs of ths English racehorse. Ons of Sutler's hocks look suspicions, and hs hss a qneer way of going. M. Barrett is out on Jeroms avsnue each day with Nitot and Leonidas; the last named has not grown much.

Ephraim Snedeker's stabls attracts the most attsntion; ths lot look hig and well. St. Saviour is a grand hig horse. John R. aud Eolist both look well. Eolist's feet and legs appear to hs all right now. Duchess has grown and thicksned, and is fall of play ss a kitten. Old Girofls seems better than ever, and ths one who heats Eph in tbe handicaps will know hs hss had a race. The thres-ysar-olds in thia atahls have improved much in appesrance. Lord Beaconsfield looks much like Kingfishsr; Elgin, Grsnadier aud Breta are all moving wsll. This stahls has two crack two-yesr-olds in the fillies Kalula and Gladys, the sistsr to Little Minch. Hyland's Blast is hearty, and Eldorado will score a bracket in some good rsce. Jim Renwick is looking well, but is fretful and does not reqnire too much preparation. McElmeel is training his own stable. Gen. Monroe is in fine fettle and moving well. Ida K. and Fidele are also doing well. Fidele is very fractions and fell in the avenue with Jim Harvsy last week, but neither was hurt. Tom Costello has a two-year-old Virgilian, out of Jet. Slattery has Burton, Bsn. Woolley and Glideaway; the three were iu a had condition when he got them, and he will dessrve great credit if he gets them fit to race.

Pat Msany's jumpers are all well, Bonrke Cockran especially so. Owen's Charlemagns, Kinkead and Rose are in fine shape; tne latter looks better thau she ever did. Thompson is working Charaxus, Phœnix and H. Murry; the latter's legs look snspicions. Robert Clair's Salviator, Elgin and Prescott are looking well. How Mr. Bernard could allow himself to he persuaded by Evans to sell these colts for a mere soug has always heen a mystery. Had they gone into the hands of Pryor tbey would have made their mark as Antelope did. Although virtnally hroken down whsu he got her, she won some good races in his hands.

The Clipsiana Stable in Pryor'a bands are in excellent shape, espscially Goano, East Lynne and Sandoval. Goano is booked to win the Withers and Belmont, but there are some good ones yet in the race that may npset the good thing. Goano was never better; bis coat looks like satin aud he is full of life and spirit. Klanberg is driving Dan L. and Dave Minks. They, with old Wave o' Light, are doing well.

Webher still drives Woodflower and Qneen Fan double on the road every day. Spellman has bought St. Paul from ths Erdenhsim Stahle, and he has joined Strathapey and Wandering. Spellman occasionally exercisea Strathspey, hut R. Purcell has been engaged as jockey. C O'Leary is in James Lee's employ and ridss Richmond in his work.

The track at Monmouth Park is atill in had condition, the horses are jogging, hut all look lusty and high in fleah. There is much speculation on the Suburban, aud some money has gone on St. Saviour, and many of the outaiders have besn backed at long odds. Kinglike was back on Tuesday at 50 to 1. Turk, Jim Renwick, Strickland, Ferg Kyle and Decoy Duck have also heen hacked for small sums. The weather in Kentucky and Tennessee has been fairly favorable to training operationa. There are one hundred horses in training on the Association racecourse indepsndent of those at the private training stables of Mesara. Megibben, Tarlton, Thomas, Harper aud Swigert. The horses are excluded from the regular track, and only allowed on the inside one, which is narrow and hecoming hard. The horses as a rule are all in fine health and condition.

Binette galloped a mile and a quarter in 2:20; Anna Woodcock a mile in 1:52½; Socks and Ouise Brigbt a mile in 1:53; Philips and Belina in 1:54; Donht and Pegasus six furlongs in 1:20. None of the two-year-olds have tried to make a fast move, although there are some speedy ones on the track. Those on the private tracks are doing finely. The Loniaville Jockey Club track is in fine condition, and the horses all moving strong. It is believed that Freeland will not atand his preparation.

It is generally conceded that Morria will win the Derby with one of his colts, Favor, Freoman or Beraan. Lspanto, the big Longfellow in McFadden's stable, is fancied by some, Volo has been backed. Thistle is also in favor in some quarters, and the followers of Brown Dick fancy Bootblack. He is not a large horse, bnt has speed, aud was conaidered last Fall fully as good a colt as Troubadour, who won the Barrett Stakes, one mile, at Latonia, 118 lbs., in 1:45, Bootblack finishing second. It seems to bs concaded that Modesty will win the Louisville Cup, and Tom Martin is the tip in the Turf Stakes. At Nashville there are over two hundred horses; the track is one of the best training tracks in the country, and a very safe one. The racing will be good—the best for many years.

A match for $500 a side, to be decided at the Latonia Spring Meeting, was arranged between Dave Pulsifer aud Cy Jaynes, of Chicago, Friday, April 3d. Each names five horses belonging to his stable, out of which he agrees to select one to run a mile dash with 100 lbs. For his five Mr. Pulsifer names Ballard, Chili, Whisperine, Haaap and King Robin, while Cy Jaynes nominates Ed Butts, Jaso Phillips, Imogene, Princess Chuck and Springer. The race is play or pay.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Governor Stoneman has appointed Agricultural Directors as follows: Charles Faulkner, for District No. 3; C. H. Merrill, District No. 3; W. E. Ward, District No. 5; J. B. Sturgis, District No. 8; Henry S. Morey, District No. 8.

Waehington Park Club.

Nominations for the Autumn meeting of this club, to bs run August 29th to Septembsr 5th, closed on March 25th. The following are the Pscific coast sntries:

Ths Palmer House Stakes—A handicap swespstakes, for all agss, $50 each, $20 forfsit, with $2,000 addsd, the second to receive $400, and the third $200, out of the stakes. Weights to be announced August 1st. Starters to bs named through the sntry box, at ths usual time of closing, the day befors the race. A winner of any race aftsr ths publication of wsights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To bs run ths first day of the mesting. Sevsnty-nius nominations. Ons mile and a quarter.

Santa Anita Stahlss, br h Gano, 5, by Grinstsad, dsm Santa Anita.

Santa Anita Stables, bl f Frsda, 4, by Wild Idls, dam Frolic.

Santa Anita Stablss, b f Mission Bslls, 3, hy Grinstsad, dam Josie C.

Sants Anita Stables, b or br f Mira, 3, by Grinstead, dam Blossom.

Ths Lakeview Handicap—A sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $800 added, the sscond to receive $150 and the third $50 ont of the Stakss. wsights to be announced August 1st. Startsrs to be named through ths entry box, at ths usual time of closing, ths day befors the racs. A winner of any two-ysar-old race, aftsr the publication of weights, of the valne of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To bs run the second day of ths meeting. Sevsnty nominations. Thrse-quarters of a mils.

Santa Anita Stables, b f Linda, hy Rutherford, dam Blossom.

Santa Anita Stahles, b f Maricopa, by Lsxingtor, dam Athola.

Santa Anita Stablss, b f Santa Anita Bells, by Grinstssd, dam Santa Anita.

Santa Anita Stables, h c Lijero, by Rutherford, dam Jennis D.

Santa Anita Stables, b c Silvsr Cloud, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.

Ths Dsarhorn Handicap—A Swespstakes, for thrse-year-olds (foals of 1882), $50 sach, $15 forfeit, with $800 addsd, the second to receivs $150, and ths third $50, ont of the stakes. Weights to bs announced August 1st. Startsrs to be namsd through ths sntry box, at the usnsl time of closing, the day hefore the race. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. To he run on the third day of the meeting. Fifty-four nominations. One mile and a furlong.

Santa Anita Stables, ch g Rapido, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.

Santa Anita Stables, b c Volante, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne.

Santa Anita Stables, b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.

Santa Anita Stablea, b or br f Mira, hy Grinstead, dam Blossom.

The Society Stakes—A Sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883), $50 each; $15 forfeit; with $750 added; the second to receive $150 and the third $50 out of the stakes. A winner of auy race after July 1st, of the valne of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To be run on the fourth day of the meeting. Sixty-seven nominationa. Seven furlongs.

Santa Anita Stables, b c Lijero, by Rutherford, dam Jennie D.

Santa Anita Stables, ch c Solid Silver, hy Grinstead, dam Josie C.

Santa Anita Stables, b f Mollie McCarthy's Last, hy Rutherford, dam Mollie McCarthy.

The Woodlawn Stakes—A sweepatakes, for three-year-olds, (foals of 1882), $50 each, $15 forfeit, $800 added, the sscond to receivo $150, and the third $75, out of the strkes. The winner of the American Derhy or Sheridan stakea of 1885, to carry 3 lhs., of both stakes 7 lbs. extra. Non-winners of any thres-year-old stake race allowed 5 lhs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. To be run on the last day of the meeting. Thirty-nine nominations.

Santa Anita Stahles, ch c Verano, hy Grinstead, dam Jennie D.

Santa Anita Stablss, b or br f Mira, hy Grinatead, dam Blossom.

Santa Anita Stables, b c Volante, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne.

A dispatch from Loniaville to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that "Freeland may never come to the post again. He is training at the Jockey Club Conrse, but his trainer, Mr. Rodgers, questions the advisability of moving him beyond a canter. The horse goes lame in his right bind leg after even slight exercise, and it is said on good authority he is amiss in the whirlhone. 'I have been watching Freeland closely,' said a well-known jockey yesterday, 'and from all indications I do not believe he will ever again bs ready for a race; his leg is too bad to undergo the work of training.' Freeland's career last season was one of almoat uninterrupted conquest, and it was tho general belief in the Weat that had he met Miss Woodford he would certainly have beaten her.

The trade in draft stallions have never been better than thia year, and the man in this husiness who complains of dull timea can hlame himself for not coudnctiug his business properly or not advertiaing his goods. Three, four and even five years ago many of the faint-heartsd breeders imagined that the businsss would be overdone in another year or two at most. Inatead of this being the case ths demand has always kept in advance of the aupply, and probably will for many years to come.—*Stockman.*

The Governor has appointed as Directors of Agriculture District No. 17: W. B. Hayford, George L. Threlkill, E. W. Maslin, Dana Perkins, A. B. Driesbach, Samnel Granger, Robsrt McMurray, Austin Walrath. No. 17 is the newly organized Nevada county District.

A. L. Frost, of Sacramento, haa aold hia four-year-old Brigadisr colt Roscoe to an Orogon party, and the horse haa gone north overland. The price is reported as $2,000.

The trotting atallion Milton Msdinm, by Happy Medium, died at Walla Walla, W. T., on the 6th inst., of glanders. He was owned by Dr. W. B. Clowe.

There were nearly 100 nominationa to Jamea Goldon's Colt Stakss for New Englaud-bred colts and fillies of 1883 and 1884, to be trotted in October, 1887.

The improvement of the Brighton Beach racetrack will cost moro than $20,000.

The Succeeeful Drivers.

It may now bs considered aa practicslly settled that two of tbs most noted and snccsssful trotting stables of 1884 will not take an activs psrt in the coming csmpaign, Mr. W. J. Gordon and Commodore Kittson having decided to not kesp in active trsining, under the personal snpervision of an experienced driver, ths snimals which havs performed in their colors for several yesrs. The causes which lsd to Splan's withdrawal from ths Kittson employ are pretty well known, that driver, as is usual with him, having made no secrst of ths motivss which govsrned his action. Splan's position in this mattsr is a rsasonable and tenahle one. Hs argues that to he wholly committed to ths intersts of one ownsr is a detriment and handicsp to a driver of the first order—ons who has gainsd his position in ths profession sntirsly by sslf-endeavor, and of ths trnth of this thers can be little doubt, especially so long as msn of great wealth who own trotting horses continue to maintain thsir pressnt views regarding the valne of the time and services of a first-class driver. Splan prohably enjoyed, dnring ths two seasons he drove Commodore Kittson's horsss, as large a salary as was ever paid to a driver, and yet the amount was but s tithe of what hs could have earnsd by the management of a public stahle, simply bscanse of the fact that be had no interest in the stable's winnings—in other words, was not a partner in ths sntsrprise.

The valne of any racshorse depends wholly upon ths ability of the snimal to win ths monsy offered by associations for public compstition, and this ability is largely ths result of the intslligence and akill displayed by ths man who trains and drivss him. To secure ths spesd and endnrsnce which all trotters that win good races must havs involves the possession hy the animal's drivsr of psculiar qualitiss, as well as the sxperiencs of years which gives the judgmsnt of psce, condition, etc., so essential to success. In the case of certain horses the power to ahow and maintain a high rats of speed has been almost wholly due to the ability of soms psrticular drivsr. Nobody believes that another msn would have hssn so successful with that fighty and notional mare Goldsmith Maid as was Budd Dobls; that Hannis would hsvs gone as tast and kindly for other drivers as he did for John Turner; tbat Maud S. wonld ever have mads hsr pressnt record had Bair not handled her, or that ths wonderful improvement made by Rarus after passing into Splan's control could bave heen achieved under other circnmstances. Peter Johnston is the most snccessful driver of trotting stallions in the land, becanse he seems to understand and take advantage of the pecnliarities of that class of horses to a greater extent than any other man in hia profession.

With these facta in view it is absurd to suppose that tbe hest drivers in the country are going to continue the one-owner system. It has been fairly tried and found wanting. Two or three thonsand dollars a yesr in the way of salary would bs a large sum for a mau yet in the rear ranks of ths profession, bnt it is nothing remarkahle to the Dobles, Turners, Hickoks, Johnstons and Splans. They have had in their stabls horses that have earned for them far more than that amount of money in a single aeason, simply because they had an interest in their winnings; and it was right that such shonld he the case, as those winnings were materially increased by reason of a first-class driver instead of a second-class one being in the sulky when the races in which they took part were trotted. Budd Doble has had offers from two millionaires, both of whom to-day own horses with "best on records" to their credit, to drive and manage their stables of trotters, but neither offer was accepted, because the man who had made for himself a world-wide reputation for ability and integrity did not feel that he could afford to place all his skill and time at the absolute disposal of one man. On the running turf an entirely different state of affairs exists. There the successful jockeys are rewarded by the receipt of thousands of dollara where the driver of a wiuning trotter would receive hundreds, and yet the driver must train his horses, as well as pilot them in their races, while the jockey has nothing with which to concern himself save the riding of the race. A public stable is the hest field for a first-class driver, as it is there that the greateat and most certain rewards for skill and labor are to he had. Mr. Gordon may replace Saunders with a cheaper man, and Commodore Kittson may do the aame in reference to Splan, but the cheap drivera are not the ones that gain eminence in their professiou and maintain it.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

A stupid, lazy horse, that drivers call a "dunk-head," has usually a dull eye, a narrow forehead and contracted poll. He is always a hlunderer, forgets himself and stumbles on smooth gronnd, gets himself and his owner into difficulties, calks himself, is sometimss positively lazy, hut often a hard goer.

The American-bred horse Idea, a full brother of Dan Sparling, has been doing well in England recently, having won the Devonshire handicap hurdle race, about two miles, with 175 lbs. on his back.

A bona fide offer of $7,500 has been made for Early Dawn, 2:21¾, and this is about all any 2:20 horse is worth now.

"Warrior," the Sydney aquatic correspondsnt of tbs Otago *Witness*, puhliahed at Dunedin, N. Z., tippod Beach for a winner seven weeks hsfore the March 28th contest. In a lstter of Feb. 9th he writes about the trial spins of Beach and Clifford: "Ws had acarcely devoured half a dozen (oysters) when, to our great aurprise, we saw within three-quarters of a mile of us two men rowing, as it appeared, for their livea. One of thsm was leading by fully fifty yards. As they approached the point where we were hidden, unobserved by anybody, ws recognized the champion of the world (Beach) and Clifford. There is no mistake about it, they were pulling. Beach moved hia boat with such elegance and grace and determination that he at once bocame my ideal of a rower. Both men were rowing at the rate of thirty strokes per minute, and appeared to he pulling their hardest, and their shells were moving at such a rattling pace that I felt persuaded the hest man of the two would certainly wear down Haulan or any other living man. We kept our glassss on the Anatraliana aa long as the course would allow ns, and, judging from what I witnesssd, consider Beach far and away the best man." Later on we find the following in ths aame paper: "Beach is getting into splendia conditiou, and feels confident that he will bs able to maintain the championship for a couple of years. Hs doesn't fear Hanlan in the least. He has got hia measure, and can do as he likes with him auy time they meet. There is no doubt about it, but Beach has improved in style, pulling au easy stroke, aeeming not to labor. At the present I fancy Beach will beat both Hanlan and Clifford. He is one of the most determined men that ever sat in a boat, and the mau that defeats him will be a wonder."

The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have determined to build a large hospital and stable in Philadelphia for the treatment of diseases of dogs, horses, cows and other domestic animals. A great deal of preparation has already been made in the direction of founding a veterinary faculty, and several professors have been in Europe fitting themselves for this work. There are many more fancy cattle owned aronnd Philadelphia, it is said, than any other city except Boston, and some of the finest animals die from want of surgical attention. A special department is to be devoted to the care of pet and sporting dogs. A well-known Philadelphia lady proposes endowing a department for cats. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Anti-Vivisection Society, both oppose the project.

J. I. Case has lost in the neighborhood of $700,000 in the past five years in various ways. In the Fish Bros. wagon works he dropped the principal of this sum; then in the plow factory he lost heavily. Governor Sprague, the noted stallion, died, and the other losses make up, I think, all of that snm. However, Mr. Case is much richer to-day than ever. The threshing machine works have earned him all of $200,000 a year; his trotters during 1884 made that much for him, and taking his business together, it is easy to figure that his earnings have been far in excess of the unusual heavy losses.

There is no animal that has been so greatly improved in price and breeding as the western mustang. Fifteen years ago one could buy unbroken nags in California for six or seven dollars apiece. To-day a good native saddle horse is worth a hundred.

Spring Meeting

—OF THE—

Sonoma and Marin

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

—TO BE HELD—

June 4th, 5th & 6th, 1885,

.....AT.....

PETALUMA, CAL.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Thursday, June 4th.

No. 1—Running, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horse, $50. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and a quarter.

No. 3—Trotting, 2:30 class. Purse $500.

Second Day, Friday, June 5th.

No. 4—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5—Pacing, 2:40 class; purse $300.

No. 6.—Trotting, 2:35 class; purse $450.

Third Day, Saturday, June 6th.

No. 7—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 8—Trotting, 2:50 class; purse $300.

No. 9—Trotting, 2:26 class; purse $500.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P.M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P.M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, May 20th, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Secretary.

A. EWING. C. S. EWING.

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Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.

Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10 Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.

By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.

By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privilges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

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Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

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Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

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Horse processions are growing in favor in England. The Prince of Wales and many of the high dignitaries take great interest in these processions, believing that they are doing much good in the way of encouraging teamsters and horsemen to take the best of care of their horses, and in preventing cruelty in its many forms. These processions are not made up alone of the best class of horses to be found, but by all classes and grades that are well kept, well groomed and well cared for. In this way many classes are represented, and much interest is manifested. The horse are all gayly decked with flowers and banners, as are also the attendants.

Ground grain is the cheapest form in which nutriment can be given to working horses. But to produce the best effect it should be mixed with cut hay, not to give greater bulk, for this the horse's stomach does not require, but to make the food more porous in the stomach, so that the gastric juices may more freely work through it. Meal alone, especially that which has scarcely any chaff, will compact in the stomach and be less easily digestible. The heavy chaff of oats is one of the reasons why this grain is so valuable for horse feed.

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Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch,** lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addis Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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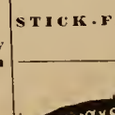
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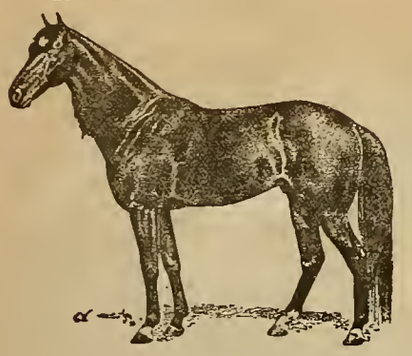


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THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1875.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Piatt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (6,811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul, Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Weimar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25¾. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:24¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the last stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1881, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18¼; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¾—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19½, 2:19¼; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20½, 2:21¼.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two mile heats—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol I, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very rich, could scarcely be bettered; his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 2¾ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,400 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletoulan and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON, (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

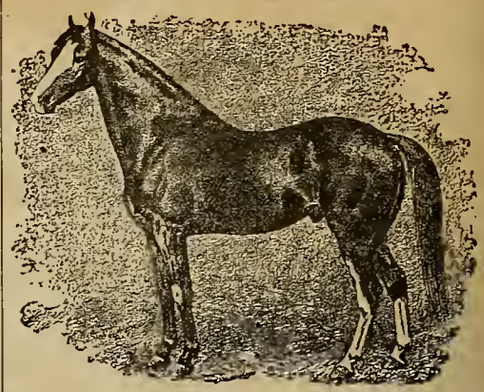
$10 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS. Sacramento, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosaliud, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hootou, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk. **WILLIAM BILLUPS.**

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¾; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¼, and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Mauon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nuthreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallab (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unex ceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27¼ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or R. H. Nason, Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alphens is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Qneen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dnbois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Qneen has a record of 2:29¼, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Ventnre in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¼. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth beats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pastnrage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Ahhess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Ahhess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 2:40, at 2:16. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Day, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Stratbmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, be sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, be by Bishop's Hambletonian, be by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Clans, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21¾ Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixtb heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21½.

Second dam, Mand, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid. 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22½.

Third dam, by Robert Brnce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15½ bands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 bands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22½, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Qneen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallab, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With bis size, breeding, good feet and legs be can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of ths dam of King Wilkes, 2:21¾.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to barness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15½ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domlon, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

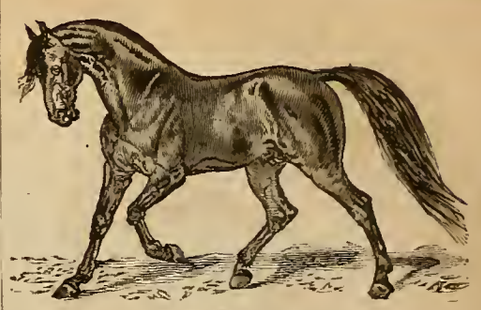
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 ponnds.

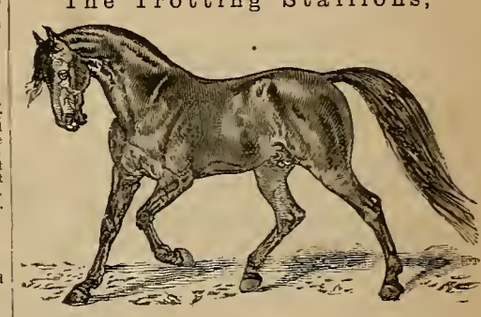
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Ponnd Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest donbie horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton: they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thonsand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaqnin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27¾. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockbolder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27¾.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:28¾; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariably pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento

Capital Turf Club,

Sacramento, Cal.

Spring Meeting, 1885.

May 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY. Running. No. 1. Five-eighths dash for two-year-olds; winner of the California or Coleman Stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting penalized five pounds; if winner of both, ten pounds: purse, $250.

SECOND DAY. Trotting. No. 4. 2:50 class; purse, $250.

No. 5. Trotting. 2:30 class; purse, $400.

THIRD DAY. No. 6. Pacing. 2:32 class; purse, $250.

No. 7. Trotting. 2:35 class; purse, $300.

FOURTH DAY. No. 8. Running. Selling race for all ages; mile and an eighth dash; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 less, and two added for each $100 above; purse, $250.

No. 9. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year olds; winner of California or Coleman stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting, or of race No. 1, penalized five pounds; if winner of two events, ten pounds; if of three, fifteen pounds; purse, $250.

No. 11. Mile and repeat, for all ages: purse, $400.

FIFTH DAY. No. 12. Trotting. 2:27 class; purse $500.

No. 13. Pacing. 2:20 class; purse, $400.

CONDITIONS.

Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running, trotting or pacing races to close on or before May 2d. Where there are ten or more entries, $200 will be added. The Club reserves the right to trot or pace heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, and in running races reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather, or other sufficient cause. All communications and entries to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order of J. W. WILSON, President.
C. H. TODD, Secretary.
P. O. Box 422, Sacramento, Cal.

DOG COLLARS

—AND—

FURNISHINGS.

Our 1885 Catalogue, which is now ready, contains 72 pages, on which are illustrated over 3,000 styles of

DOG COLLARS, LOCKS,
LEADERS, BELLS,
WHIPS, MUZZLES,
SHIPPING BOXES. KENNELS.
BISCUIT, MEDICINES.

And all Furnishings Pertaining to the Dog.

To insure the receipt of Catalogue, send 35 cents in postage stamps or postal note.

Medford Fancy Goods Co.,

104 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

I. BREMER, General Manager.
[P. O. Box 3771.]

Dixiana Yearlings

—ABOUT—

30 COLTS & FILLIES,

The get of imp. KING BAN,

WILL BE PUBLICLY SOLD

In Lexington, Ky., on **Saturday, May 9, 1885,** at 11 o'clock A. M. Please send for Catalogue to

B. G. THOMAS, Lexington, Ky.

Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE

OF

Thoroughbred Yearlings,

THURSDAY, MAY 14TH, 1885.

Forty-Seven Head, the get of King Alfonso, Falsetto, Lisbon, and Powhattan, (brother to Parole).

A. J. ALEXANDER.

For Catalogues address L. Brodhead, Agent, Spring Station, Woodford Co., Kentucky. The sale of Runnymede yearlings May 12th, and Elmendorf May 13th.

FOR SALE.

THE THREE-YEAR-OLD STALLION

ROWDY BOY,

By Rustic, he by Whipple's Doubletonian, dam by Belmont. Rowdy Boy's dam Louisa, by Belmont, g. d. Silver Cup, by American Boy, Jr., g. g. d. Liz Givens, by Langford, g. g. g. d. Charlotte Pace, by Imp. Sir Archie.

Rowdy Boy is a steel gray, 15.2 high sound and gentle, works single and double, full brother to Rowdy Boy, who trotted a trial in 2:23 as a four-year-old.

Apply to Jas. McM. Shafter, No. 13 Montgomery Block, or to

P. J. SHAFTER, Olema.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands O and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.

E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y

☞Send for circular.☜

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
Fentonville, Mich.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 00	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Front in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN OREOORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gun taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Ag

Southern Pacific Company.

TIME SCHEDULE.



APRIL 6th, 1885

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
‡8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Jone via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express	10:10 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*8:00—*8:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—‡2:30—3:00—‡3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡8:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—‡11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & CO., S. F

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

National



HORSE LINIMENT.

Perfectly Wonderful how Quickly this Medicine Cures Flesh Wounds!

THE BEST SPAVIN CURE IN THE MARKET.

No Farmer or Stock Raiser should be without it. I will guarantee it to do all I claim for it, and refund the money should it fail.

This Liniment is a positive cure for lock jaw. Certificates of cures will soon appear in this paper.

LANGLY & MICHAELS, Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

For full particulars and special contracts address.

—JOHN R. WILLIAMS,
Stockton, Cal.

NEW MAPS.

—OF—

San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on the finest map paper. Size, 4½ by 5½ feet. Price—Mounted on ash rollers, $10; book form, with muslin back, $8; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 17.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Betting in New York on Future Events—The New Orleans Meeting—Failure of the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1886—General Notes, Etc.

Snburban betting hes not feiled to continue to attract considerable attention of late. Witb no less tban five books now open on the greet race in this city it would be berd indeed if an intending backer could not get very near tbe price wanted. Such figures as 75 to 1 Fosteral, 50 to 1 Drake Carter, 50 to 1 Monroe, 40 to 1 Jeck of Hearts, 40 to 1 War Eagle, 40 to 1 Ellerslie, 20 to 1 Barnes, are on offer to-day, (Wednesday), fairly stertling many who have taken half these odds some weeks ego in their endeavor to "get on the good thing" before the price was cut. It is the old story of the hare and tbe tortoise over again, the slow ones eventually getting the best of it. The principal fancies of late appear to be Monogram, Markland, Strickland, St. Savionr, Richmond, (Eng.), Aranze, Barnes, Jim Renwick, Carter, Thackeray, Ferg Kyle, Royal Arch, etc. The Western boree Monogram bas had $4,000 to $100 recorded to his neme twice tbis week, and each firm promptly cut down his price exactly one-balf. He is at Nashville, reports from there making the brotber to Mammonist in robust health, and tbis money going on looks as if he bas made a good "move," indicating a possible ability to stand a Snburban preparation. From the first appearance of the weights we have always advocated Monogram's claims as tbe "pick of the handicap," if anyways fit, and if Mr. Pate eends bim on to fill tbis engegement, tbe backers of the cracke had better not leave him ont of their calcnlations. Strickland hes paseed his stable companion, War Eegle, in the qnotations, a matter of surprise, no donht, to many. Still, the Springboks seem to improve witb ege, and those who saw the speed exhibited at Washington last Fall by Strickland, when a hospital was nearer bis proper plece than a racetrack, conld realize that he mnst be a "right smart" horse when fit. Strickland last Spring won at a mile and a qnarter in 2:12½, and in September be beat Loftin and others nine furlongs at Latonia in 1:57. Most people, however, wonld tbink his weight in tbe Subnrban, 107 lbs., as ratber more than a winning one. Ferg Kyle's easy win at New Orleans sent some money on him, bnt his defeet on the last day did not tend to reassnre his backere and had the effect of at once lengthening his price. Markland and St. Seviour remain firm on the market. Both of these horses are snch grand looking specimens of tbe thoronghbred, that it wonld enrprise none to see them run very forward in tbe great race. The retrogression of little Jack of Heerts, however, is surprising. After qnite a run on him ten days ago at 25 end 20 to 1, the fact of 40 to 1 being now obtainable looks as if somebody knowe something, or tbink they do. Tbe son of The Ill-Used was at last accounts teking good work at Monmouth Park, but the trnth is probably thet most of these old fellows have seen their best days on the tnrf. Jack of Hearts, Gen. Monroe, Girofle, Monogram, Parregut, Renwick, Aranza, and otbers in this contest, winners of great races in the past, are already in the "eere and yellow leef," and tbongh eome one of tbem mey emulate the long drawn ont turf career of evergreen old Parole, it is more probable tbet in a contest snch as the Snburban is sure to prove. tbey will have to give way to yonnger blood. The two English-bred animals, Richmond and Pontiac, ere, we tbink, likely to play an important pert in the Snburban. Tbeir poor form of last Fall sbould not deceive any as to their poesible merits, for be it remembered that tbis very same bad rnnning was done when they ought to have been in tbe stable.

Fosteral's marked decline in the market was another snrprise to his early backers, the fact of the horse not being at work lately being the probable solntion. If tbere is anytbing really wrong, however, with tbe half-brother to Monroe, it has not yet got ont. The price now obtainable against Barnes is more reasonable than the 8 to 1 of a short time since. Thongh classed by ns as "nncertain" of seeing the post, if he starts he ought to win a great race, recollecting his mile and three furlongs last Summer at Monmontb, in 2:25½, with 123 lbs. np. Little Tbackeray is said to be "little" no longer; in short, to have grown into a fine-looking horse that ought to carry his 105 lbs. like a bird. Steady money bas lowered his price from 50 to 30 to 1.

Leman, the "Hoosier," has had money from Kentucky go on him lately, and yet it does not look as if be will be sent East to fill tbis solitary engagement. In no otber race at Sbeepshead Bay, Monmouth, Saratoga, or Brightou has he been entered. Jim Renwick pleases the talent at Jerome Park, and there is this in favor of the Californian that cannot be said of all those engeged in the Jerome Hendicaps, and in the Subnrban, namely that he is so big and snch a glutton for weight that if he is good a penalty or two won't etop him.

Derby betting has not taken mnch more active shape than previously, bnt a Lexington correspondent's thorough review of the candidetes in *The Sportsman* of lest week ougbt to go far toward bringing speculators to the front, sbowing their faith by tbeir works. Prior to the Pickwick Stakes Lord Coleridge had been qnietly snpported for his Louisville engagement, wagers of $3,000 to $150 having been booked by one of tbe two firms in tbis city now making e book on tbe race, and tbe money came direct from Mobile. His poor showing at New Orleans indicates that he will need plenty of work before Derby day, if he ie to follow in Buchenan's footsteps. Joe Cotton, on tbe contrary, has had bis position in tbe market strengthened by his New Orleans form. The son of King Alfonso is evidently a good colt now, and by May 14tb great improvement is likely to be shown in hie case. So, evidently, think tbe pencillers also, who have ent down his price ell ronnd.

Editor, the grey colt from Pate's stable, was recently backed in this city to win a snug amonnt, the transaction being $3,000 to $100, and tbe taker one of tbe bookmakers doing bnsiness on tbe race in tbe West. The colt has also been backed in Lonlsville to win a large steke, bnt at ten points less odde than the wager recorded here. Favor was also laid egainst in this city to tbe tnne of $800 to $200, bnt specnlators generally seem to prefer letting Morris' quartet alone nntil later developments help to solve tbe problem as to which one is to "carry the (stable) banner" on Derby day. Warrenton, Bootblack, and Donbt have also been slightly backed of late, and in spite of Redstone's lack of growth, etc., tbe big "little 'nn" has had his name written occasionally. So speedy a colt as is the brother to Lizzie S. sbonld be able to hold his own, even if tbe race sbonld happen to be run from "end to end."

Tbe entries for the coming dogshow, which closed on Tnesday, ehowed a finer list than ever before. Tbe present exhibition will be the ninth of onr annnal bench shows, and the Westminster Kennel Clnb, having had regard to more space for each exhibitor, has limited tbe entry to 1,100 dogs. Tbe speciel prizes promised are valnable, inclnding $50 for the best mastiff in the open clesses, $25 each for the best smooth and rongb-coated St. Bernard. Tbe new Fox Terrier Clnb will offer six cnps, valned at $150, for distribntion emong the fox terrier classes, and so on. Some noted dogs will be shown from abroad. Captein Mackie will send over a collection of fine Scotch terriers, and a fine exhibit of St. Bernards from the Hospice Kennels. The Montreal Hnnt Clnb, in existence eince 1826, has promised a draft of fox honnds, and Mr. A. B. Pnrey, master of the Meadow Brook Hnnt, will judge this cless, with Mr. Hugh Dalzell judging the mestiffs and St. Bernerds. Special prizes are those offered by Messrs. Moet & Cbandon, Messrs. F. R. Hitchcock, and T. H. Terry.

Memphie, Tenn., is all alive with preparatione for their race meeting of next week. Over one hnndred horses left New Orleans, bound direct to the Bluff City, and there are accommodations at the track for over donble that nnmber. The sport is sure to be good, and if the weather is propitions, tbe racing is likely to last all the week, as Saturday will probebly be an extra day.

Any of Gen. Grant's *bon mots* are now read with avidity, while their distinguished anthor lies fighting the last and sternest battle of his eventful life. Accordingiy, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* prints tbe following, concerning the greet eoldier's enconnter witb a bevy of fair Kentnckians: "Tbe Kentucky women are as enthnsiastic about horees es the men. They nnhesitatingly place tbe horse before themselves as tbe great attraction of the State. When President Grant was vieiting the St. Louis fair in 1875, a nnmber of ladies were introdnced to him, whereupon he spoke in very higb terms of St. Louis, the fair, etc. 'You are mistaken, Mr. President: we are not from St. Louis,' laughingly said one of the girls; 'we are from Kentucky, a very fine State, you know, which possesses three things all men of taste mnst appreciate.' Smilingly the President asked her what they were. Sbe answered: 'We bave the fastest borses, the prettiest women, and the finest whisky in tbe world.' Tbe President replied: 'Your horses are certainly justly renowned—I bave some on my farm near bere; yourself and party prove tbe correctness of your second obsei vation; bnt whisky is one of the things that require age, and yonr men consnme it so fast that it rarely has a chance to become good.'"

New Orleans races furnished tbe medium of no little speculation in Gotbam last week, and the resorts where speculators most do congregate witnessed some heavy transactions reacbing up into the thousands. Some of tbe results were sensational and ratber unexpected, bnt tbe winners were donbtless, on those days at least, the best borses of the lot. Notes from the Crescent City say tbat Ferg Kyle won his opening race with ridiculous ease, in spite of having had little or no preparation. His defeat on the last day was probably due to that cause. Ramlal, in the Hnrstbourne steble, has had a bad ankle, bnt is now all right and very fest in his work, Ledy Dean pulled up very lame and bad not done any work at last accounts. At the post for the Pickwick Stakes, on tbe first day, Ultimatum was kicked by Eileen and ehowed so plainly the effects of it tbat in the race she was eased before the finish. Buchanan, in tbe Cottrill stable, is said to be firm on bis pins again, and to have thickened and let down again into the picture of a raceborse. It is said tbat Jim Williams declared to win the Boston Club Stakes with Mattie Corbett, in preference to Pat Sbeedy, and tbereby landed a snng wager at 10 to 1. The jockey Brennau rides for S. S. Brown's stable tbis year. Dudley Oaks is a most improved horse and very fast. Windsail's two reces were won with apparent ease. Queen Esther showed to poor advantege on Thnrsday. Mattie Repture is "a-coming," and will soon be dne. The jockey Cowal received a badge for his good riding during the meeting. Olivette was backed down to even money for the Walker Handicep, bnt sbe could get no better tban third. After Joe Cotton's eesy win on Satnrday, some more money went on bim for the Derby at Lonisville.

Satnrday's meet of the Meadow Brook Hnnt at Babylon, on invitation of Mr. Anstin Corbin, was a most enjoyable affair to a large party of ladies and gentlemen. Among those who took part in tbe fifteen-mile run that followed were Messrs. E. and J. Roosevelt, O. Belmont and A. Belmont, Jr., S. Mortimer (jnst from abroad), A. Rogers, F. O. Beach, H. Cannon, W. Howard, L. Rutberford, Dougen, Smith, Stewart, Collier, Herbert and others.

Carmelite proved the fastest and best fencer of the party, enabling Mr. A. Belmont, Jr., to eecnre tbat much-coveted trophy the "brnsb," whicb he gallantly presented to Miss Work.

Tbe Essex County Hnnt had a good rnn at East Orenge, on Satnrdey last. To-day (Wednesday) they were to beve had another meet at Northfield, and on Satnrday next Sbort Hills is to be the rendezvons.

Cable news of the 11th from London gave tbe result of the new fixtnre, tbe Leicestershire Handicap, in which tbe Kentucky-bred horse Blne Grase made his second essay of tbe season. Ridden by Snowden, the pilot of Bendigo, Blne Grase did not get a place, and mile conrses are evidently too short for his liking. Mr. Barclay, the owner of Bendigo, Criterion and otbers, is likely from this on to "cry content" witb donble-event betting, and follow ont the maxim generally laid down by tbe average tnrf specnletor, "It is bard enongh to pick one winner, let elone two." Mr. B.'s large bet on Bendigo for tbe Lincolnshire and Ben More for the Liverpool Grand National vanished into tbin air when tbe Irish horse fell at "Beecber's Brook," and now his similer ventnres on Bendigo and Criterion for the Leicestersbire Handicap tail of consnmmation by tbe neck defeat of tbe latter. After not coming in for a large stake on the Lincoln Handicap, won so gellantly by Bendigo, this is bard luck for snch a straightforward and popular racing man es Mr. Barclay. In racing, the glorious uncertainty of tbe eport is increased many times over in tbis donble and treble-event betting, bnt thie system is very popnlar from tbe smaller capital necessary, and so mncb larger results if you win. We have in mind at least two prominent horse owners on tbis side who owe tbeir start in life to a fortunately won "combination."

The Monmouth Park Champion Stallion Stakes for 1886 failed to receive but eleven sires on tbe lst of April closing day, and tberefore falls through for the want of *four more* entries. California did not send a nomination. This, after sending in five stallions to tbe Western Stallion Stakes, is a enrprise, and so a $20,000 race goes by defanlt.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1885. PACIFIC.

Trotting at Melbourne, Australia.

Elsternwick Park, March 17tb—Champion Stakes, of 100 sovs. Mile heats.

Honesty, ch h—Miller & Curnou..	1 1
Defiance, b g—F. Robbins	2 2
Little Dick, b g—A. Mulholland	3 3

Time. 2:33½, 2:36½.

A Roadeter Match.

Bay District Course, San Francisco, April 21st. Match for $100 a side.

Baabaw, b g—Mr Nolan	1 2 1 1
Vulcan, blk g—Mr Lundy	1 2 1 2 2

Time, 2:44, 2:44, 2:45, 2:39½, 2:38.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail						*	*	*	*			
Partridge						*	*	*	*			
Rail						*	*	*	*			
Grouse	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Doves						*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

The National Gun Association—A Card from one of its Officers.

The following letter, though personal to the editor of this paper, is proper matter for publication:

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Permit me to address you a personal letter in reply to a most unjust aspersion upon this Association, on page 213 of your issue April 4, 1885. We are confident that you have been misled through some malicious individual. It has been my pleasure to have lived in and around San Francisco for several years; and from this experience I know that you would not intentionally wrong us. The writer of this is personally known to the president and manager of the Anglo-California Bank, to whom he respectfully refers you. We mail you to-day a copy of our handbook, embodying the history of our formation. You will notice that a fine representation of the oldest and most reputable sportsmen of the country were personally present at its formation, and actively assisted therein, including such men as Frye, Perry, Stark, Eager, Dickey, Sawyer, Davis, Cook, Bradley, Linemau, *et al*, from the East, Meaders, Ancoin, Baker, Penrose, Erickson, Owens, Summersou, *et al* from the South, Parmelee, Bogardus, Stice, Essig, Dils, West, Russell, Colville, Verges, Dougan, Boulter, and numerous others from the West. The committee on trap-shooting rules combined twenty most experienced and well known names, of whom fourteen were present and actively assisted in forming the rules, which together with the constitution and by laws were subsequently revised by that well-known sportsman and most accomplished attorney, T. A. Logan, of Cincinnatti, whose pseudonym of Gloau is doubtless familiar to all your readers. (Note the letter from him on page 15 of the handbook.) This Association, therefore, from its very incention may be truly called "National," much more so than the institutions which generally adopt that title.

As to the Directors of the Association they have all taken the oath of office ae such, excepting two, and these two have duly notified the Secretary of their acceptance of the office, stating they would shortly send their affidavits. With such a foundation this Association is sure to succeed. Give us a chance to argue with a fair-minded opponent and we will surely convince him that it is to the best interest of all sportsmen, of all sportsmeu's papers, of all who are in any way connected with the gun trade to cordially support this Association, if not as an active member, then, at any rate, so to do with their good will. All will admit the advantage to be gained by having a National Association—not only on account of having a standard set of rules, the same the country over, but also for the purpose of presenting a united front to meet the attacks of those who cry down all sports, and to be able to make a combined effort to secure such national legislation as, in the couree of time, will surely be required. All will admit the great difficulty of forming such an association. Bring a hundred different sportsmen together and there will be amougst them fifty different plans as to how the same should be formed. The present organization is the result of several years labor. Would you destroy it? And if so, where will you find the time, the patience and the opportunity to build anew? It is easy to pull down a house; it is much more difficult to build one.

You have doubtless also been told, "The Association is nothing but a Ligowsky Clay Pigeon Company affair," etc. The inuendo thus implied is rebutted first by the character of the men who were present at its formatiou, and also by the following argument: The charge arisee from the fact that the Ligowksy Clay Pigeon Company hae generously subscribed to $500 of the capital stock ($5,000)—(they are perfectly willing, nay, desirous, of selling sameto the first comer)—should they he abused for this? Should they not ratber he thanked, for the reason every trap-shooter knows that for the past three years and more these manufactures bave heon thoroughly introduced in this country, and that therefore thoy need no National Association or no other advertising to make their wares known, for they are now as staple in the gun trade as sugar is in the grocery line; there is only one way in which they can *even indirectly* profit from the success of the National Gun Aasociation, (and the same profit in a much greater degree will redound to everyone in any way interested, financially speaking, in the gun or the gun fraternity) viz., by the natural increase in the number of shooting men which this Association will effect hy showing the world at large what a large number of our best citizens are to-day devotees of the gun.

Would it not he a source of pleasure to all concerned if the sportamen of your Coast were united in one large clnb, so that challenges (and the consequent excitement) would pass between as first-class teams on the Atlantic Coast, the Pacific coast and the Missisaippi valley, and would not your paper be true to its spirit by furthering any enterprise which would bring this about? I beg leave to remain,

Yours truly, J. E. BLOOM, Manager N. G. A.

At Bird's Point.

Saturday last the San Francisco Gun Cluh had their shoot for the season, and everything was propitious for splendid sport, emulation among the members, a good breeze from the bay, and as olinking lot of birds as were ever turned loose against the gun. The conditions were the same as formerly, 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, with Messrs. Gilette and McShane at 26, and Mr. Crandall at 28 yards. For the medals, after Saturday's shooting, Mr. Orr's record for the season gives him a good prospect of ending once more ae champion of the club. Owing to the emulation known to exist among the members to beat Mr. Fuller, who during the season has shot in such excellent form, a large attendauce was present. Among those present, not habitual attenders at these shoots, known for their reputation with the gun, were such men as Messrs. Fay and Frank Mackey, Mr. Tucker, the Eastern celebrity, Mr. Allen, of the Market Street Gun Store, and others of the same calibre. The combination, a perfectly friendly and good-natured one though, against Fuller, embraced several, hut the man who especially went for his scalp was Mr. Orr, and who hy a scratch succeeded in getting it. We say a scratch, for they journeyed along together side by side, Fuller missing his first hird, and Orr hie second up to the ninth, when Fuller made a shameful miss and fell hehind. Both killed their tenth hird in good style, and as there was yet a chauce for a tie the excitement ran high. On the eleventh bird Fuller made another of those inconprehensihle misses which sometimes hsnpen with the hest of men at the trap, and that gave Mr. Orr the medal with 11 to 9. Considering the superexcellence of the hirde the shooting was not had all round, the second herrell wes of little use with such clinking flyers. Still a few good loug shots were made hy by different parties, the best four hy Messrs. Orr and Fuller, two each respectively. The four memhere with ten each to their credit, Messrs. Berry, Wilson, Gordon and Crandall shot with decision and accuracy all through, and gained much credit for themselves, for ten kills on Saturday was big work. There were also four nines, Messrs. Griffiths, Ewing, Fuller and Smith, and then the scores tailed off from eight down to five. We thought personally in several cases Messrs. Berry, Griffiths and Kilgariff with ten, nine, and eight each, for men who are comperatively unhonored at the trap, made some very fine kills and gave much promise of better things hereafter. Messrs. Bahcock, Black, Havens, and Golcher, all good men with the gun, were off entirely, and they will heve to hurry up if they wish to heve a claim on the medals. It has been said hy some that Messrs. Orr and Fuller had a champegne dinuer, by others a hasket of wine depending on the result. Neither statement is correct. All they het with each other just to make the fight more real was a hottle of the best California vintage. A more interesting dey's sport could not well he had. The attendance of members was highly creditahle. We trust they will keep up their good example in this respect. Bird's lunch did not contain the usual clam-chowder and he hegs us to say it was not his fault.

Orr	30 yards—1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Crandall	28 yards—1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—10
Wilson	30 yards—1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—10
Berry	28 yards—1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1—10
Gordon	30 yards—1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—10
Ewing	28 yards—0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1—9
Griffith	30 yards—1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—9
Fuller	30 yards—0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1—9
Smith	23 yards—1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—9
Baker	30 yards—0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1—8
Golcher	30 yards—1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1—8
Kilgariff	30 yards—1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—8
Black	30 yards—1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1—7
McShane	26 yards—0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0—7
Hansen	30 yards—0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—7
Babcock	30 yards—0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0—7
Gillett	30 yards—1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—6
Havens	30 yards—0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0—5

After the Cluh shoot a $2.50 freeze-out was organized, and Messrs. Golcher and Orr having killed five hirds each, in fine style, divided the spoil. The score was as follows:

Gordon	30 yards—1 1 1 1 1	Kilgariff	30 yards—1 1 0
Golcher	30 yards—1 1 1 1 1	Havens	30 yards—1 0
Orr	30 yards—1 1 1 1 0	Ewing	28 yards—0
Smith	28 yards—1 1 0	Fuller	30 yards—0

At Colma.

The Lincoln Gun Cluh held its first monthly shoot at Colma station Sunday, for the three medals that are to he competed for at six meetings. The person winning the medals oftenest shall retain them. The matches were shot under the International Rules, no hird higher than fifteen feet heing allowed. The score for the first-class medal was as follows:

Drinkhouse	10	Parks	9	Christie	7
Kate	10	Bruns	8	Campbell	7
Richie	9	Palmer	8	Heino	6
Elder	9	Potter	8		

The second-class shot as follows:

H. Venker	12	H. Northrup	8
Ford	10	Frisch	8
Cohen	10	Karney	6
F. Venker	8	Luker	5
Schendel			5
Snydan			1

The third-class scoree stood:

Marguirer	10	Noll	2	Holmes	1
Dirkin	8	Lohner	2		
W. Northrup	8	Horber	1		

Drinkhouse and Kate ebot off the tie in the first-class, Drinkhouse killing five of six birde and winning. Kate killed three. H. Venker took the second-class medal, and Marguirer the third-class medal.

The Lincoln Gun Cluh will bold an open tournament on the Club grounds at Colma station, Sunday, May 3d. Trains will leave Fourth and Townsend streets at 8:30 and 10:40 A. M. We heg to acknowledge a polite invitation from the Committee.

The Golden Gate Gun Cluh held the second monthly clay pigeon medal match, at McMahon's Station, Sunday, April 19th, at 15 hirds, 18 yards rise. A heavy gale was blowing at the time thus accounting for the poor scores:

FIRST-CLASS.

A. Russ	12	W. Ashcroft	11	F. Monson	7
S. Scovern	12	H. Mangels	11	R. Schlueter	7
Edg. Forster	11	Eug. Forster	9	R. Kershaw	7
Ed. Funcke	11	W. Rose	8	W. Luce	6

SECOND-CLASS.

A. Allen	11	Edw. Forster	5	J. Foley	7
F. Mayer	9	E. Bert	2	C. Nauman	2
H. Malone	8	E. Seaman	2		

FIRST TIE, 21 YARDS.

A. Russ	3 | S. Scovern	3

SECOND TIE.

A. Russ	3 | S. Scovern	2

A. Rnes won the first-clase medal, A. Allen the second-class medal.

A second match at ten glass balls, 18 yards rise, gave a result as followe:

Edg. Forster	8	A. Russ	5
—Avery	7	A. Allen	5
S. Scovern	7	F. Mayer	4
W. Ashcroft	7	Edg. Forster	4
R. Schlueter	7	— Madison	4
G. Brown			4
R. Kershaw			3
W. Malone			3
Eug. Forster			2
E. Seaman			2

Edg. Forster won first money. A freeze-out for second and third resulted in Avery winning second, and Scovern third. EDGAR FORSTER.

To-morrow the match of the season comes off at San Bruno. It is a fifty-bird match, $250 a side, between Miss Lilian Smith, our champion rifleist, and Mr. John Kerrigan, a veteran at the trap. Miss Smith shoots at twenty-one yards on account of her small gun, and Kerrigan at twenty-eight yards. Under these conditions our old colleague at cricket, Kerrigan, has got to shoot for all he is worth if he wants to win the money. No doubt a large crowd will be present. We shall endeavor to be there also.

The New Dirigo Club.

We always welcome the formation of a new clnb amongst us, especially when formed of respectable young men of character and social standing, hecanee we see from such a formation a strong moral aid in future for those, who, like ourselves, labor for a due protection of our geme hy a due inforcement of the law. On these grounds we gladly and sincerely extend the hend of welcome to the new clnb, hoping in the end they mey exert as salutary an influence in our broad domain of legitimate sports es they have hitherto exerted in our social world. But they deserve a hearty welcome for other reasons, among which stands out prominently the excellent manner the delegation of eight members acquitted themselves last Sunday, at San Bruno, in their inaugural shoot at the trap. Out of eight shooters, there were one eleven, two tens, an eight, and two sixes, only leaving two out of the crowd who killed less than fifty per cent. of their hirds. Such a heginning we hold is creditahle to all concerned, when we consider the traditional difficulty of pigeon shooting at San Bruno, and the ugly wind that hlew all Sunday. It may he that Haxall with his eleven, Nosnah and Huntingtou with their ten kills each, have had some experience with the gun, for each work tries our veterans at San Bruno, hut several others, eepecially Mr. Herrison, carried themselves well at the trap, and promise much efficiency in due time. The birds were an average lot. Mr. Eyre acted as judge and Referee. The score:

Haxall	11	Harrison	8	Jones	4
Nosnah	10	Bunce	6	Huntington	3
Plunkett	10	Baron	6		

After the main match a few outside visiting friends with familiar names at the trap and target—if the Mr. Mangels, killing five out of six hirds, is our old friend of rifle fame—got up a $5 entrance pool, and three out of the six did good work indeed. First money fell to the populer veteran Liddle, who in his clean score made some wonderful shots. The score:

Liddle	6	James	1
Funke	5	Jones	1
Mangels	5		

The shoot-off on tie between Funcke and Mangels, at nine hirds, after a protracted struggle in which hoth shot very well, ended in a division of the eecond money. Any man who bolds Funcke up to his work at the trap it may be taken for granted is no duffer.

This afternoon the Dirigos have their first official shoot at Bird's Point and we calculate to he present.

A Talk With Mr. Tucker.

Having a desire to know the exact state of public feeling in the East about different sporting matters, we conenlted Mr. Tucker, who of all men is most likely to he hest poeted. Among otber tbings be informed us of one tbing, which, thongh it may sound etrange to many, does not surprise ne at all. In reference to the weight of guns Mr. Tucker says, tbat except for special shooting there will not he a heavy gun used in America in five years' time, and that the tendency of public feeling is still to even lighter guns than the light ones of tbe present time. Tbis is what we have heen advocating for years. Tbere is no argument in the question. While the shooting capacity of the light gun is equal to the heavy, when properly loaded, the advantages are all in favor of the light gun, in a country like California especially. It is the eame in rowing, cricket or hilliards. In either of these amusements a man does not want to he weighted down to the ground and thus have bis efficieucy as well as pleasure destroyed. The day of heavy guns is doomed.

Then again with regard to preserves Mr. Tucker gave us the same pleasant news. He says the American idea, formed by the rascally practices of the poachiug element, is towards preserves throughout the Union, and that in bis traveling round from place to place he is constantly given orders to secure grounds suitable for all kinds of shooting. For some years it will he difficult to obtain the legislation in America necessary for a due preservation of our games and enforcement of the law, which shall give to every American citizen that share of the public game to which be is entitled, from his money, with that of others, going to make it public property of great value. The existence of preserves, therefore, can alone put down the criminal practices of poachers so common throughont the Union, and save our game from extermination. The great argument for private preserves is that, though they may give some individuals particular privileges, they give a greater abundance of game to the general citizens, whose meane will not allow the pleasures of exclusive privileges. Let the principle of preserves be carried out to the utmost.

Next and last he gave us some gratifying news of the Japanese pheasants turned out near Portland, Oregon. He was taken hy the gentleman importing them through the woode along the river, not to shoot them, hut to see their progress and method of flight, and he was delighted with what he saw. He bas no doubt of the perfect success of the enterprise. We in California may learn a lesson from this success. The local Legislature refused to give these pheasants the special protection which the Legislature of British Columbia yeare ago gave the California quail, so the citizens, being all interested in the undertaking, combined for the protection of the pheasants, and have secured it fully. Keepers employed hy the owners, or rather those importing them, constantly patrol the woods to look after their security, and if any vagabond ehould be caught marauding them, his life would not he worth five cents. But the common sense of protection has struck the business sense of the American citizen; all say now, bye-and-bye we shall have lots of these birds hy protection, so let us join in and protect them; they are brought here for everyhody's benefit in the future, and it would he suicide to kill them now. A little vigorous protection, which admitted of no talking back, would tame down and convert the California poacher to the same extent. Why cannot we have it?

The following officers were appointed at a recent meeting of the Sportsmen's Club of Butte county for the ensuing year: President, J. T. McIntosh; Vice-President, N. D. Rose; Treasurer, T. Barnard; Secretary, C. B. Swain. It was resolved to hold a shoot on the 16th of May next, and a committee was appointed to procure the birds and arrange the details.

The hat match between the two champions, Dr. Carver and Captain A. H. Bogardus, shot recently at New Orleans, La., was not shot to a finish Each was to shoot at one hundred pairs of bats, twenty-eight yards rise and three hundred single hats on time. In the double match Dr. Carver killed one hundred and six and Captain Bogardus one hundred. The three hundred single match was not shot.

At the Six-Mile House.

The Occidental Gnn Club hsld a shoot at Herman Blanken's Sunday, with tsrra cotta pigeons. After waiting a considerable time for the wind to abate, the members went to the score, althongh the breeze was strong. The clay pigeons literally flew, dashed haphazard by tbe wind, some landing a block away. Considering these odds, the members made a presantable score. Phil Funke was in good form and brought down his birds in a clean and neat fashion. John Headley also made some admirable shots. The contest was under Hurlingbam rnles and was for a French dinner. Fifty pigeons were sent on their aerial journey from the traps, and some that were not hit were almost carried out of sigbt by the wind. The following were tbe scores:

Phil Funke	40	Tom Headley	35
John Headley	35	Owen Jones	32

After the regular match several sweepstake contests took place, in which Phil Funke carried off the money prizss with some excellent shooting. The following are the scores for the first sweepstakes, in which the absence of ciphers shows the good work of the shootera:

Phil Funke	10	J. O'Brien	8
John Headley	9	J. Fanning	8
Tom Headley	9		

The second sweepstakes were conducted under Hnrlingham rules and resulted in the following score:

Phil Funke	9	J. Fanning	8
Tom Headley	8	J. Taylor	8

At Elk Grove.

At Elk Grove, near Sacramento, some good matches were decided on Sunday last. The first was between J. L. Zuber and F. M. Coons, $100 a side, twenty-five birds, twenty-six yards rise. Coons won, killing fourteen to his opponent's thirteen. The next match was the third of the series, between Coons and G. W. Watson, and was for $50 a side, twenty-five birds, twenty-one yards. They tied on twenty-one, and, in the shoot-off at three pairs of doubles, Watson won with a clean score. Then followed a match between Watson and P. D. Weeks, for $25 a side, twenty birds, twenty-one yards. Watson got fourteen out of seventeen, and Weeks, who had missed five, gave up tbe match before it was finished. Watson and Coons have made a match for $100 a side, twenty-five birds, to be shot at Agricultural Park next Snnday.

The Season's Five-Year-Olds.

[Breeders Gazette.]

It was esteemed a remarkable feat when, in 1876, tbe black stallion Governor Sprague obtained a public record over the Poughskeepsie (N. Y.) track of 2:20½, and this performance was so far superior to anything that had at tbat time been made by a horse of his age that the son of Rhode Island was as mnch of an attraction at the Central Circuit meetings as any of tbe older and speedier stars of tbe trotting turf. How greatly the art of breeding and training young trotters has advanced in less than a decade is evidenced by the fact tbat at the present day the two-year-old record, made by Wildflower, is 2:21; that for three-year-olds, 2:19½, being to the credit of Hinda Rosa; while at the head of the four-year-olds stands Sallie Benton, 2:17¾, Elvira and Bonita being close behind her with records of 2:18½ and 2:18¾ reapectively. The mark of 2:20½ aet for five-year-olds in 1876 by Governor Sprague haa been reduced no less tban nine and three-quarter seconds, Jay-Eye-See having trotted in 2:10¾ at the age mentioned, and it is a fact worthy of mention that both these horses wore owned at the time of their best performancea by Mr. J. I. Case.

This, in brief, is the history of the advance of speed in trotting yonngsters dnring the past nine years. Every season has witnessed a greater number of fast young horses taking part in public contests, bnt nnless all the signs are amiss the present one will be the most brilliant of all, and especially is tbis true in tbe stakes for five-year-olds. One of tbese events —that given by tbe Kentucky Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, and which will be contested at Lexington next Fall—has just closed, and of the ten animals named to start there are tbree with records below 2:20, and four othera that have heaten 2:25 in public races, while although the remaining three have not won heats they have repeatedly shown their ability to heat 2:30, by being second in heats where the time was much faster than the figures named. By virtne of her record the one of these seven horaes that have beaten 2:25 entitled to he first mentioned, is the California filly Sallie Benton, by Gen. Benton, dam Sontag Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief. She began her trotting career as a three-year-old, and in her only race that season, trotted at Sacramento, Cal., proved herself a filly of unusual speed and staying power by winniug the second, fonrth and fifth heats of the stake in which she was engaged in 2:31½, 2:30, 2:30¾, Lucilla winning the first heat in 2:28¼, and making a dead heat with Centanr in the third mile in 2:29½. Tbia was certainly a good beginning for the youthful trotter and naturally enough great things were expected of her the following year. Tbe death of ex-Governor Stanford's son in the early Snmmer of 1884, caused that gentleman to withdraw from active competition for tnrf honors all the horses owned hy him, and for this reason little or nothing in the way of training was done with Sallie Benton and the other members of the Palo Alto string until late in the Fall, when a hurried preparation waa given them for a series of trials which it had been determined to make over the Bay District track at San Francisco. It was not until Dec. 13th that these trials took place, and even then none of the animals were in the pink of condition, several of them heing notoriously out of form. It was expected that if the four-year-old record, made a few weeks before by the Kentncky-bred filly Elvira, was beaten at all the work would be done by Hinda Rose, whose mile in 2:19½ as a three-year-old was proof positive that she was not at all lacking in apeed. Bnt when Hinda Rose waa tried, a mile in 2:20¼ was the best ahe conld do, and then Sallie Benton was given a chance, not even her driver, however, thinking it possible for her to accomplish the hard task. But events proved that the apeed and gameness of the gray filly had been underrated hy those who shonld have been capable of judging her best, as she trotted the mile out in 2:17¾, and had it not been for a losing break on the homestretch there is little douht that the distance would have been done in 2:17 or better. Thus in the only two starts made hy her in which a record could he obtained, Sallie Benton has been a winner, and each time has done more than was asked or expected of her. Thus far the only record-breakers at four years of age that have trained on aod obtained remarkably fast marks in later years, are Jay-Eye-See and Trinkett, who have made records of 2:10 and 2:14, respectively, hut as Sally Benton has heen wisely and tenderly used, and as the limit of her speed is still an unknown quantity, there is no reason why she may not with propriety aspire to the highest honors of the trotting turf.

Elvira, whose record of 2:18½ as a four-year-old was the best until it was lowered by Sallie Benton, was brad in Kentucky, and her blood lines are those of ths Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief families, her sirs being Cuyler, a son of ths "Hero of Chester," and her dam a daugbter of Mambrino Patchan. When Mr. J. C. McFerran, of Louisville, had secured Cuyler as the premier stallion on his farm, be began looking about for suitable mares to mate witb him, and among tbe first of his purchases in that direction were a couple of Mambrino Patchen fillies, for which he paid Dr. Herr a long price. It was from ons of these fillies that Elvira came, and tbs sonndness of Mr. McFerran's judgment in the matter of blood is shown by tbe fact tbat, next to daughters of Pilot, Jr., mares by Mambrino Patcben are now most highly esteemed by breeders, thirteen of them having already produced trotters with records of 2:30 or better, several of the lot having beaten 2:20. Elvira's first start was in a race against aged horses, sbe being at tbat time but two years of age, and she was distanced. As a three-year-old her winning days began, for although she was beaten in one race by Fugue, and on another occassion by the invincible Hinda Rose, she left plenty of good ones bshind her each time, and at Chicago forced tbe California filly to go tbe third mile in 2:29 in order to beat her. At the same meeting she gave the public a taste of her real quality by beating Epaulette and Wildmont in 2:30½, and at Louisville the previous week she had walked away from Enclid and Epaulett in 2:32, 2:31, 2:27, these meritorious performances closing for ber the ssason of 1883. Last year sbe was still more successfnl, winning three of the four races against other horses in wbich she was engaged, and on the only occasion where ahe met defeat, it was by an aged trotter, and sbe was a close second every heat in 2:23½, 2:26¾, 2:23¼. This was at Cbicago, Sept. 13th, and the race was trotted only forty-eight hours after she had trotted and won a race against a good field of fonr-year-olds in 2:31½, 2:30¾, 2:27½. Bnt the young mare's speed was coming to her all the time, and on going from here to Pittsburg she started, Sept. 17th, against a field of aged horses and beat them in 2:27, 2:30, 2:28¾, making three races for her in seven days, of which she won two and was second in the other. A week later she was at Cleveland, and on Sept. 23d beat a field of seven aged horses in 2:25, 2:23, 2:23. Two days later it was determined to make an effort with her to beat the fonr-year-old record of 2:18¾, made at Lexington tbe previous season by the California filly Bonita. The first mile was done by Elvira in 2:19½, and after this exhibition of great speed it was not deemed possible by the spectators that she wonld be able to hetter it in a second trial. But Fuller, who had fitted and driven tbe filly in all her races, knew the stuff of which sbe was made, and the resnlt of the second mile demonstrated the correctness of his judgmeut, Elvira doing tbe distance in 2:18½. At Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15th, she went a mile in 2:20, and that trial closed her work for the season of 1884, she being then tnrned out for the Winter. That she will win the five-year-old sake at Lexington next Fall is the opinion of many experienced horsemen, even though Sallie Benton or Hinda Rose should start. Elvira is a hig, strong-going filly, perfectly sound, and as level-headed as could he wished. Sbe wears no weights, and is in every respect a natural trotter of the kind that is hard to beat.

With the career of Hinda Rose the public is familiar, as she has been a wonderfully good and consistent performer since the time a harness was first placed on her, and the records of 2:36½ and 2:19½ which she made as a yearling and three-year-old have never been equalled by borses of tbose ages. Like Sallie Benton, she was bred on the Palo Alto Farm in California, her sire being Electioneer, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and her dam Beautiful Bells, a mare that made a record of 2:29½, as a four-year-old, by The Moor; so that Hinda Rose is essentially a trotting-bred trotter. Her first appearance was as a yearling, when she trotted in 2:43½ in a trial against the 2:25¾ of the Kentucky filly Memento. Nine days later she reduced this record to 2:36½, a rate of speed that has been reached by no other yearling. As a two-year-old she did not sbow marked improvement, hut was able to win witb ease the only race in which she was engaged, a stake for horsea of her age trotted at Lexington, October 11th, 1882, when Fugue, Wilkes Boy, Early Dawn, Lexington Wilkes, and Stratbblane were heaten by her in 2:32, 2:32, Fugue winning the first heat in 2:36¾, and heing the only one not distanced by Hinda Rose at tbe finish of the race. As a three-year-old Hinda Rose won all tbe stakes in which she was nominated, four in number. Beginning at Chicago in July she beat Elvira and Fugue in 2:31½, 2:29, 2:31½, and a month later met Fugue at Cynthiana, winning a stake race from her in 2:36, 2:43½, 2:33¾. At Lexington, tbe followiug week, Fugue, Lizzie Wilkes, and Early Dawn were behind her in 2:32½, 2:32½, 2:23, and the ease with which sbe did the last mile in the time named convinced Marvin that there was a chance to beat the 2:21 of Phil Thompson, then the best three-year-old record, with her. Accordingly she was shipped to Hartford, Conn., and on October 3d trotted in 2:20. Having one more engagement at Lexington she was shipped to that place, and on October 10th beat Wilkea Boy and Fugue in 2:28¾, 2:32, 2:19½, both her opponenta being distanced in the third heat. Last season she was palpably amisa, her mile in 2:20 last Decemher being the only fast work of the year.

The greatest four-year-old winner among trotters last year was Early Dawn, one stake alone which sbe captured being worth nearly $12,000, and that her victories were not due to luck is evidenced by the fact that ahe closed the season with a record of 2:21¾, and had shown her ability to beat 2:20. In point of hreeding Early Dawn has everything in her favor, being by George Wilkes, himself a trotter, and a sire of trotters, and out of a full aister to Cottage Girl, record 2:29½, by Mamhrino Star. As a three-year-old she did not snceeed in getting a record, but last season kept improving all the time, winning three of the five racea in which she took part and getting a record of 2:21¾. Her first essay was at Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 18th, where she was defeated by Nannie B., after winning the aecoud beat in 2:31½. A week later Fugne beat her at Lexington in 2:32, 2:32½, 2:32, Early Dawn taking the second heat in 2:30½, which was the fastest of the race. Then ahe began getting into form, and in September journeyed to New York, where ahe was engaged in one of the rich stakea of the National Breeders' Association. She distanced her three opponents in the first heat, time 2:26¼, and then went an exhibition mile in 2:22½. Oct. 15th she started at Lexington againat Wilkes Boy and Lizzie Wilkes, winning in straight heats, the time of which was 2:23½, 2:23¾, 2:21¾. This closed the season of 1884 for the speedy daughter of George Wilkes, and as she has Wintered well her friends are confident that she will give a good accounnt of herself, even in the company of such cracks as Sallie Benton and Elvira. Wilkes blood is as fast and stout as aoy, say the Kentnckians, and they are firm in the belief that the bay mare will win or make the winner beat 2:20 a long ways.

Don Carlos, although he made a record last season of 2:23½, cannot be fairly considered as an improving horse, as the two victories to his credit were obtainsd early in the campaign, while after that he met with defeat on no less than four occasions, and in no case was the time of ths winner as fast as that made by Don Carlos when he was in form. Don Carlos is by Cnyler Clay, a son of Cuyler, and his dam is by Alexander's Abdallah, so that in point of breeding he ranks among the best. In June last be beata good field at ths Gentlemen's Driving Park, New York city, 2:27¼, 2:28½, 2:24½, and ths following month won a stake at Chicago for horses of his age in 2:23½, 2:25, 2:23½, the besten ones being Fugue, Ruby, and Wildmont. As he is to make a season in the stud this yearit is not probable that hs can be gotten in the best of condition for bis engagsment at Lexington, and when all tbs circnmstances of ths case are taken into consideration it does not seem probable that he will be able to beat tbree such fillies as Sallie Benton, Elvira, and Early Dawn.

Lelah H., whose record is 2:24½, is greatly fancied by a good many horsemen who witnessed her races last year, and as she is well enough bred to be of tbe improving kind it may be that she will beat some of those in tbe Lexington Stakes that now seem to have the advantage of her. Her sire, Homer, is a son of Mambrino Patcben, and her dam was by Santinel, himself a horse of great speed at tbe trot, and that dnring his short time of service in the stnd sired a number of sons and daughters tbat proved their merit by winning good races. On July 3d Lelah H. beat Willy, Snooks and Jessamine over the Cynthiana (Ky.) track in 2:36, 2:37, 2:40, the race being a six-heat affair, of which she won the last three heats. On the first day of Octoher she was beaten by Billy Ford at Cincinnati in 2:32½, 2:26½, 2:30, having in the meantime won a race at Paris, Ky., in which sbe made a record of 2:30½. At the Lexington October meeting she defeated Cuckoo, Nanny B. and Lucy Monahan in straight heats, the time being 2:28, 2:24½, 2:26, tbis being her best record.

Fugue, the well-known filly by King Rene, dam Fuga by George Wilkes, will have plenty of backers in Kentucky, no matter what the quality of the field she starts against may be, as she has always proven herself a fast and honest trotter, and it is that kind that oftenest brings home tbe money. She began trotting as a two-year-old, getting a record of 2:32¾ that season, and demonstrated that, barring Hinda Rose, there was nothing of her age in the conntry able to beat her, among those who trotted nnsuccessfully against her being Elvira, Lizzie Wilkes, Wilkes Boy, Early Dawn, Prince Albert and Lady Almont. At three years of age she kept on winning, and that season acquired a record of 2:27¼ in a trial to beat 2:30, and 2:27½ in a race against the Palo Alto filly Helen. In 1884 she won tbree of the five events in wbich she started, one of her defeats being by Don Carlos at Cbicago, when he made a record of 2:23¼, Fugue getting second money in the race, and the other was at Paris, Ky., in September, where she was second to Tucker (record 2:19½). Aug. 26th and 27th she bad a famous contest with Wilkes Boy at Lexington, he winning the second heat in 2:26½, and making dead heat of tbe third in 2:24½, while Fugne captnred the first, fourth, and fifth beats in 2:26, 2:26¾, 2:26¾. Two days later Fugne beat Early Dawn and Lizzie Wilkes in 2:32, 2:32½, 2:32, Early Dawn taking the third heat in 2:30½, and a victory over C. F. Clay a week later closed her work for the season.

Trotters a Luxury.

A contemporary has an advertiser who wants a "sound gelding or mare, which can trot in 2:30, or a little better, and will be sold at a price a poor man can afford to pay."

It is generally tbe luck of poor men to own trotters a little slower than tbis, especially if sound. Bnt we live in an ambitious time; if the gennine trotter could he imitated like tbe diamond, as many would ride fast as now wear blazing jewelry, and walking would become fashionable as a protest against cheap vulgarity. A good, sound 2:30 trotter should be worth such an amount as will encourage his breedar and trainer. If he can be bonght for a song, if the purse of the poverty-stricken may encompass him, if he is so cheap a luxury that paupers are to be amused witb him, it is a sorry day for our business, brother breeders.

The man whose means, inherited or honestly acquired, enable him to seek recreation or amusement in the lnxnry of a 2:30 trotter, is entitled to do so, becanse such an expenditure will not encroach upon the essentials of life. He may as properly indulge in the fast trotter as in a fine library, works of art, an elegant mansion or Jersey cattle. But the poor man, without the means to pnrchase these luxuries, should try to get the means before the luxuries; otherwise he joins the kingdom of pinchheck with its paste, its falsity, its dishonesty and its sonnd 2:30 trotter that breaks his heart in attempting a three minute clip.—*M. T. G. in Breeders' Gazette.*

Report of Stock Sales.

By Brown Bros., & Co., Horse and Cattle Bazaar, Castlereagh street, Sydney.

We have to report sale of over 600 head of heavy and active draught, light harness and saddle horses dnring tbe last four weeks. The bulk of these were principally from New Zealand and tbe country districts of N. S. Wales. Prices ranged from £20 to £50 for draughts, buggy pairs £40 to £80, carriage pairs £60 to £120, saddle borses from £15 for inferior to £40 and £60 for snperior. Our C. B. Lowe was asked by the government to choose 250 horses for the contingent sent to Sondan, and succeeded in getting a very snperior lot considering the short time given, ten days; 170 of tbe lot were artillery horses. We have sold several drafts of pure pedigree Ayrshires and Alderneys from £20 to £70. Next week we dispose of about 30 hlood yearlings, including those from the well-known studs of W. J. Dangar, Esq., Neotsfield, the Hon. John Eales, Duckinfield and several others.

"Shouting and yelling at a horse is the old-fashioned way of driving. The cooler and more collected the driver the less excited the horse and the better work the horse will do. The only way to master a horse—I'm speaking of fast horsss more particnlarly—is to treat them kindly, speak coaxingly and be with the horse yon drive enough for him to know yon well. By shouting at a horse and whipping it yon may get it under the wire a second sooner and it may drop dead the next second. If a horse's legs could stand the strain, faster time conld be made, and Maud's record could be pulled down to two minutes. A horse's wind will last. It's not the wind that gives ont, it's the legs."—*W. W. Bair.*

On March 28th Mand S. celebrated her 11th birthday and trainer Bair entertained a large nnmber of visitors with chat about his famous charge. Among other things he said: "She has never been hit with a whip, and has no fear of one. If I use a whip to brush a fly from her, it doesn't start her off. She knows the whip as a fly brush. When she trots she starts off holding her head erect, but little by little, as she settles down to work, she holds her head ont atraight as if she was in a great hurry to get her neck under the wire.

The Ranch del Paso Sale.

The second annual sale, at Rancho del Paso, was held on Thursday and Friday of last week. The attendance was good and the bidding fairly spirited, considering the dull times and scarcity of the circulating medium. The sales made were as follows:

Mollie McGuire, bay mare, foaled 1875, by Inauguration, be by Alexander, dam Mollie, by the Backus horse.—Capt. Johnson.....$200
Vasco, bay colt, foaled June 26th 1882, by Alasks, dam Belle Ely, by Inaugnration; second dam Fannie (the dam of Alexander and General Dana), by Young Bellfounder; third dam by Hiatoga, alias Old Togue.—F. Rhoades..... 280
Bay mare, foaled 1879, by Norwood; first dam Kittie, by Old Spot; second dam Kittie McLane, by Morgan Rattler.—J. C. Cousins..... 375
Black gelding, foaled 1881, by Western, be by Whipple's Hambletonian, Jr., out of Lady Livingston; first dam Woodbine (sister to Monarch, 2:28), by Woodburn; second dam Victress, by Belmont.—Capt. Johnson.... 185
Brown gelding, 6 years, by Dana, dam by Gen. Taylor. Dr. Forrester..... 125
Chestnut gelding, 6 years, by Dana, dam unknown.—D. McCarty..... 75
Bay gelding, 5 years, by Bismarck, dam Belle Hawkins. J. Van Gorder..... 100
Bay gelding, 5 years, by Western, dam Roan Black Hawk Mare.—J. H. Swain..... 160
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Parker Mare, by Belmont.—D. McCarty..... 130
Chestnut gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam unknown.—D. McCarty..... 75
Sorrel gelding, 4 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Caprice.—D. McCarty..... 120
Bay gelding, 4 years, sire and dam unknown.—J. Munson..... 50
Black gelding, 4 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Greyfoot, by Black Hawk.—D. McCarty..... 170
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam American mare.—E. Frisbie..... 90
Sorrel gelding, 4 years, by Norwood, dam the Graves Mare.—E. Frisbie..... 95
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam unknown.—D. McCarty..... 55
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Kentucky, dam Little Sbasta, by Reveille, he by Belmont.—E. Frisbie..... 105
Roan gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam Old Roan Mare. M. Fitzpatrick..... 100
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Kentucky, dam Anderson Filly. T. Winters..... 105
Chestnut gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam American mare.—E. Frisbie..... 105
Bay gelding, 4 years, Sire Dana, dam Fistiana, by McCracken Black Hawk.—T. Wintera..... 140
Bay gelding, 4 years, by Dickens, dam unknown.—E. Malone..... 70
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Black gelding.—E. Hunt..... 60
Thirty-eight head mules.—John Boggs, $130 each.....4,940

THOROUGHBREDS.

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The Two-year-old Derby.

"Vigilant" in the New York *Spirit*, in a sketch of Mr. Pierre Lorillard's filly Wanda, gives the following description of the Champion Stallion Stake at Monmouth, run in August, 1884:

There was a lapse of two weeke before Wenda egain showed her white face at the post, and this time it was for the race of the year, the Champion Stallion Stakes—the reel "Two-Year-Old-Derby." In the meantime tha pot had been boiling. Chimera had come ont and won the race for the Red Bank Stakes in a style so magnificent tbat, coupled with her grand appearance, the public, ever fickle, had deserted Cholnla aud plumped upon Chimere as the real champion of the cherry and black. The Erdenheim Stahle, too, had turned up a trump in Pardee, whom, the public argued, could not have lost the Camden had he got off on fair terms. But greater than all was the furore over Mr. Baldwin's California youngsters. At Chicago and at Saratoga they had swept off the rich two-year-old stakes in most signal fashion. Mission Belle, who was cousidered the best, had won the Qnickstep et Chicago, beating the pick of the West, and at Saratoga had won the Spinaway, heating Florio in a canter, and the Misses' Stakes' pulled double. Verano, a chestnut of stalwert proportions, won the Nursery and Hyde Park at Chicago, beating Favor, Tronhadour, Redstone, Jim Guest, Isaac Murphy and all the winners of the Spring meetings, and had won at Saratoga. Volante, a sturdily built bay, had won easily at Chicago, and supplemented it at Saratoga by beating Floria, Ten Stoue, Lizzie Dwyer, etc., in a hand canter for the Flash Stakes. The result was that the Californians were the rage. People at Saratoga began to look upon them as invincible, and prate of the wondrous "influence of the California climate," while to those at Monmouth they were magnified by distance into a conquering phalanx which, sooner or later, must descend upon them and dissipate the glories of the Wandas, Brookwoods, Richmonds and Cholulas of the Atlantic Coast.

Thne it was that when it was announced that the Californians would leave Saratoga and meet tbe Monmouth favorites on their own grounds for the Champion Stallion Stakes, the interest which had deepened with the approach of the great race now arrived at fever heat. The morning of the race broke cloudy, but, despite this, the crowd was enormona. For a fortnight previous the rain had fallen almost daily, and, although the sun came out etrong, the track was lumpy. Twelve came to the post, and it was the best field of the year, as it included the three Californians, Brookwood, Richmond, Pardee and Eachus. Mr. Lorillard named Wanda and Chimera, with Olney and Donohue up.

"I don't see that 'great one' of Lorillard's," whispered Mr. Withers, grimly.

"Which is that?" we asked.

"Why," he returned, "you know that all along he has said he had not ehown his best one yet."

No; the eecret was out at last. Wanda, the mainstay of the stable all through the Summer, had been selected to do battle for the great event of the year, and henceforth there were no doubts caste as to her right as prima donna of the Rancocas troupa. But the fact only intensified the favoritism for the Californians. Wanda was a great filly, but had not Florio twice beaten her, and had not theee scions of Grinstead easily diepoeed of Virgil's brown daughter? That was "a line" on the season's form. Beeides, Richmond, Brookwood, *et al.*, had defeateó Wanda. No, "the Californians couldn't lose," was the cry, they were hot favoritee, and the public began plunging. But suddenly there was a commotion in the ring, and "2 to 1 against Wanda" rang out from a dozen throats. "Lorillard's backed her," was the response all over the ring. It spread over the grounds like lightning. "It must have been a big commission," was the universal conclueion, and there was a rush to hedge, so that, while it had to take short odds, the public etood pretty well on the filly when the bell rang.

No man who has a dash of eporting blood in hie veins can fail to remember the stately appearance of the California trio as they came through the maple grove and defiled prondly through the gate on the Eatontown side, where we had taken our position and awaited them. Verano, of the lofty style, with Murphy leading, with Volante and Miesiou Belle following, Blaylock aud Holloway walking, whip in hand. It was an imposing procession. Three better developed youngsters the sun never ehone upon, and then, with all their pompand panoply, their splendid condition, their new equipage, and the gorgeoue black and red satins of their own Santa Anita, worn by their ridere, they looked like monarche come for conquest, and made a tremendous impreesion upon the crowds surrounding them. Mr. Lorillard shared the feeling, and ecanued them closely as they came past the etand, and not satisfied, followed them down to the track.

"I say, 'Mr. Vigilant,' what do you think of them?" exclaimed Mr. Lorillard, as he came over to where we were etanding.

"They are a mighty fine lot."

"Do you think they'll beat me—you've seen them at Saratoga?"

"No; thie is the first time."

"Well, there's one thing I've noticed about them," exclaimed Mr. L., "they are wonderfully large, but, while they are highly furnisheó, they are not highly finished—tbey lack quality, to my notion."

The stert was a good one for all but Pardee aud Eacbue, who were left at the post. Saltpetre was in front, then Wanda passed him, but, before a furlong had been run, the three Californians were in front, and a hearty burst of cheers broke out from their Saratoga followers. "The race is over—tha Californians have it," was the comment that passed from month to mouth. But, as the horses made the turn, Wanda's white fece could be seen coming through the Occidentels, and, before the cheers of the Seratogians had ñied away, it wae echoed by a wild, savage yell of exnltation from the men of Monmouth. It rose steadily in volume es they approached the strait, where Wanda daehed in front. Then the stand rose at her, and the din became deefening. The cheers of the men sounded like the ehoutsof contending armies. Mr. Lorillard had watched the battle with deepening interest, from the members' stand. Once he lowered his glass. "It looke as if they'd beat me," he said, tnrning to us. But, as the white fece of the Mortemer filly showed in the lead, he leaped to his feet. "It's ell over," he said, "they'll never reach my filly." Trne enough, the pace had settled the Californians. Goano rushed ont, and once he seemed to gain, bnt on came the Raucocas filly, and the race was over. Olney took her in hand, and she cantered in an easy winner by four lengths amid cheers that could be heard at Barnegat.

Mr. Lorillard's sensations must have been really exquisite. He had won the greatest two-year-old etake ever run on American soil with a filly of his own breeding, and by a stallion which he had imported at great cost, and the applause which now reug out as he stepped forward to view Wanda returning to the paddock was such as a victorious army accords its general. We doubt if ever snch a demonstration was heard at Monmouth. From the time the filly had challenged and taken the lead it had raged, and now there wae a rush to the paddock-fence to greet the winner, and the officers had all they could do to handle the crowd. When Wanda came to the paddock-gate she was received with a fusilade of cheere, yells, and screams. The air wes fnll of hats thrown up, as well as canes and umbrellas. The filly took fright and reared up, and Mr. Clark, the dismounting jndge, had to shout to the people to desist before Olney could get her through. Then tbe crowd fairly mobbed her. It was a victory of New York over California, the East over the West, of Monmouth over Saratoga. Goano was cheered, and so were the Californians, and thue ended the inauguration of the "Two-yeer-old Derby."

Pool-selling on Race Tracks.

[New York Herald.]

The snbject for the nonce of engrossing interest to all those interested in the general improvemen t of horses ie undoubtedly the hill befora the Legislature permitting pool-selling on the race tracks during meetngs, and in favor of which petitions have been eo widely circnlated and signed by well known citizens.

"Why," seid a gentleman who is recognized as an authority on ell that concerns the turf, to a *Herald* reporter yeeterdey, "most governments encourage racing, and in Hungary millions of dollars are spent every year in improving the imperial stud at Godolo. Of course the primary reasons for improving the breed of horses is to furnish cavalry chargere in caee of war. Unfortunately snch a utilitarian reason is not forcible enough to the many who desire the additional attraction of betting, which surely, under supervision and in reliable and trustworthy hands, is a most harmless amusement. I sincerely hope that we have at last come to the end of this silly legislation, which in seven years has reduced one of the most affluent and prosperous clubs within the city of New York to the verge of hankruptcy."

Mr. William Jay said that he thought that Ulysses' method of "meting out nnequal laws to a savage race" might in ite time have been a very good one, though in his opinion not desirable in the nineteenth century. "To come to the point," he continued, "I don't see why at Saratoga people ehould be allowed privileges which are denied them at Jerome Park. If the present prohibitive legislation were really enforced it might be productive of some little good. But anyone acquainted with the subject is aware that under the present statutes betting is only banished from those precincts where it could be carried on under proper supervision to dark nooks and corners where 'welchers' predominate and the innocent are fleeced. If legislation in auch matters ia desirable it should be directed in those channels where it would be really productive of good. I mean in the suppression of those places where struggling clerks gnilelessly invest their money in backing horses in races run hundreds of miles away, when, as is often known to the pool-seller, many of the horses have been ecratched. This is pure swindling, and yet ie permitted."

Mr. Lawrence Jerome is another ardent supporter of tha bill. To a reporter he eaid: "We are quite confident that our amendment to the act for the improvement of the breed of horses will be adopted when brought up next week in the Assembly by Mr. Hawkine, of Erie. Indeed, we ask so little that any oppoeition would seem malicious. Our request is merely this, that betting should be permitted on the grounds of legitimate race tracks, limited and restricted by the strictest surveillance. Theee privileges once granted us, all those interested in legitimate racing can combine, and then it would be a very easy thing to get rid of all objectionable and irresponsible bookmakers and odd-layers.

"We will do away with dollar and two dollar pools, so much in vogue with those whose means really do not permit them to bet, and when betting is carried on upon an honest basis men who will bet, legislation or no legislation, will have no excuse for falliug into the meshes of sharpers and blackleg."

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer said: "I signed the petition because I am apposed to all unjust legislation. The present law, which has been eo detrimental to the interests of owners and breedere of thoroughbred stock, was paseed during my term of office, although I was one of its most violent opponents. The law is a dead letter everywhere outside of New York and Kings county, and I think such a state of thinge generates a contempt for other and necessary prohibitory legislation."

Mr. Clarence A. Steward said: "I signed the petition because I think the bill advocatee a most just measure. The breeding of fast horses ehould be encouraged as much as possible, and it is the merest folly to confound racetracks owned and patronized by gentlemen with those places where, as the *Herald* pithily put it, 'the judgee' box ie but an annex of the betting ring."

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The weather on Sunday was most disagreeable on both sidee of the bay,hnt more particularly at Oakland, where later in the day, while it only sprinkled here, there was a severe hailstorm. For rifle shooting in good form with high scores the dey was nnpropitious, the strong, cold, north wind which prevailed from early in the moruing swept right across the ranges, and rendered shooting very dissgreeable at the short range and next to impossible at the loug ones. This is mnch to he regretted, as we expected great things from the first official meeting of the Pacific Clnh, bnt we got enongh to prove that had the condition been different and more favorable we were right in such anticipations. There was nothing made higher than 46, either for the Kellogg trophy or the nine money prizes, and this among snch names as we give below is indeed very extraordinary. The clnh deserves credit for the number turning out and shows that, in principle, they ere men of the right stnff. Mr. Johnson won the Kellogg trophy et the 600-yard target. In this shoot he made three consecntive hull's-eyes, which for snch a dey at the long range 600 yards, is good work. This is the second time in his rifie career that he has won this handsome trophy. For the sweepstakes, money prizes, the entries were nnmerons, but the average of the scores poor, and so far below the standard that we refrain getting them from a sense of jnstice to the men, selectiug only the scores of the winners:

C. M. Wollam	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—45
C. F. Waltham	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—46
A. Johnston	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—45
S. I. Kellogg	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5—45
Ed. Pierce	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—45
Fred. Kuhls	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—45
L. Barrere	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	6—44
R. C. Moore	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—44
Ed. Hovey	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—44

The next meeting of the clnb will he on Snnday, May 3d. In a sbort time after they will again have another like thet of Sunday, only the money prizes will all be donbled. Taking all things into consideration, Colonel Ranlett and others think their opening meeting was setisfactory. Duriug the day R. C. Moore, one of the crack riflemen of the clnb and Company A, of the Fifth Infentry, 6red two ten-shot strings at the 200 yard target, and made a good score of fonr bull's-eyes and six fours in each string, altogether 88 out of a possible 100. For the day this was good work.

First Infantry Regiment.

Compeny E, First Regiment, had a good delegation ont on Snnday nnder Captain Teller, for its regnlar medal shoot, and it gives us pleasnre to record the yonng Captain captured the 6rst medal. We have known his family for many, many years, and are glad to see him promise ao much nsefulnese in his day and generation. The score:

FIRST CLASS MEDAL.

Capt. Teller	200 yards—4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	5—41
	500 yards—3	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—46—87

SECOND CLASS MEDAL.

Sergt. Stevens	200 yards—5	4	3	3	4	4	0	4	4	3—34
	500 yards—5	0	4	0	4	4	4	3	0	0 24—58

The third class medal was won hy Private Cumminge.

The contest for the Diamond medal presented by corporal Pendleton, was a close thing between the first five contending. It finally went to the donor hy one point. The conditione were 5 shots each at the 200 yard target. The score:

Corporal Pendleton	5	4	4	4	3—20
Private Barrere	4	3	3	5	4—19
Sergeant Stevens	5	4	3	3	4—19
Captain Teller	3	2	4	4	5—18
F. Pritchard	4	4	4	3	2—17

The German Fusileers had a delegation ont under Captain Stettin, hnt not as lerge as nsual, neither wae their shooting as good as nsual. The best score of the dey, 200 yards, was 41 ont of 50, as follows:

H. Leidgen	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—41

Company C, San Francisco Fnsileers, were not out as strongly as nsnal at their quarterly meeting, but the work they did atoned for the few in attendance. Lient. Fred Knhla particnlarly distinguished himself hy making 31 ont of 35 at hoth the 200 and 500-yard targets. On snch a day that is good work.

Battery A, Second Artillery, were out in force for their medal shoot and made good nse of their carbines, considering the day. The ten company medals were shot for and won in the following order: Lieutenant Smith, Private Johnston, Corporal Nolte, Corporal Cummings, Corporal Denny, Private Conroy, Private Keller, Bugler Ewell, Sergeant Seipp and Lientenant Beatty.

L. B. Towneend, F. Broeckman and Col. Jas. Treadwell ahot five sweepstakes matches at the 200-yard target, the latter receiving five points from his opponents. On these conditions Treadwell won three ont of the five matches, the others one each. Tbe scores were not good.

The fnnny part of the business of the day—there is alwaye some of it at Shell Monnd—was a hanter given by Kellogg to Knhle, Piorco and Barrere for a custard pie or anytbing of that sort they chose, after the fashion of Hub Parker and Linville. After finishing the Pacific Club matches Kellogg found his right shonlder lame and his stomach empty, and like a liou after its prey he looked ronnd to see whom he could devour. So he bantered the gentlemen named to a left-banded contest, 10 shots each, 200 yards. As neither had ever shot in that way before the challenge was accepted, and it must be admitted all the scorca were wouderfully good for an initial loft-hauded ehoot, and auch that in futnre we may expect to see more of them. The rosult was as follows:

Kellogg	200 yards—5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—44
Pierce	200 yards—4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—42
Kuhls	200 yards—4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—41
Barrere	200 yards—4	3	4	5	3	4	3	3	4	4—37

Sam Patch nsed to say before taking one of his high jumps into the water, "Gentlemen, there are some thiugs that can be doue and some thiugs that can't, but before I try to do anything I am always pretty sure I can do it." It might have been the same with Kellogg on Sunday, though a hungry man will try most anything to got ono of Captain Sicho's big custard pies. However, the precedont is now established, and though Lilian Smith has shown us what can he done with the rifle while holding it all sorts of odd ways, this left-handed shooting at 200 yards certainly doserves and certainly takes the cnstard.

The police, after a little absence from the butts, owing to a large amount of profeseional work, renew tbeir practice thie week.

At Harbor View.

The German Rifle Club, a comparatively recent formation, held their 6rst prize ehooting at Harbor View range on Sunday. For the number in the Club the attendence was good. Mr. Leo Klotz, one of the crack shots of the Eintrachts, is president, end considering his iufirm condition made a grand score. We met him the week previous for the first time since his accident and he said he shonld go ont and show his old-time shooting form. He fully made good his promise. The score: Leo Klotz, first prize, 407 rings; Val Schmidt, second prize, 367 rings; R. Herman, third prize, 311 rings; F. King, fonrth prize, 297 rings; C. A. Fabian, fifth prize, 296; J. Wolff, sixth prize, 277.

At Schuetzen Park.

The San Francisco Turners were out at Schnetzen Park ou Sunday, and some of them did fair work considering the day. The score:

	Points.		Points.
J. Utschig	53	Acker	37
Sagehorn	39	Finking	36
Burmeister	45	Henz	23
Pracht	42	Worth	23
A. Utschig	37	Atto	15

Sunday last the regular monthly prize shooting of the California Schnetzeu Club took plece at Alsmeda Schnetzen Park. The snccessfnl marksmen were: In the Cbampion class, F. Freese, with 407 rings; First clase, John Utschig, with 416 rings; second class, Geo. Helm, Jr., with 380; third class, Browning, Jr., with 414; fonrth class, R. Finking, with 306 rings in their string of 20 shots at the 25-ring terget. Amongothers distingnishing themselves on the occasion were the following: Strecker, 219; Jacohy, 219; Rahwyler, 217; Strenber, 215. This is all good shooting, hnt in nnmbers, spirit and devotion to rifle shooting the California Schentzen Club has no peer in the world. We donht if any other clnb can produce the same nnmber of men of the same distinction in the nse of the rifle.

Mr. Strenber, of the Eiutrachts, last week, when shootiug at the Alameda rauge, loaned a friend his rifle ee a apecial favor. The friend evidently did not nnderstand mnch about loading a rifle, and left the ball near the muzzle. Of course, when discharged it burst, splitting the barrel open on hoth sides, hnt not doing any fnrther damage. It is said there are three things a man ahould never lend, even to a friend, and his gun is one of three things.

Colonel Ranlett informs us that when his new Company D is mnstered in to take the place of the old Vallejo Company D mustered ont, it will be located at San Rafael, that now being tbe favorite place. A theoretical and practical knowledge of the nse of the rifle will be an essential feature in the duty of the new company. The old Company D never showed any knowledge of or interest in rifle shooting, and it is good for the Fifth Battalion it no longer exists. Companies A, B, and C of the corps have all good ranges, good marksmen and good teams.

Colonel Ranlett is working hard to arrarge the one hnndred-ehot endurance match between Knhnle, Hovey and Houx, on one side, and Carr, Kellogg and Pierce on the other, all membere of the Fifth Infantry, to come off as soon as possible. It ie expected now the match will take place at Shell Mound instead of Petalnma. Many more people will be thus able to see it at the former place, and the arrangement will be easier on the majority of the contestanta in the question of time. The possibility of this match is exciting much attention among our riflemen.

Mr. Daniels, one of the most popnlar merchants of Oakland, is the new Captain of Company A, of the Fifth Battalion, and Mr. McDonald First Lieutenant. This excellent selection of officers will bring the company up again to its former efficiency and distinction with the rifle.

The *Hebrew* pays this jnst tribute to Captain Fred Knhls as a rifleman: "F. H. Knhls is one of the few marksmen who are equally at home with the military rifle, 6 pound pull, and the target rifle with hair trigger. Repeatedly he in the forenoon shot 90 per cent or over in his military score at Shell Monnd Park, and then coming over to the Schnetzen Park made over 400 rings in hia 20 shot score with the hair trigger." If the nse of different atyle of rifles ie any proof of a man's ability Mr. Knhls has few, if any, eqnals in America, the land of sharpshooters. The only way to catch friend Knhle is to rope him in a left-handed shoot for a cnstard pie and trimmings."

From the same paper we learn the following additional facts of interest:

Owing to the many picnics taking place in May it is likely that the picnic of the California Schuetzen Club will take place on the last Sunday in April.

One hundred and fifty dollars are to be divided in Public Target prizes at the Shooting Festival of the San Francisco Schnetzen Verein May 10th next. Eighty rings (tiee to he decided by the last best shot) ou a ticket of 4 shots at the 25 ring target will get the first prize, after the tickets with 80 rings, thoee with 79 will be honored, and so forth. Anyone ahooting over 80 rings loses his chance for a prize.

There will be no hull's-eye shooting by the Califoruia Schuetzen Club during thie month.

The Marysville Rifle Club had some good shots, especially at the 500-yard rauge. The following is the record of their last meeting, and certainly tho score at the long range will compare favorably with auy club:

Colford	200 yards—4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—42
Manning	200 yards—2	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—42
Wescott	200 yards—4	3	5	4	4	3	5	5	4	4—41
Goldsmith	200 yards—4	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	3—40
White	200 yards—									—38
Boase	200 yards—									—37
Steward	200 yards—									—36
Goldsmith	500 yards—5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—48
Manning	500 yards—4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—48
Steward	500 yards—5	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—47
Wescott	500 yards—5	5	5	4	5	5	4	3	5	4—45
White	500 yards—5	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	4—45

To-morrow the Eintracht Rifles meet at Schuetzen Park for a private shoot among themselvee. The prizes coueist of a $50 medal and numerous cash prizes.

HERD AND SWINE.

Dutch Cheese.

The mannfecture in this country of varions kinds of fancy cheese, similar to those we now import in snch large qneutities from the continent of Enrope, has been earnestly advocated by some of onr most progressive agriculturists and dairymen. The efforts in this direction of Maj. Henry E. Alvord, among others, have been more or less successful, and a large proportion of what is known as the "Neufchatel" cheese cousnmed in the United States, is now, we believe, produced at home. None of these foreign made cheeses is more popnlar among Americans than what is known as "Edam," or the round Dutch cheese, whose reputation is world-wide. The following interesting account of its mannfacture is taken from a recent nnmber of *The Agricultural Gazette*, and will he of interest to our dairy readers.

"In the the mannfacture of this cheese, the milk, before the rennet is added, is strained through a sieve into a large, ronnd, wooden receptacle, or tuh, and tben carried to the cheese room. Here is another ronnd, but higher wooden receptahle, into which the milk is then poured through a 6ner sieve. The rennet is next added, the temperatnre in Snmmer being about 90 to 94 degrees Fahrenheit, and in Winter 94 to 96 or 97 degrees F., bnt if, in hot weather, the milk is exceptionally warm (97 to 100 degrees F.), it must he cooled hy the addition of a little pnre cold water; and, on the contrary, if the temperatnre of the milk in Winter is lower than 86 deg. F., it mnst he raised. The qnantity of rennet nsed varies with different manufactnrers, hnt can easily be determined by the cheese maker himself when he has first ascertained its strength.

"A cheese, however, of first quality is made when the milk has coagulated in 10 to 15 minntes. Annatto is nsed for coloring, and thia is mixed with the milk when the reunet is added, the qnantity varying accordiug to the richness of the milk, the season of the year, and from other canses. When this and the rennet are added, the whole is agitated for a minnte and then left for a minnte, a covering beiug placed on the top. In a qnarter of an hour, when coagulation is complete, a brass frame with two handles at one end, having ahont a dozen steel wires attached, and resembling e lyre in shape, is inserted into the mass vertically, and nsed for breaking up the curd. After this, the whole is left covered for two or three minutes to allow the lumps to deposit themselves, when the cheeseman, by the aid of two wooden bowls, extracts the whey, properly nnites the cnrd by working it with his hands, and places the larger bowl on the top, with a weight of 20 to 45 pounds inside, for the pnrpose of weighting. In 4 or 5 minntes the whey extracted is poured into a round receptacle, which, being provided with a sieve, collects the particles of cnrd which have not been united. The cnrd is then placed in the monlds. In performing this pert of the work the cheeseman takes two handfuls of cnrd, kneads them well, and then places them at the very hottom of the mould. He then tekes two more lots and treats them similarly. This continnes nutil the monlds are full, when they are turned for abont five minutes and a plng at the bottom opened to permit the escepe of any whey remaining in the curd. In very hot weather a little sea-salt may be added during the kneading process to prevent excessive fermentation. A short time after placing in the mould the cheese ie taken ont and plunged into a hath of fresh whey at a temperatnre in Winter of 131 degrees F. and in Summer of 129 degrees F. It remains here for a minnte or two, when it is replaced in the mould, turned and subsequently enveloped in a linen cloth and again put hack iuto the mould.

It is now placed nnder the press to expel any whey yet remaining, and here it stays for eight to twelve honrs. Tue The pressnre at the beginning is eqnal to double the weight of the cheese, and in fonr hours four times its weight, although if it is to keep for a long time, two to four hours after the pressure has been doubled, it is doubled a second time. The cheeses are now ready for salting. They are teken from the monlds, the linen cloths are removed, and they are then put into fresh moulds without any covering at all. On the first day a little salt is sprinkled on their exposed surface, and the whole are then placed in long rectangular tronghs, or, as they are called, *coffres*, these beiug slightly inclined. On the following day they are taken from the moulds, rolled in a bowl filled with moistened salt, and again put back into the tronghs. This is continned for nine or ten days, hy which time the salt, if the process is properly conducted, penetrates the entire hody of the cheese, the temperature of the apartment in which this work takes place heing abont 68 degrees F. When taken ont of the *coffres* the cheese are steeped some honrs in the brine which has been collected during the process, dried, and finally placed with covering on the shelves in the cheese room, where they are arranged in position on shelves according to their age. They are nsually turned daily for the first month, every other day during the aecond, and once a week during the third. When they have remained for twenty to thirty days they are steeped ina water bath, (temperature 68 to 77 degrees F.), for ahout an honr, then washed, brnshed, dried, and again placed npon the shelves. In about a fortnight they are similarly washed and dried, and then rubbed with linseed oil and put back upon the shelves. Thoso cheeses inteuded for England are colored with a mixture of linseed oil and a small quantity of annato, and when well made will keep in excellent condition for a considerable period. The temperatnre of tbe room in which they are finally placed should he, in Summer, not less than 68 degrees F., and in Winter, not less than 50 degrees F. A good cheese quickly takes, if all the details of mannfacture have been properly attended to, a mouldy efflorescence and a bluish green color, which the merchants of Holland very much admire. A hundred litres of milk, (ahont 85 quarts), make, in the average ahont 22 pounds of cheese, and 100 kilogrammes of cheese, (220 pounds), realize at Marseilles, or Brest, from £6 10s. to £7 5s. Tbe whey is used for making hutter, and is also consumed by pigs.

The youug fresh heifers are very troublesome, and in training them to milk ono is very apt to get out of patience and be harsh with them. This frighteus the timid animal, and it will take much coaxing to remove the fear thus implanted. A little feed ie the most potent and soothing influence which can he brought to hear on animal natnre, and a young cow is very much like other animals, and a little feed and a little kiudness will do what no amount of harshness could effect.

The performance of a single animal does not determine the merits of a breed; this is done only hy the sum of the performances of all the individuale of that breed.

Poverty staree the farmer in the face who is alwaya overstocked, and paetures his field close and bare every seaeou.

High Class Breeding.

Few men go into the thoronghbred stock bnsiness with a proper conception of the real valne of high class breeding animals as compared with a native stock. Tbe very fect of starting from e lower to higher grade of stock shows some appreciation of the difference in merit and the desirableness of cbange; bnt it is not nntil the stockman has gone through years of observation and experience tbat he sees tbe full significance of good and bad blood. An advance of ten to fifteen dollars on an improved sire on tbe cost of the scrub will at first seem greater tban ten times that snm paid with tbe matured judgment of later years. Many a man wbo buys bis first blooded bull, with fear and trembling, at one bundred dollars, will afterwards pay tbree hnndred or five hundred, with confidence, for a similar pnrpose. The ram or boar, wbich to the novice seems dear at fifty dollars, is often cheap to the eye of experience at one bnndreo. Not in breeding stock, any more than in general farming, in running a newspaper, in conducting a factory, or in anything else, can a man be expected to rise at once to the full measure and scope of bis bnsiness. Nothing but the lapse of time and close application to the interest he has in hand, will develop one's tborongh understanding of these things. It is unreasonable then to expect the beginner to walk right up in competition witb the veteran, and with eqnal confidence invest bie all in something concerning wbich he has only commenced to learn. Nothing, however, will so quickly develop one's capacity in this direction as practical breeding. Tbere are numberless little points cropping out in daily experience, concerning which the oldest breeders and tbe most painstaking press will furnish bnt limited information—little things of sncb importance and value that tbey cannot be ignored. It is in his every day work the breeder most plainly sees tbat the bigh price paid for a superior sire is distribnted piecemeal throughout all his progeny, and is returned to his pocket in every developing point of superiority in succeeding generations. Here he sees, as he can see nowhere else, the supreme folly of allowing a trifling snm to stand in the wey of securing a desirable and needed breeder. His ideas are constantly enlarging, and his maturiog nnderstanding works wonders in tbe mutation of relative merits and values. His business edncation is slower than that of many other men, bnt it is for that very reason the more thorongh. The breeder gets into the higher rounds of bis bnsiness with no smattering knowledge of what he is about, and nsually succeeds according to tbe thorougbness of his practiced training. And one of the most important points on which this training is bronght to bear is the exercise of level-headed judgment in the matter of values.—*National Stockman.*

The Lone Hand Against Disease.

Mnch observation and stndy of swine plague or hog cholera for a nnmber of years past leeds to the following convictions:

1st. That animals kept from low lands, and from sluggish streams and ponds or pools of standing water, are comparatively exempt from tbe plagne when it is prevailing tbrongh tbe country. 2d. The best insurance against disease at euch times is to keep the bogs on well-drained ground, to supply them with pnre well-water, and use disinfectants in and about their feeding troughs and sleeping qnarters. 3d. No hog or pig should ever be allowed to set foot on any part of the farm that receives tbe drainage from other farms. 4th. Never place strange hogs with those upon the farm (except they be from other farms where the same care is taken to prevent disease) until after they have been kept by themselves for some weeks and are known to be free from disease.

These precautions may not at all times appear to be absolntely necessary, yet the safest way is to act in accordance with them to the very letter. Their faithful observance will do more toward stamping out disease than any measnres or laws within tbe range of practical application that bave ever been suggested. Their adoption and execntion are witbin the power of the individnal hreeder, regardless of what his neighbors or the pnblic at large may do.

This fact is of itself a matter of no small importance. We tire of the slow processes of law-making and the enforcement of law, and are glad to find means of protection more at our control.

Good public laws are not to be disparaged. They may aid greatly in matters of this kind, but without awaiting their enactment the farmer or breeder need not fear to take a lone hand against swine plague, if he has enough determination to carry out the plain teachings of experience, as set forth in the foreging rules.—*Phil. Thrifton in Breeders' Gazette.*

About the Devons.

I am more and more impressed with the valne of the Devon cattle. When I was a boy, our home-grown beef was Devon, and now that my teeth are dull and loose, I look back with reverence to the tender, jnicy roasts which were cut from these red, plump cattle. I have heretofore expressed my admiration for this fine old breed, and my regret that it was overshadowed by tbe more popnlar kinds. I have recently seen a Devon ox bronght in from the range and fed for tbree weeks on corn, that dressed 900 pounds. I saw last week a pen of abont 40 head that were waiting shipment, that had just been brought in, all blood-red, smooth, round, plump Devons that would turn the scales at 1,500 pounds each, and which never had a monthful of corn, but had been running in the forest range since they first saw tbe light. I don't think any other breed of cattle conld scale mountains and get fat on woods pasture and on the grassy tops of tbe bald mountains 5,000 feet above sea level bnt tbese active, agile Devons, which I have seen on the New England roads trotting along down the hills with a ton of hay bebind them and keeping pace with a horse team which was ahead. For farm grazing and stall feeding there may be as good, but none better than the Devons.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

At calving time ia when the cow needs attention if ever she does, and thia attention shonld consist in providing not only confortable quarters, but also for her general health, and in seeing that she is in condition to undergo the strain of parturition. Notbing is more important than paying attention to the health of the cow at tbis time. The cow must be in condition or ber aystem will not be able to readily recover from the shock, and her whole year's yield of milk will be decreased both in qnantity and quality.

Mnch has been said and written abont testing the cows for the dairy; bnt very little has been said abont testing the animal that stands at the head of the herd. That the bull sbonld come of good milking strains, and ahow milking points in his make-up as well as in his breeding, cannot he doubted.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Feet and Legs of Draft Horses.

The rapidly growing magnitude of draft horse interest in this country dnring the past few years, should admonisb tbose now engaged in importing and breeding, as well as those engaged in the lesser enterprise of osing a single stallion for tbeir own and neigbboring mares, of tbe importance of looking critically at tbe feet and legs of horses that are expected to carry weigbts ranging from 1,400 to 1,800 ponnds, and above tbis. For farm nse, the average feet and legs of a modern draft borse will carry him throngh his natnral term of life snccessfnlly. This will hold true even where he does mucb of his work upon tbe road, provided always that this is a dirt road. These, in so far as tbe farmer is interested at bome, seem to him from his point of view, to be as good feet and legs as the reqnires. Bnt as a business question this view is narrow, for tbe farmer is in a very different position from the man who bnys a horse for a specific dnty, merely to wear him ont at work, for the farmer, as a rule, is presumed to be breeding for sale. Horses sold by him go to tbe cities mainly, where tbey are pnt upon hard pavements and kept continually sbod. These sboes beve calks, because witbont tbese a horse at heavy draft cannot get a hold upon a block or stone pavement, rendered slippery by wear and wet. It requires an exceptionally good foot and leg to stand the strain tbat comes of tbis sort of work. Suppose the borse to have a weight of 1,600 ponnds, and to be a portion of tbe time in motion, upon two legs; tbere is a weigbt of 800 pounds resting on eacb of the legs. Add to tbis the pressnre downward, wbich comes of drawing one-balf of a three or four ton load, and it is safe to estimate that there is downwerd, upon tbe inner sole of one foot, a vertical pressure of two tons, and more than tbis when the load is kept moving, mainly through force exerted by one bindleg, while tbe other is being lifted in tbe act of pntting tbe foot forward. It is comparatively easy for an experienced foreman in a large stable to maintain the bodily health of borses where tbese come nnder his eye at sbort intervals, bnt in view of tbe tremendons strain that comes npon tbe legs and feet when at heavy work, no amount of vigilance will at all times avoid injury. Tbis cless of horses at tbeir country work bave the earth for a cushion for the frog to rest upon, thns taking off some of the downward strain, and pretty mnch all of the concussion to which the inner part of the foot is liable when npon a macadam road or paved street. The more closely we stndy tbe foot of the horse, giving due consideration to its importance as a factor in tbe work tbe horse performs, and tbe exposures he nndergoes, considering the leg at the same time, tbe more we will perceive tbat the beavy horse shonld be carefnlly bred with a view to secnring a staunch foot and leg. The hoof proper sbould be dark in color and of firm texture, and in shape upright, deep from above downward, and concave beneath. A large horse reqnires a large foot, and no ignorant smith sbonld be permitted to do otherwise than to maintain the foot at its full natural size, by fitting the shoe to the foot, ratber than mutilate the foot to fit tbe shoe.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

After embarking in the bnsiness of raising good horses, the next best tbing to do is to enlist all yonr neighbors in the same work. Reference to this plan has been made often before, but the hint has never been more timely than now in the breeding season. It will be impossible to snstain a horse of any merit without a nnion of action. Stallions tbat cost large snms of money must bave natronage, and if they do not find it one place they will at another. The most profitable part of a nnion of ideas come in when the stock is ready for the market. Buyers will invariably and can well afford to pay more per head for horses when tbey can procnre a carload of the same class in one section, and are not obliged to spend valnable time in hunting for tbem. If fifteen men in one neigbborhood have one good draft horse each to sell, they have something to attract the best of buyers, and something also that a buyer would be loth to leave even if the prices seemed comparatively high. It is safe to say tbat farmers could get from twenty to forty per cent. more for their horses were they able to furnish a dealer a car-load within a few miles range, where otberwise they would be obliged to travel far and wide to get the same nnmber. About the best thing a man can do then who has engaged in breeding a certain class of horses, is to nrge his neighbors to fall into line, both for their own good and his own.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Did yon ever observe, asks Dr. Page, that horses always turn their tails to the cold—to the windward, for instance—when at pasture or exposed to a northeast rain or snow storm? Every horseman knows this, bnt by no means everyone comprehends the law of nature involved. The fact is, that tbe hind-quarters and loins of all animals, man or beast, are tbe least sensitive to cold, or, in other words, are best fitted to withstand it and receive the least injury from exposure. The loins, in fact—the region over the kidneys—ratber reqnire to be kept cool than to be heated by blanketing, or, in case of hnman beings, much clothing; yet nothing is more common than to see good, clever teamsters who love their horses toss a blanket, folded perhaps four-ply, over this part of tbeir animals, in the innocent belief tbat these especially need "protecting," when the stop is not long enough to permit of spreading and fasteuing the blanket. Elegant spans are see on the streets with blankets reaching from the saddle to crupper worn constantly when traveling, not, as many may suppose for style, but because the majority of the family are ignorant of the physiological fact referred to and are unconsciously cruel to their pets.

Don't expect the young horses to stand as much hard work as tbe old ones, without injury. Yon may not be able to discover anything wrong at tbe time, but it will tell in the end. The constitution of many a young horse that might have been valuable has been ruined in this way.

It is a cruel man who will let his horses stand all night witb mnd on their legs. It takes but a few minutes to clean the mnd off and is time well spent. A low tub and a large sponge or rag will be fonnd convenient for doing such work tboroughly.

Take care of yonr horses' manes. A fine mane adds materially to the appearance of a borse, and it may be spoiled in a short time by being neglected. A horse's shoulders will soon become sore be allowing the mane to work nnder the collar

Shoes may he dispensed with dnring tbe plowiog season. A horse's feet will be the better by being relieved of shoes while used only on the soft gronnd of a plowed field.

Never overload young borses, and you will be likely never to have halky horses. Light loads and more of them should be the motto, when working colts.

POULTRY.

Don't Go Too Fast.

We feel like saying a word of caution to those who are investing money for the first time in pnre bred poultry, either for the pnrpose of breeding tbem pnre, or for tbe improvement to be obtained by crossing npon common stock. It is tbis: Don't try too many kinds. Experiments are expensive. They bave been conducted for years npon nearly every variety by tbose who can efford to spend mncb money in tbis kind of work, even thongh they lose it all. Take advantage of tbese experiments by stndying them as reported in tbe various poultry publications. Find ont what variety will best snit yonr snrroundings and circnmstances. Select some breeder of yonr chosen variety who will probably treat you fairly, and send him your order for eggs or fowls as you prefer. After raising yonr cbicks, if yon are pleased with tbem, take his advice as to bow you should cull yonr flock, and bow yon should mate tbem in order to obtain the best resnlts. Most dealers keep a record of every shipment of fowls and eggs, and can, a yeer afterwards, tell what was the mating of the fowls sent, or from what yard or yards your eggs came, and can snpply you with otber stock of the same strain, but not too closely related. If you are eo situated as to he able to rear chicks from different hens, separately, or will take the pains to mark the feet of tbe chicks before tbey are put ont on the ground, and thus be able to distinguisb tbem when grown, it may be well enough to order eggs from different yards, requesting tbat the eggs be so marked tbat yon may know tbem and set tbem nnder different hens; but ordinarily it is better to have tbem all from one yard. Better results will come from breeding these "in" one year, than from indiscriminately crossing tbe product of two or three yards of tbe same variety. The following letter illustrates the points I have tried to make above:

"Dear Sir:—I see yon advertise five kinds of poultry. I want six eggs of eacb kind, and I send yon $4.20 to pay for them. I have never raised any fancy chickens, bnt a neighbor of mine has, and he has made it pay. I tbink I would like your kinds and if I can only raise a trio of good ones of each kind, I tbink I'll go into tbe bnsiness pretty strong next year; bnt I want to experiment on these kinds tbis year, before I try any more. Please write how soon yon can send them. Your friend ——."

Now any breeder would as soon fill an order of this kind as one that calls for the ssme number of eggs of one or two varieties. In fact, it is easier to guarentee a good batch from this kind of a shipment, as the eggs might all be sent while still warm; but any breeder wbo has the interests of bis customer inview, will advise him not to try so many kinds at once, bnt to confine himself to one or two varieties. Onr friend, whose letter we qnote as a sample of dozens we have recieved, expects too mncb. To secure a trio from six eggs, all mnst hatch in order to allow bad weather, rats, cats and hawks to bave their sbare, wbich is usnally half. Tben, egain, two of the three may be cockerels, and even if they are divided as desired, it is a rare circumstance that all are good enongh to breed. In some varieties the per cent. of culls is very large. So we advised our friend, as we advise all others in eimilar circnmstances, to try two varieties instead of five, and we believe that advice to be good for tbe cnstomer and, in the long run, to be best for the seller.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

It is a matter of no little importance to nnderatand the best method of killing a fowl—one which is alike the least painful to the bird, and gives the best result to the ponlterer. The plan recommended by a successful English ponltry raiser is described as follows in a recent nnmber of the London *Live Stock Journal*: "I tie the birds up by the legs—nsing soft cord for the purpose. If hung against the wall with the head level with my breast, it is very easy to manipulate it. The bird is first stnnned by a blow on the head, and tben the windpipe severed by means of a sharp knife. The blood flows freely, and action of the wings which are left loose for the pnrpose, helps in that direction. In a very short time the mnscnlar action ceases, and the bird hange lifeless. This plan secnres the proper bleeding of the fowle and bas certainly the advantage of preventiog pain to the poor victim, and the greatest novice can give "tbe bappy dispatch" qnite easily. The commonly practiced mode by many, of wringing the head off is cruel, besides leaving tbe meat tainted and unpalatable. The above-qnoted snggestions are worthy of consideration, even for the family table use.

Take a quart fruit can, fill it half full of coal oil (crude oil is best), add a teacupfnl of lard and a cupfnl of sulphur. Stir it np, and apply with a brush to the bearioga and ends of the perches. Do this once in six months, and I defy a louse to live anywhere near it. Also nse the same preparation for painting the chickens' legs and feet, to kill that ugly pest, the microscopic scale lonse, which makes the chickens' legs so rongh and sore. You will see it especially on the legs of cocks over one year old. Paint their legs thoroughly twice, a month apart, and they will soon become smooth and clean.

The high price charged for choice eggs, from the best strains of fowls for breeding purposes, often give farmers an idea that the bnsiness is extremely profitable or that such chargee are extortionate. Tbe truth is that where breedingfowls are carefully selected, kept in the higbest condition and isolated from tbe general flock, their eggs cost more and are worth more. The fanciers, after expense of packing tbe eggs is deducted, do not make more tban they are entitled to. Tbe farmer who improves his flock by a strain of improved blood makes more tban anyone else.

A capon is nearly equal to a turkey on the table. The art of caponizing is not difficult to learn, even begiuners, after practising on a few dead birds, are able to perform the operation without many losses. There is quite a wide field in this direction for those who are aiming to supply choice ponltry for the table. A cockerel that at eight months old weigbs five pounds dressed, would, if a capon of the same age, with the same amonnt of feed and with less trouble, dress eigbt pounds, and instead of bringing ten cents per pound will aa readily bring twelve and a half cents, or double as much in the form of a capon.

Don't hotber the hen that has attended faithfally to her eggs for three weeks when she comes to the most interesting period—hatching. The little chicks do not need food for eighteen or twenty hours after hatching. If yonr ben is quiet you may add to her comfort by quietly slipping ont tbe empty shells, as they sometimes injnre tbe chicks, and sometimes get "capped" on other eggs and prevent them from hatching, hat even this attempt to belp the hen may disturb her and cause her to trample the chicks.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, -- Saturday, April 25, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 26th to 30th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Spring Meeting, Petaluma, June 4th, 5th and 6th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 24th to 29th.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 31st to Sept. 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Admiral, S. S. Drake, Vallejo.
Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
Abbotsford, Wash James, Agent, San Mateo.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson. 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Albert W., A. Waldstein, San Francisco.
Berlin, George Martin, Agent, Sacramento.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Cook's Hambletonian, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Clovis, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Cresco, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Duke of Wenlock, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Director, John A. Goldsmith, Oakland.
Guy Wilkes, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Jim Malvenna, J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.
Le Grand, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Chico.
Lancelot, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Monroe Chief, John A. Goldsmith, Oakland.
May Boy, James G. Morgan, San Mateo.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Agent, Stockton.
Nephew, G. W. Trahern, Stockton.
Nutwood, Jr., J. P. Dieves, Agent, East Oakland.
Pryam, W. E. Morris, Stockton.
Pax, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Red Jacket, O. M. Converse, Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.
Rustic, P. J. Shafter, Olema.
Steinway, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Chico.
Saladin, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Pacific Coasters who have been anxious to back Tyrant for the Withers are not likely to get better than post odds on the colt now. The first quotations were 40 to 1, but with offers to lay the figures shaded off suddenly to 20 to 1, with a weak market at that. When the latter quotation was received here, a gentleman of this city wired instructions to have a nest egg put on, and got in answer an offer to take it at 15 to 1. He accepted that proposition, and got his money placed, but the next day the telegraph reported the books closed. The New York papers only quote two or three colts, and make no mention of the California candidate, but he will soon be taking morning gallops at Jerome, and will receive due attention from the touts.

Mr. Winters has sold the two-year-old colt Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbey, by Norfolk, from Ada C., by Revenue, to Garland & Goldsmith, for $800.

Trotting in the Colonies.

The trotting horse makes slow headway in the Australian Colonies, although there is a perceptible growth in public favor. A short time since a gentleman of this city received an order to select a young trotting stallion for a wealthy South Australian breeder, who has not hitherto taken an interest in trotters. That he is not alone in this movement is shown by the following extract from the turf gossip of a Melbourne paper:

"I believe a project is on foot to start a trotting club in Adelaide, and for that purpose a meeting was held in that city on Friday, the 16th inst. A provisional committee was appointed, and one of the gentlemen present promised to donate a trophy to be competed for at the inaugural meeting of the club. Unless the farinaceous village possesses a goodly number of enthusiasts in the sport, I fear trotting will, as in this colony, take a long time ere it becomes popular."

One of the great drawbacks to trotting in the colonies has been the lack of any extended system of good roads suitable for general driving. Improvements are in progress in this respect, and the future of the harness horse looks brighter. With proper highways will come a taste for driving, and a due appreciation of the trotter with a direct effect on the breeding and racing interests.

The reported sale of Philip S. was never completed, and Mr. Siebenthaler still owns the horse. There are reports in circulation that the whole business was a deep laid scheme to get Philip S. out of somebody's way in the late Blood Horse meeting. As one of the parties was as far away as Chicago, the conspiracy, if such it was, was quite an extensive and imposing affair considering the advantages reaped, which were *nil*. Such decided diplomatic talent could find employment in troubled Europe just now, and it seems a pity to have it waste its sweetness on small horse races.

The season just opening promises to be a busy one for Mr. Goldsmith. In addition to his own stable, consisting of Monroe Chief, Manon, Sister and some young ones being educated, he has Mr. Whitney's four-year-old colt Dawn, engaged in the stakes, H. J. Agnew's pacing mare Maud B., and J. P. Sargent's stallion Brown Jug, now in training, and will handle Anteeo after the stud season closes. If the horses all keep well he will have enough of them to keep his sulky tires hot from the opening of the circuit to the close.

W. M. Murry left Sacramento last Tuesday evening for St Louis, with Estill, Billy Ayres, Harry Rose and Joe Howell. Geo. Howson went in the same car with Jim Douglas and Ichi Ban. It is hardly possible that old Joe Howell can be got to a race, but he may be of use to work with other horses in training. He has earned a pension and ought to have it.

A dispatch from Chicago received last Tuesday reported the arrival there that morning of the Del Paso car, with all the occupants in fine health and spirits. Billow, Sabrina and Nellie Peyton were shipped from Sacramento Tuesday in W. M. Murry's car, and will join the stable from Chicago.

The Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, have fixed upon August 24th to 29th inclusive, as the dates for the fair of 1885. This is the week preceding the Petaluma fair.

Foals.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

TROTTERS.

April 8th, chestnut colt, by Algona, dam Half Moon, by General Dana.
April 10th, brown filly, by Echo, dam Sister to Alexander, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.
April 11th, bay colt, by Alaska, dam Tulare, by Norwood.
April 12th, bay filly, by Echo, dam Lightfoot, by Hubbard.
April 12th, chestnut filly, by Algona, dam Rosa Clay, by Harry Clay.
April 13th, brown filly, by Exile, dam Riley Mare, by Hercules.

THOROUGHBREDS.

April 9th, bay filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Guilietta, by Monarchist, from Alert, by Lexington.
April 9th, bay filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Eliza, by Norfolk, from Mary Wade, by Woodburn.

At Oakland. Property of Dr. A. M. Esterle, Red Bluff.

April 11th, bay colt, by Director, dam Lady Del Sur, by Del Sur, from Cecilia Clark, by Clark Chief.

Property of J. C. Simpson.

April 23d, bay filly, by Anteeo, dam Purissima Damael, by Whipple's Hambletonian; second dam by Cornplanter.

At Sotoyone Ranch, Sonoma Co. Property of J. W. Ballhaicbe.

April 13th, dark gray colt, by Anteeo, dam Queen, by A. W. Richmond, from Lady Wellawood, by Wellswood.

J. P. Sargent's brown horse Brown Jug, by Nutwood, has settled down to business and is taking his work well. He is in Goldsmith's hands at the Oakland Trotting Park, and turned the track last Tuesday in 2:27¼.

Maxy Cobb and Harry Wilkes.

[N. Y. Spirit.]

Of talk of matching this or that horse there is no end; but how few men will come out with a proposition on mutually equitable terms and support it by a real forfeit? There has been no little discussion as to the relative merits of Maxy Cobb and Harry Wilkes, and the trainer and driver of the champion stallion proposes an effectual method of terminating the dispute. He is also willing to defend the double-team title which he gained for Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium, when he drove them in 2:15¾. We have received the following challenges from John Murphy, and the forfeit money is in our hands:

NEW YORK, April 15, 1885.—I have noticed certain propositions, apparently inspired by Mr. William C. France, that he is desirous of matching his bay gelding Harry Wilkes against the bay stallion Maxy Cobb.

While I am not desirous of matching him against a horse with a slower record than 2:13½, still, for the sake of accommodating Mr. France, I will meet his views, and for that purpose herewith enclose check for $1,250,, to bind a match for $2,500 a side, making $5,000 in all. I would also stipulate that all the gate money goes to the winner. Said race to be trotted according to the rules of the National Trotting Association, a match race, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, over any mile course to be mutually chosen, the race to take place any day after Sept. 1st, which in the interim, will give me an opportunity to carry out my undertaking to beat any trotting record with Maxy Cobb.

Furthermore, I notice that Mr. France is desirous of testing a pair of Happy Mediums against a pair of the get of George Wilkes, now owned by him.

I am willing also to trot a race that will decide this question, and for that purpose enclose check for $1,250, to bind a match for $2,500 a side, with the same conditions as before specified in regard to Maxy Cobb and Harry Wilkes, except that the race is to be to wagon and two weeks subsequent to the harness race before mentioned, the horses to be named at the time of signing articles.

Having found it necessary to change my programme in order to accommodate Mr. France, I will keep this proposition open for one week from this date.

The challenge having come from Mr. France, I infer that he is ready to close immediately. Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN MURPHY.

Such is the subject of the challenges, which should bring about one or two races of momentous importance, and be prolific of ceaseless excitement until the days of decision.

Since the foregoing was written we have received the following reply, accompanied by the certified check, as stated:

NEW YORK, April 16.—I will match Harry Wilkes against Maxy Cobb for $10,000, $5,000 a side, mile heats, three in five, in harness, half forfeit; the winner to take the gate money. To be trotted any day from July 20 to 25, 1885, on the Cleveland, O., or Pittsburgh, Pa., tracks. Good day and good track. Enclosed please find a certified check payable to your order for $2,500, as forfeit.

In answer to Mr. Murphy's challenge to trot the two Happy Mediums against the two Wilkes, I can only reply that I do not wish to trot an untried team against a team which has already shown 2:15¾.

Yours, FRANK VAN NESS.

As both the parties are very much in earnest, we see no reason why the horses should not come together. It would certainly be a race for blood, as the respective owners and drivers are governed by strong faith and commendable pride in the superiority of their horses. A tenable objection is made on the part of Harry Wilkes against trotting after Sept. 1st., as it would be inadvisable to let him battle strongly against time or other competitors in the Grand Circuit. But if the battle took place at the threshold of the Grand Circuit, the engagements could be continued along the line of march. They would prove a valuable test of campaigning ability, as well as speed. Agree upon a date, gentlemen, and deal another blow to the exhibition business.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Readers, San Francisco.

To decide a bet please state whether Jim Snowden beat Conner mile-heats at San Jose in 1880 or any other time.

Answer—No. At San Jose Oct. 7th, 1880, Jim Snowden beat Lexington and Conner one mile in 1:43¾. The only heat race Conner ran in was heats of one milo and a furlong, won by Clara D. in 1:57¾, 1:59; Conner second and Jack Douglas third.

T. C. Maxwell.

Please give in your next issue the pedigree of horse Overman, owned in Humboldt Co., brought to this Coast by L. J. Rose, of Los Angeles, and his record if he has any.

Answer—Mr. Rose never owned a horse called Overman, but did have a stallion named Overland which is probably the horse you refer to. He was by Bald Chief, his dam Madame Botts, by J. M. Botts, son of Spaulding's Abdallah. Bald Chief, by Bay Chief, son of Mambrino Chief. Overland does not appear in the records at all, but he was trained in his four-year-old form and, Mr. Rose informs us, showed speed. He made a record at Los Angeles but the race has never been published, and we cannot give the time.

A Veterinary Graduate.

Mr. H. E. Carpenter, son of Dr. W. H. Carpenter, of this city, arrived home last week from Montreal, where he has been a student at the Ontario Veterinary College. He graduated March 27th, with especial honors in Pathology, Anatomy and general examination. Mr. Carpenter recieved his preliminary education in the public schools of San Francisco and is the first Californian to adopt the veterinary profession and regularly fit himself for practice. He will remain in this city and from the character of the institution whose diploma he holds, he will be a desirable addition to our list of qualified practioners.

The well known chestnut mare Magdallah, 2:24¼, will be sold at auction at the San Francisco Horse Market, next Friday, May 1st, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Magdallah is bred in trotting lines, and being sound and speedy, ought to attract the attention of breeders.

The Directors of the Lakeport Park Agricultural Association have elected H. C. Boggs, President; L. G. Simmons, Vice President; R. L. Anderson, Secretary, and Marshall Arnold, Treasurer.

Pleasure and Profit.

While it is conceded that the racecourse and the trotting track supply the Anglo-Saxon race with their most healthy and universal amusement, it must not be forgotten that they have been the direct means of developing and perfecting the various breeds of horses, and of increasing to an incalculable extent the wealth of the two principal nations which engage in the pastime. The value of a horse depends upon his speed and endurance, the beauty of proportion, color and disposition are certainly important factors in the case, but without speed and staying ability, whether a thoroughbred or a trotter, he has no special value and is speedily relegated to the ordinary walks of life.

It is the racecourse with its glittering prizes which supplied the motive power to excell, and the reward for doing so. Men who know that competition is the soul of trade, and desire to excell, the secret of all human progress, early applied these principles to the horse; the actual race in early days meant not merely the success of a particular owner or stable, it meant the triumph of a certain theory in breeding, or the victory of a new experiment in breeding science. So important was the development of the racehorse looked upon in England, that the government gave a "royal plate" (usually consisting of a purse of money) to the leading associations, and during the last racing season thirty-three associations hung out purses of over $1,000 each, the one at Newmarket being $1,500, the money for which came from the National Exchequer. We venture to say no money was ever better expended or secured such a lucrative return.

The fame of the English thoroughbred spread to all lands. The science of breeding and selection produced a race superior to the elements from which it sprang. The grossness, the imperfections of the originals were finally lost, and a distinct race produced of such superior individuality and reproductive vitality, that crossed upon the colder blooded and coarser natures of the horses of other countries, they invariably transmitting a portion of their own good qualities. Wherever the horse was known a demand for the thoroughbred arose, the governments of Europe founded and maintained large stud farms, and became regular and lucrative purchasers.

Here the thoroughbred early found a congenial home and long before Diomed, the winner of the first Derby came to our shores, he had laid the foundation of the great American branch of the race. That this branch of the family has not deteriorated; that it is well able to sustain the honor of its name and home, is proved by the victories of Parole, the Derby and Leger trimphs of Iriquois, the Grand Prize won by Foxhall and his unparalleled double win in the Cesarwitch and Cambridgeshire stakes. The latter performance, when he was only three years old, with 126 lbs. up, being undoubtedly the greatest handicap performance of the age. On both sides of the Atlantic progress has been continuous, and while the pleasures of the people have been provided for, we have only to note the prices obtained for racing stock to see at a glance the enormous monetary worth of the thoroughbred, and his influence in the commercial values of the world. The public sales of yearlings in England last season amounted to about three-quarters of a million dollars, the total number sold was 544, and the average obtained was about $1,340. The highest price obtained for a yearling was $17,500 and the lowest $30, while the greatest average by one sire was obtained for the get of Galopin, winner of the Derby of 1875, seven of his produce fetching an average price of £1942, 10, or say $9,610 each. While these sensational prices are scarcely reached here, the breeders of the thoroughbred cannot complain, $28,000 is said to have been offered for Foxhall after his Cambridgeshire victory, and $12,000 was paid for the three-year-old Favor, and the averages of our yearling sales are satisfactory and remunerative to the breeders. Last year at one sale the average for seventeen colts and fillies was $1,296, but it must be borne in mind, that the majority of choice thoroughbred juveniles here are sold at private sale, and at figures which would materially raise the average. We believe if full statistics could be obtained, with proper allowance for different surroundings, the American figures will compare well with the English ones. These figures demonstrate that in spite of increased supply, the demand is fully equal to it, and that the thoroughbred of to-day is a far more valuable animal commercially, than he was a generation ago.

The rise and progress of the American trotting horse has been more speedy, and in its financial results more brilliant. The trotting track has not had the benefit of either national or State patronage; it had to fight against the prejudices of a large and and influential class; it has in some instances been hampered by unwise laws; it has been dragged down occasionally by its parasites, but in spite of all obstacles, its inherent excellence has maintained it as the most popular amusement of the people, and it has discharged its higher mission so faithfully that the American trotter from being a breeder's dream, has become a magnificent realization, and the clumsy, slow animal of half a century ago is replaced by one who can travel with ease on our roads at a gait which has added a new pleasure to human life. No greater triumph of human intelligence applied to the science of breeding exists than the creation and progress of the trotting horse, who since 1848 has passed from 2:30 to 2:09¼; while the 2:06 of H. B. Winship and mate, and the 2:01¾ of Westmont and mate (although at the pacing gait), give us promise that in the near future the golden goal 2:00, will yet be achieved on wheels.

Has the commercial side of the case kept pace with the marvelous development of speed? We think it has. Smuggler, $40,000; Maud S., $40,000; Rarus, $40,000; the Auburn horse, $40,000; Dexter, $30,000; Governor Sprague, $27,500; Piadmont, $27,000; Little Brown Jug and Silverton, $22,500; Jarome Eddy, $25,000; Alcyone, $20,000; H. R. Winship, $15,000; Ravenue, $13,000; Minnia R., $10,000; these are a few figures that have been paid during the last twenty years for the stars of the trotting track. A flood of light has been cast on the breeding problem, and every owner of a good horse has been benefited thereby; scrubs have been discountenanced, values have improved, and every honest breeder has been benefited. The surest indication of commercial prosperity is the splendidly equipped stock farms which exist and flourish in all the leading states of the Union, the vast majority owned by gentlemen of wealth and high social standing, who fully recognize the fact that to make their stock farms a commercial success they must demonstrate the value of their stock on the final and only supremely satisfactory Court of Appeal—the trotting track. We therefore look upon the creation of the State Breeders Association as a grand step in advance, it brings the man most deeply interested in the honor and integrity of the turf, directly into its management, all that tends to raise the tone and increase the popularity of the turf will be carefully watched by them, and all that tends to bring it into disrespect will find in them able adversaries.

It has been one of the missions of England to supply the world with the thoroughbred, it is one of the missions of America to supply the world with the perfect road horse, without the racecourse and the trotting track neither would have an existence, while ministering to the pleasure of generations, and supplying the leading amusement for two great nations, they have been a source of great commercial profit, and will continue indefinitely to largely increase the wealth of every owner and breeder of horses on both sides of the Atlantic.—*Chicago Horseman.*

Our Honolulu Letter.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.—Our annual races are close at hand, and the boys are making great preparations. Last week most of the horses from the Island of Maui arrived, also two from Kauai, and at the track it is commencing to look like business. The Jockey Club are still negligent about the track, and it is in a poor condition. At their last meeting they concluded to put up a high board fence for a short distance on each side of the grand stand, to keep people off the track. It would show more sense to put the track in condition, and then fence. They have issued their programme for the 11th of June, omitting the amount of each purse till further notice. It is as follows: Free for all. ½ mile, 1¼ mile, and 2 mile dashes; For three-year-olds, exclusively, 1 mile dash; Hawaiian bred only ¾ and 1 mile dash, and mile heats 2 in 3 to harness; Pony race, 14 hands and under; A Free for all, 3 in 5, to harness, and a Gentleman's trotting or pacing, mile heats, 2 in 3, to road wagon, owners to drive.

Ganon is training the Imported Australian filly, and Langford; they are in excellent condition, and will make it hot for some of the boys when the time comes. E. R. Miles, the owner, is often on the road to tha track before daybreak, and we have found the grass scorched badly on the backstretch after they get through with their work. Jack Avery is fixing Cornwell's stud in good English style. Columbine, May D. Primus and Jennie B. are all in fine condition; their cookhouse is being enlarged, and from the looks of that range, the boys mean to live well. Brouse is handling Charley Lucas' horses, Poni Moe and Jim Dodd. Keith is handling a four-year old trotting stallion that he calls Aptos Chief, said to be by Electioneer, out of a Speculation mare; he also has Toby and O. H. We are expecting to hear from Jim Gay pretty soon; he is very smooth, and has a nice training ground of his own, 30 miles from here, where he has been working with great care Fiamma, c m, 4 years, Monday—Abbie W. She is a full sister to Forest King. He also has Col. Gift, b g, Wild Idle—Kate Gift; also Idle Girl, b m, Wild Idle—Robin Girl, all three being bred at Palo Alto, and imported to this country by H. J. Agnew. We also expect to hear from Col. Spaulding, at Kauai, who has some good colts, and, as things progress, you may expect to hear from OAHU.

HONOLULU, April 14th.

Racing and Breeding.

Turfmen often take up racing without the most remote idea of ever embarking into the business of breeding, but their purchases fill their stables and they find themselves, unwilling to part with valuable mares at the prices offered, obliged to become breeders.

"I did not start out with any idea of breeding, I drifted into it," remarked Mr. Withers to us one day last Summer, after we had made a tour of inspection of his handsome establishment at Brookdale. The remark summed up the case of many more. The late Mr. R. A. Alexander became a breeder in the same way. So, too, the late Mr. M. H. Sanford. He had no desire to breed. It was contrary to his tastes, which were more for the excitement of the course, and the sight of the highly-trained racer carrying his "dark blue" to the front. But Mr. Sanford had been an extensive buyer at Mr. Alexander's sales, and in 1871 he found his stables full of the finest young Lexington and Australian mares, who had "strutted their brief hour" upon the turf, and retired full of glory. He could not dispose of them at their value, and out of this grew the North Elkhorn (now Elmendorf) stud. Messrs. Clay & Woodford drifted into breeding similarly, as had Mr. Grinstead and Major Thomas. Mr. A. K. Richards, Mr. Cassatt, Mr. P. Lorillard, and Mr. Belmont, on the contray, embarked into breeding deliberately and from a fondness for developing their own stock, as had the old-fashioned English noblemen and country gentlemen, and the same is true of Governor Bowie and Mr. Doswell. Mr. George Lorillard was never ambitious of distinction as a breeder, but a pride in the peerless Sensation has led him to retain a select stud of mares, nearly all of which carried his jacket.

The Dwyer brothers are, indeed, the only turfmen of prominence who have resolutely set their faces against breeding. They have been able to dispose of their stallions at good figures, while, as for mares, they have never had many, and, indeed, at one time refused to keep them in training, so that they have never incurred the responsibility which has driven so many others into the ranks of the breeders.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Sales at Fairlawn.

Gen. W. T. Withers, Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., has recently made the following sales of trotting stock.

Rosa Lea, b f, 4 years, by Happy Medium, dam Sally M., by Almont.—C. A. Taylor, Chicago, Ill..... $1,200

Lady Reynolds, b m, foaled 1862, by Jackson's Sir Archey, dam by old Abdallah.—S. Robinson, Evansville, Ind..... 200

Abdallah Medium, h s, 3 years, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Reynolds.—Z. L. Gilbert, Sedalia, Mo..... 1,000

Ozark, b g, 6 years, by Almont, dam Mambrino, dam Ollie Rimpla, by Columbus, Jr.—A. H. Price, Rumford, Me..... 150

Adrian, b s, 4 years, by Almont, dam Dama Duncan, by Black Hawk, Jr.—J. T. Simms, Phœnix, Arizona..... 2,000

Storm King, b c, 3 years, by Happy Medium, dam Topsy Taylor, by Norman.—Daniel G. Eagle, Marietta, Pa..... 1,200

Rosa Vilay, blk m, 15 years, by Ward's Flying Cloud, dam Cashmere, by imp. Sovereign, in foal to Aberdean.—Daniel G. Eagle, Marietta, Pa..... —

Canaca, h m, 5 years, by Lord Coke, dam Capitola, by Knickerbocker; in foal to Ethan Allen, Jr.—Daniel G. Eagle, Marietta, Pa..... —

Mr. Robert Bonner will soon send to Bair at Philadelphia the gray mare Russalla, foaled 1880, a full sister to Maud S. Russella was trained for the first time last season and trotted a mile in 2:31¼.

The Twelfth District Fair will be held at Willitts, Mendocino county, some time in August. The Directors have chosen E. C. Buell, President, and R. E. Maddan, Secretary.

The Turf in Australia.

By the steamer which arrived last Monday we have Colonial dates to March 26th. The Autumn meeting of the Victoria Racing Club was held at Flemington, Feb. 28th, March 5th and 7th, with fine weather. The principal events are summarized as follows:

Feb. 28th.—The Ascot Vale Stakes; of 20 sovs. each, with 650 added; 500 sovs. and all the sweepstakes for the first horse; 100 for the second, 50 for the third; for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.
Hon. J. White's h or hr f Uralla by Chester—Moonstone, 119 lbs..... 1
Hon. J. White's bl or g c Monte Christo, by Chester—Kathleen, 129 lbs, including 7lb. penalty..... 2
Mr. A. R. Robertson's h c Dunlop, by Neckersgat—Etta, 122 lbs..... 3
Time, 1:21½.

Three others ran. Betting: 6 to 4 on Monte Christo, 4 to 1 against Uralla, 5 to 1 the others. Won by a length, Dunlop a moderate third.

The St. Leger Stakes; of 25 sovs. each, with 375 added; 200 sovs. and all the sweepstakes for the first horse, 50 for the second and 25 for third. For three-year-olds. One mile and three-quarters and 132 yards
Mr. J. Wilson's, Jr., b c Silver King, by First King—Senorita, 122 lbs....
Mr. G. Davis' h c David, by Gondolier—Alice Drew, 122 lbs..... 2
Mrs. M. A. Brown's h c Mozart, by Napoleon—Queen Mary, 122 lbs.... 3
Hon. J. White's br c Tremando, by Tester—Agitation, 122 lbs..... 0

Betting—5 to 4 on Silver King, 5 to 2 against Mozart, 3 to 1 David, 8 to 1 Tremsudo. Won easily by a length and a half

Newmarket Handicap; of 20 sovs. each, with 300 added. The second horse to receive 50 sovs., and the third 20 sovs. out of the stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr. D. M. Robertson's h h Coronet, by St. Albans—Prima Donna, 5 years, 98 lbs..... 1
Mr. A. Harvey's h or hr c Middlemarch, 4 years, 116 lbs..... 3
Mr. R. G. Talbot's br h Sheet Anchor, 6 years, 105 lbs..... 3
Time, 1:19¼.

Twenty-seven others ran. Betting—5 to 1 against Coronet, 7 to 1 Promethens, 8 to 1 Sir Garnet, 12 to 1 Sheet Anchor, Welcome Jack, Salvo and Battailons, 14 to 1 Conningsby, 15 to 1 The Ghost and Leporello, 20 to 1 Velocipede, Middlamarch, Lavington and Mascotte; from 25 to 100 to 1 the others. Won by three-quarters of a length after a hard finish half a length between second and third.

March 5th—Australian Cup; of 20 sovs. each, with 500 added. The second horse to receive 100 sovs., and the third 50 sovs. out of the stake. Two miles and a quarter.
Mr. N. Wilson's h g Ringwood, by St. Albans—Deception, 6 years, 111 lbs., including 5 lbs. penalty..... 1
Mr. R. G. Talbot's br h Sheet Anchor, 6 years, 103 lbs..... 2
Mr. T. Henty's h c Stornaway, 3 years, 84 lbs., carried 86½ lbs..... 3
Time, 4:01½.

Nine others ran. Betting: 10 to 9 against Coronet, 7 to 2 Sheet Anchor, 6 to 1 Acolyte, 10 to 1 Brown and Rose, 12 to 1 Ringwood and Stornaway, 15 to 1 Helene; from 20 to 25 to 1 the others. Won by half a length; a length between second and third.

The Champion Stakes; of 25 sovs. each, with 1,000 added. Weight for age. The second horse to receive 200 sovs., and third 100 sovs. out of the stake. Three miles.
Hon. W. Pearson's b h Commotion, 6 years, by Panic—Evening Star, 131 lbs..... 1
Mr. G. Davis' b c David, 3 years, by Gondolier—Alice Drew, 110 lbs. 2
Mr. J. Wilson's, Jr., b c Silver King, 3 years, by First King—Senorita, 110 lbs..... 3
Hon. W. Pearson's b or br h Fryingpan, 5 years, by Bethnal Green—Sancepan; 131 lbs..... 0
Mr. J. Wilson's, Jr., b c Off Color, 3 years, by King Cole—The Gem, 126 lbs..... 0
Hon. J. White's br c Tremando, 3 years, by Testar—Agitation, 110 lbs. 0
Time, 5:26½.

Betting: 7 to 4 on Commotion, 5 to 2 against Silver King 10 to 1 Tremsndo and David. Won in a canter by ten lengths.

Commotion, by his brilliant performance over the three miles of the Champion course, has finally set the seal on his fame as the greatest horse ever foaled south of tha line. The victory of the old horse in the fast time of 5 min. 26½ sec. was in itself a great deed; but when the fact is taken into consideration that he finished fully a dozen lengths ahead of David, and Power in the last stride or two was pulling him up, the feat must be stamped phenomenal, and ranked at the top of the list of hests on record. In addition to running second in 1882 to Coriolanus, and third last year to Le Grand, Commotion has now carried off two Champions, and, judging by tha steel-like soundness of his legs and constitution, he is likely to race on until he has won two more. By-the-way, after Commotion had weighed in all right on Saturday, an admirer of the old horse expressed his willingness to accept £5,000 to £500 about his chance of winning next year's Champion.—*Melbourne Sportsman.*

Judicious Mating in Horse Breeding.

Whilst conforming to the elementary principles of all breeding, to correct faults on either side by judicious mating, and that quality should come from the mare's side, and power from the sire, the doctrine so strongly held by the late John Day is well worthy of consideration. In the mating of mares he always advocated the union of untried mares, *i. e.* mares who have never bred a winner, or are at tha stud for their first season, with horses that had sired winners; and in case a breader or owner should be anxious to offer a untried horse a chance, the selection for him of triad mares—that is the dams of winners. Particular attention should be directed to the choice of a sire in the case of maidens, for it may very safely be accepted as a general rule that, in all degrees and conditions of animal life, the first offspring is inferior to those that succeed it, and in no instance is this doctrine more clearly demonstrated and verified than in the case of the first foal. Many breeders regard the first foal as useless for racing purposes, and, though Albert Victor and Melton figure as exceptions, they are far rather isolated instances than proofs of definite fact. In the choice of a sire breaders are frequently led astray by mare consideration, either of misdirected economy or by representations relative to the amount won by the progeny of some particular horse during the season. This must often prove a very deceptive guide, for there are very many cases of horses who have produced one or two really good animals, yet fail to perpetuate their successive stock with merit. The sire that best merits the patronage of breeders is the one that, to use a homely phrase, "gets all his stock to run a bit," no matter what may be the class of mares who are sent to him. In the matter of "fees," breeders for public sale should take into account popular fancies; a large fee of 50 or 70 guineas—or even, in the case of Hermit, 200 guineas—may be a wise outlay, and yield a fair profit after the deduction of all expenses, such as the fee, the keep of the mare and foal, and the groom, if the cross and the sire selected are popular.—*Gerard Wallop, in Baily's Magazine.*

Richard J. Wilson, of Rushville, Ind., son of the late James Wilson, states that "Blue Bull served 1,380 mares, from which he must have aired about 900 living foals. He has about 40 stallions in Indiana, 10 of which have been in the stud about seven years, but as yet have done little stud business. The produce of only five of these horses have been worked any for speed, and they have shown remarkably well."

William W. Bair.

In the year 1876 a modest, genteel man of slight, medinm stature, in the early prime of manhood, presented himself with a letter of introdnction to Captain Stone, as a competent trotting horse handler. That man was William W. Bair, now approaching his forty-sixth year of life.' He had evidently been well raised, for he spoke and wrote good English, and had that quiet deportment and neat appearance and retiring manner that mark considerable cnlture. Mr. Bair was born at Sadsbnryville, Chester Co., Pa., on Jnly 6, 1839. He attended the pnblic grammar school at Twelfth and Locnst streets, Philadelphia, and at the age of sixteen years entered the hardware store of H. D. Strawbridge, No. 1321 Market street. He subseqnently took a liking to fast horses, aod in 1868, at the age of twenty-nine, commenced to handle horses upon his own acconnt in the city of Harrisbnrg. He remained there nutil the close of 1870. The following year he was associated with Mr. Doble at Soffolk Park, and in speaking of the veteran's ability as a handler, Mr. Bair considered him the peer of any man in the conntry. In 1872 and '73 Bair assnmed the entire management of Suffolk Park. Dnring the season of 1872 Goldsmith Maid gave an exhibition and trotted in 2:18, which is the fastest mile that has ever been made over the track. In 1874 and '75 Bair had control of the race track at Evansville, Ind., and the following year he removed to Cincinnati, where he remained contnnonsly nntil the present year. In 1881 Bair drove the noted mare So So, by George Wilkes, and gave her a record of 2:17½. He thinks to-day that the danghter of Wilkes is one of the fastest mares in the world in her class. Billy also handled the well-known stallion Hamlin's Almont, Jr., and gave him hie present record of 2:26 over a half-mile track. "If in condition," says Bair, "I really believe he can trot in 2:20."

As regards Bair's character as a handler no better illnstration can be presented than by his development of Maud S. When Bair made application to Capt. Stone to handle horses that astnte horseman snbmitted the new-comer to a rigid examination. He discovered that he neither drank ardent spirits nor nsed tobacco in any form, bnt kept his month nnstained and his head clear. Moreover, he detected that he had exceedingly cantions, well-considered views on the proper methods of breaking, trainiug and developing trotting horses. The nice discrimination which Mr. Bair shows in handling a horse amonnts to geoins as a driver. No matter how many horses may be on the track taking exercise; no matter how many distinguished observers may be present to see the horse move rapidly; no matter whether he has "pointed" the horse for speed on a certain day if he "feels" his horse and ascertains he is not qnite in tune for the trial, nothing tempts Bair to force him along; bnt after qnietly jogging at his leisnre he turns to the stable without manifesting the least anger or disappointment, although his spectators, even the owners, may be seriously disappointed. Thie jndgment, or discrimination, or whatever else it may be, amonnts to complete mastery over hinself, and the succese of Mand S. is dne as mnch to these kindly qualitiee of her trainer as to her own natnral power.—*Sporting Life.*

English Aversion to Trotting.

Pendragon in the *Referee*, remarking on the unsatisfactory balance sheet of Gosforth Park, an enclosed race conree that had attempted to popularize trotting, says:

Speaking for myself, I never heard of trotting as a sport in which Northnmbrians took any share; nor, for the matter of that, do I think that a trotting track in any part of England wonld be fonnd a profitable investment. At present trotting is carefnlly eschewed by everybody above the grade of sporting bntcher or slap-np cats'-meat man. Why, I know not; enfficient let it be for the purpose nnder consideration that it ie so. If once we conld get a leader of fashiou to take np with trotting, its fnture wonld be at least hopefnl; it is really snrprising to think that a horse-loving nation like Englaod ehonld, taken io bnlk, look npon trotting as one of its offencee rather than as ooe of its pastimes. Not so very long ago a baronet, well known for his sales of hnnters, was about to let a piece of land a few miles ontside London to some gentlemen who proposed to start a clnb which shonld do for snburban trotting, what Sandown and Kempton have done for snburban gallopiog; bnt somebody having assured the baronet that trottiog was very nngenteel, and somebody else having told the promoters that they never would do any good, the project wae abandoned. Now we learn that as it ie in London so it is in the North; the trotter, who is all things to all men in the United States, is absolntely without eo mnch ae a eingle person in "hnpper snckles of sassiety to care a tinker's mere for his existence in thie on-natral and played-ont old conntry."

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 15¾ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to bis sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾, Macon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¾, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:30 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. One care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 15 years old, 15¾ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from np or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pastnrage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15⅞ hands, weight 1,130 ponnds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided be is nnsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is dne at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

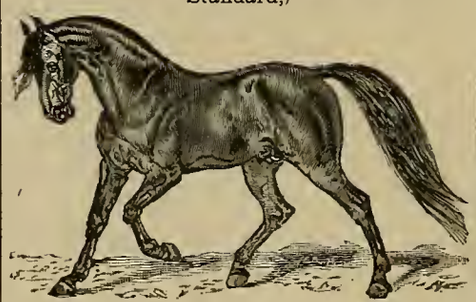
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16⅔ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services dne as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnell's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nepbew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21¾.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

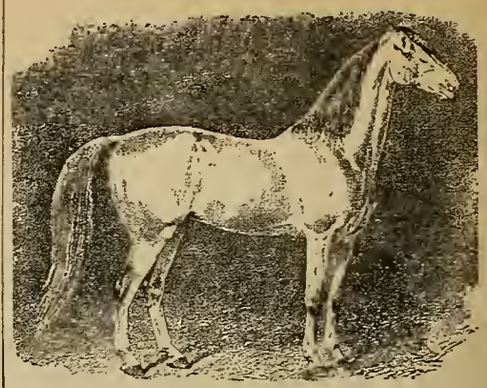
Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nepbew is the cbeapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nepbew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:25; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¾; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

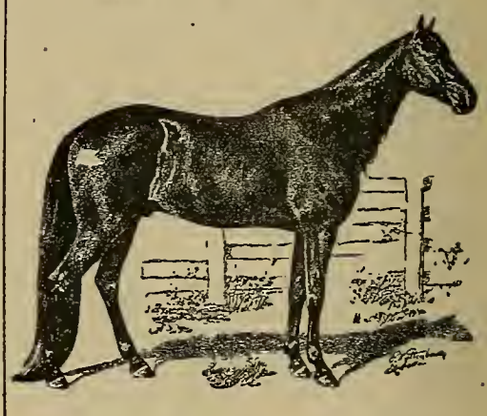
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money dne at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19¾; Malice, 2:19¼; Manetta, 2:19¾; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26¾; Inca, 2:27; Lady McPatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29¾; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is witbin a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17¾; Adelaide, 2:19¾; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 629 Market street, San Francisco, or

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Having leased the Half Mila track on the Point Loboe road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heratofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

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Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¼. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

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Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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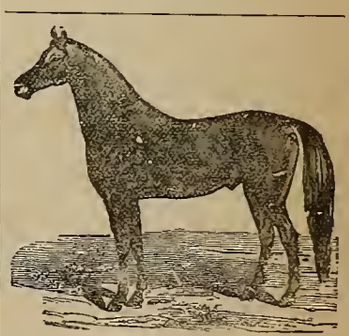
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351 Third St., San Francisco.

Our Auetralian Letter.

When the last San Francisco boat left Sydney we were so immersed in war preparations that the mail closed without my promised budget of turf and other news. Of course it will be no naws to you now that our Government offered a contingent of five hundred infantry and two batteries of artillery to serve with the British troops in suppressing the Soudan rebellion, and also that the offer was received with great favor by the Home Govsrnmsnt and accepted.

You will receive by this mail files of our papers giving you an account of the whole proceeding from its inception to the to the triumphant departure of the troops on the 3d of this month, in the presence of such a crowd as never before assembled in the southern hemispbere. The subject has been so ably treated by other pens than mine that I will not enlarge further than to say that the procession of the troops through Sydney, attended by the whole of our available volunteer forces, and the sailors and marines from the iron-clad Nelson, was both a novel and brilliant spectacle, while the passage of the two troop-ships, Iberia and Australasian down the harbor, accompanied by a flotilla of large and small steamers, was a sight which will hardly he forgotten by any patriotic Australian who took part in it.

Just now Parliament is debating the policy of the Government in dispatching the troops, but they are likely to have a considerable majority when the division takes place. That the movement was a glorious piece of statesmanship on the part of our brilliant and learned Attorney-General and acting Colonial Secretary, the Honorable W. Bede Dalley, there can be hardly two opinions. The dissentants come from a section of our community who are in opposition to the present Government, and had the Ministry acted exactly opposite they would still have been found sitting in opposition. The fact of Colonial troops being engaged in the Soudan will give a thrilling additional interest in the war to us Australians, and we venture to hope that our cousins in the great and glorious republic of America will look anxiously to see whether they bear themselves in the front of battle, with that undying courage and endurance which is the proud heritage of the grand old stock from which we both trace a common descent. Since writing above the division in the Parliament on the Soudan question was taken, 65 to 23, the Government scoring a great victory. The troops are likely to have fighting directly they land at Suakim. And now to what will interest you more, viz.: The result of the chief races at the Victorian Racing Club meeting of this month, which is just over. The principal events are the Leger, one and three-fourths miles, Newmarket Handicap, six furlongs, the Australian Cup, two and one-fourth miles, and the Champion race, three miles. The Leger was won by Silver King, a son of King of the Ring, and imp. Senorita, by Lord Clifden. The race was shorn of much of its interest by the smallness of the field and the mediocrity of the performers, for the three-year-olds of this season are unquestionably a second-class lot, unless they blossom into something better than we have yet seen. The winner's sire, King of the Ring, is a grandly bred horse, by imp. Ace of Clubs, by Stockwell, from Irish Queen, by Hardaway, from Emily, by Pantaloon. His dam Rose de Florence was also imported, and is the dam of Maribyrnong, one of our former crack sires. She was a daughter of Flying Dutchman, from Boarding School Miss, by Plenipo, by Emilius, from Marpessa, the granddam of Stockwell. Silver King's dam is by Lord Clifden, and it is not a little remarkable, as showing the stoutness of the Melbourne and Newminster strains, that the winner of the Champion race, the invincible Commotion, and the Leger winner who ran third, are both out of mares by Lord Clifden. Another similarity in the pedigree is the presence of a strain of stout Pantaloon blood, as Panic, the sire of Commotion, was by Alarm, from Queen of beauty, by Melbourne, from Birthday, by Pantaloon. There is every reason, therefore, to hope that Silver King is an improving horse. His pedigree certainly points to staying power rather than speed, as there are no close nicks in the pedigree, *i. e.*, we can see none of the same names occurring in the pedigree until several removes back. This is not the case with our champion horse Commotion, and I would like to draw the attention of those of your readers who study pedigree to the systematic manner in which it is built up. His sire Panic, you will observe, was out of a Melbourne mare and running back in female line to Boadicea, the granddam of Touchstone. It has long been an established rule of mine that if you want to mate a sire properly you must find out the best strains in his dam's pedigree, and choose a mare inbred to them. We rarely see a great man leaving a great son behind him, and the reason probably is that in the selection of a wife those particular qualities of his mother from which he inherited his genius, were altogether overlooked, and hence the failure. It is sad to think that while the lower animals are bred so systematically and are steadily improving, man should be mated just as his youthful inclination prompts, but so it is. However, to return to Panic, Melbourne and Camel are undoubtedly his best strains. From Camel he would inherit speed, and from Melbourne stoutness. There was no inbreeding in Panic's pedigree, consequently he wanted a strong and close return of his dam's best strains. What conditions do we find in Commotion's dam, Evening Star? Why, that her sire Lord Clifden is a son of Touchstone (a son of Camel and grandson of Boadicea), out of a Melbourne mare. The inbreeding goes even further, for Maid of Derwent is by Flatcatcher, a son of Touchstone. This double strain of Touchstone intensifies the inbreeding of those strains which composed the best element in Panic's dam. But while such inbreeding to Touchstone would have been under ordinary circumstances too close to ensure good constitution and stamina in the progeny of a mare so bred, we find the stout Melbourne acting as an admirable set off. I have entered somewhat at length into this podigree, because I look upon Commotion as a result of what good, systematic nicking of Melbourne at the best of all distances, viz: 3 and 4 removes, will produce. The Champion race has been twice won by this splendid animal. In 1883, as a four-year-old, he carried 126 pounds to the front in 5 minutes and 26 seconds. This time had only once before been equalled out here. In 1878 First King (a son of King of the Ring), a three-year-old, carried 101 pounds and won in same time. This year Commotion won in a canter, carrying 131 pounds. Time 5 m. 26½ seconds. That gambling scramble, the Newmarket Handicap, was won by Coronet, 5 years, carrying 98 pounds. Time, 1 m. 19½ seconds. He and the Australian Cup winner, Ringwood, are both by St. Albans, who has also sired Malua, the fastest miler we have—you will remember his winning the Melbourne Cup last November.

St. Albans was buried away in Tasmania until "dug out" by the astute Jommy Wilson. No sooner had he changed hands than the above mentioned cracks turned up as if by magic, and the horse's fame was established. It is said that his fee next season will be $420. His breeding is well worth the attention of your pedigree students. He is by Blair Athol, from Pandora, by Cotherstone, from Polydora, by Priam, etc. In my next I hope to give you an account of our Sydney Autumn meeting and the result of the yearling sales. The final pull between Haulan and Beach for the championship of the world takes place on Saturday next. If the day is fine it will be viewed by about 200,000 people. I believe Haulan to be in real good buckle this time, so you may depend the best man will win. Our knowing ones declare that Beach cannot be beaten, but I will put my modest dollar on the little Canadian and yet be a proud man if I lose it. The English professional team ont here just now have had a triumphal march through the country. The Twenty-two's opposed to them have gone down like chaff before the wind. However, they nearly sustained a one innings defeat by a representative eleven a few weeks back, and were beaten by eight wickets. Meeting again a really good team at Melbourne this week they turned the tables by besting the Colonials in an innings and 92 runs. We did not play full strength and the Englishman had by far the best weight. CENTAUR.

SYDNEY, March 26th, 1885.

A gentleman driving a little bay horse attached to a buggy, left Folsom Saturday morning for this city at the same instant that the train pulled ont of the depot for Sacramento. He arrived here just five minutes after the train. The animal he drove was a common mustang, but evidently has considerable speed, and lots of bottom. In conversation with some of his friends regarding the remarkable staying qualities of his horse, he said: "I turned him ont about two weeks ago on a field near White Rock. All he could find to eat there was grasshoppers, and I think for giving animals speed, limbering up their stiff joints, giving them a kind of Maud S. style, or a Jay-Eye-See gait, grasshoppers can't be best. Allow that horse to feed on grasshoppers for one month, and I will speed him for one hundred miles against the best locomotive Stanford has got."—*Record Union.*

Joe Veri, an obstinate Portuguese, who lived about two miles north of this city, had a sick horse and consulted Dr. DeFreese, who told him that his horse had the glanders, that it was past curing and that he had better shoot it—and above all to be very careful or he would get the disease himself. Mr. Veri was positive that his horse did not have the glanders—and to convince his friend took a drink out of the bucket after watering his horse. Fourteen days elapsed when a respectable funeral took place—Mrs. Veri being left in charge of the farm and several small children.—*Petaluma Argus.*

The success of maree descended from Long Island Black Hawk in producing trotters when bred to stallions of Hambletonian descent is remarkable. Three of the daughters of Long Island Black Hawk produced 2:30 trotters, two of which were by the Old Hero of Chester, the other being by one of his sons. The number of 2:30 performers from granddaughters of Long Island Black Hawk is twenty-one, seventeen of which are by Hambletonian, or stallions tracing directly through their sires to him; and five of the ten 2:30 performers out of the great granddaughters of Long Island Black Hawk are by Hambletonion sires.

The Directors of Agricnltural Association, No. 3, held a meeting at Chico on the 7th inst., and elected the following officers for the eneuing year: C. C. Mason, President; Chas. Faulkner, Treasurer, and T. H. Barnard, Secretary, and fixed the time of meeting from Tuesday, the 1st, to the 5th of September, inclusive.

FISH.

A Bad Business.

We mentioned last week that some 8,000 young trout had been sent to Big Spring, Big Meadows, Plumas County, by the Fish Commissioners. During the current week we clipped the following article from the daily Chico *Enterprise*, and it must be confessed the account of this matter, as given by the *Enterprise*, is doleful and pitiable enough. We regret sincerely that this should he so as we had expected different things. However, Mr. Shebley or the Commissioners must rise and explain, for the matter ie causing most painful notoriety and severe condemnation in our city circles. Is this a government of the people, for the people, or a government of corruptionists who will not do the first thing correctly, or in the interests of the people? It is transactions like this and thousands of others we conld mention in other connections, which bring self-government into disrepute and contempt. As a general law of life it may be safely taken for granted that when a man has no respect for the honor of his government, he has none for his own. Some one must now explain.

"Last evening C. H. Woods, W. S. Eliot, L. H. McIntosh and Col. Wm. Hawkins arrived home from Butte Meadows, where they had carried the young fish brought from the Shebley Hatchery at Grass Valley, to be deposited there at Big Meadows. There was represented to be 10,000 fish in the nine tanks, and the gentlemen above named agreed to take charge of them here in Chico, and transport them free of expense, and allow Mr. Shebley to return. Mr. Shebley rather demurred to this, as he said he had to make a report of the number planted, and the streams where they were planted. Mr. Woods told him that he could make the report then for that matter, and told him where they were to be put. Mr. Woods supposing that the full number of 10,000 fish, or nearly so, was contained in the tanks.

"Bright and early, on Wednesday morning, the party started for their mountain trip with the fish, and on arriving at the Forest Ranch rested and gave them fresh water. On opening the first tank Mr. McIntosh was struck by the small number of fish it contained, being only thirty-five in number. He called Mr. Woods' attention, who replied that he thought he was mistaken. Mr. McIntosh was suspicious that the other tanks would also be deficient in number, but as they intended to make Butte Meadows that night, they deferred further investigation until their arrival there. Mr. Bunnell was at Butte Meadows, waiting for them according to appointment, and the work of inspection was proceeded with, when the grand swindle was discovered, and instead of 10,000 young trout, there were only 591 fish in all, 486 alive in good condition, and 105 dead. The cause of the dead ones may be accounted for by the fact that Mr. Shebley recommended a piece of ice to be put in each tank, and the jumbling over the rocks in the wagon may have killed them.

"That the committee of gentlemen were disappointed and chagrined when they discovered how they had been sold, we know from their expressions when they arrived home. It was concluded that there was no use in dividing up the small amount left, and the whole were consigned to the care of Mr. Bunnell, who took them over to Big Meadows yesterday morning.

"Now whatever may have been the motive for this deception we cannot say, but there is something wrong, when 600 fish plants are palmed off for 10,000, and a big display made in the reports of the Fish Commission that so much has been accomplished, while at the same time a swindle has been perpetrated.

"To get these fish from the hatchery, Mr. Williams, of San Francisco, sent his check for $50 to Grass Valley to pay charges to Chico, and by agreement our citizens were to do the balance of transportation free. Dr. Pratt, of Prattville, who has also been much interested, at his own expense went to Sacramento and attended a meeting of Commissioners to further this scheme, and laid out over $50 for wire for screens to protect the fish until they were grown. Taken altogether, from first to last, the fish have cost over fifty cents a piece; and yet the tax payers of this State pay all the expenses of the hatchery. This transaction calls for a thorough investigation.

"It was a good joke on our local fish committees, packing about 1,800 pounds of water over the mountains for such a small quantity of fish as 486.

"Since writing the above we learn that Mr. Shebley said that the fish being larger than he anticipated he had only brought 8,200."

We have not heard of any particular catches of trout during the week. We have heard though of the streams being low, the fish small and the sport poor. Let then the better classes come in with us, to stop poaching before the season opens, and after the season closes, and themselves stop catching fingerlings, and then things will improve immediately and continue to improve afterwards. It is easily done when once the resolution is taken to do it.

Fishing in the bay has also been ordinary. To-morrow, owing to the tides near California City, will be a good place to try. The tides flood there in the morning and ebb in the afternoon.

The steamer Edith made her initial trip of the season to the Farallones; the fishing was only moderate.

Small armies of anglers visited all the available streams adjacent to our city, and from their numbers it is not surprising so many should return disgusted.

Permits are now being issued to fish in the Spring Valley Water Company's reservoir at San Andreas, in San Mateo county. The few anglers who have been there during the past week report fish as being large and hungry. Several trout averaging over two ponnds each were taken near the feed-pipe at the dam.

Lake Temescal fishing for black bass usually begins on May 1st.

Some fine specimens of salmon trout (*salmo trutta*) have been recently caught in the Big Lake, Tasmania. They were the young of specimens sent from California several years ago.

The Tuscarora (Nev.) *Times* says salmon are plentiful in all the Independence valley streams. There are no sea-lions and thieving Chinese fishermen up there. Otherwise the salmon would soon all disappear like ours.

A large hammerhead shark was recently caught at Cerros Island on the coast of Lower California, and has been added to the cabinet collection of the Los Angeles Historical Society. This is the first of this species seen on this coast. For ourselves we are indifferent about the size or character of them, so long as we keep clear of the shark itself. We never knew a respectable member of that family.

A Fine Fish.

The Reno *Gazette* says: "The perch or white bass which are now being caught so rapidly in Washoe Lake, were planted there eight years ago, and are the most delicious fish ever seen in this State." The Carson *Index* says: "Many people prefer them to trout. These fish will rise to a fly, but the conditions must be exactly right to allow of their being taken at all. The day must be both bright and calm. Cloudy and windy weather drives them to the bottom. They are very tender in the mouth and much care must be used in landing them. As a general thing they do not begin to bite until 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon and it sometimes is 3:30 before they will take the hook."

Why cannot we have some of these fish in our California lakes? Besides their fine table qualities they multiply very rapidly.

A Queer Yarn.

The State fish ponds at Austin, Texas, are now in a most flourishing condition, the taste displayed in decorating the walks with flowers and shrubs and other attractive improvements, reflects great credit upon the commissioner. The ponds are situated close to Barton's creek, about two miles from Austin, from which they are supplied with cold water. There are four of these ponds, three of which are fully stocked with carp of all ages. They are connected by sluices, by which they can be dried, and fish may be easily taken or transferred as required. At the tap of the bell the finny boarders dart forward to the refectory with a sound like a distant waterfall and a ripple on the surface of the water like that produced by a heavy driving rain. Scraps of bread and vegetables are then devoured, while the water is flecked with gold and silver from the sides and bellies of the feeding fish. "Do the young fish in the adjoining pond also answer to the bell?" we asked of the care-taker. "Oh, no," he replied, "it takes about six months' ringing to educate them up to that point, but when they have learned the lesson they never refuse to put in an appearance at meal time."—*Texas Farm and Ranch.*

Is it then, after all said to the contrary, that fish can hear? All experiments prove the contrary. What a funny world this is to be sure, when the fish-varner turns himself loose among decent folk!

"A fierce war is being waged among the fishermen on the Truckee river. Last Sunday a number of Verdi fishermen attacked Camp Twenty-five, but were forced to retreat. The tearing away of certain obstructions at the Verdi dam by unknown parties, allowing the fish to come up the river, seems to have been the cause of the trouble." As long as the law, law-officers, Governor and Legislature allow the millmen to deprive the citizens of their rights to the fish in the river these disturbances will continue and increase. We go for the rights of the people all the time. It is a pity they did not pull the whole down while they were about it. They should use dynamite next time.

Daniel Lambert.

We condense the following sketch of thie horse from the *American Cultivator*: Daniel Lambert is a chestnut with one white hind-foot and a stripe in face. His mane and tail are of lighter color than his body, the hairs on the nnder side of his tail being of a flaxen shade. He stands fifteen hands high, and ie a remarkably handsome, active, well-preserved animal of his age. When in his prime no horse could be found to compare with him in beauty of form, elegance of style, grace of carriage, ease and elaeticity of gait, excellence of quality, and fineuess of finish combined.

He was bred by William H. Cook of Ticonderoga, N. Y., and sold when young to John Porter, also of Ticonderoga. He was foaled in 1858, by Ethan Allen, by Vermont Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan, by the original Justin Morgan. Lambert's dam was Fanny Cook, by old Abdallah, by Mambrino, son of imported Messenger, from the trotting mare Amazonia, said to have been by a son of imported Messenger. Fanny Cook's dam wae by Stockholm'e American Star, by Duroc, son of imported Diomed, her granddam being by Red Bird, by Biehop's Hambletoniau son of imported Messenger. The epeed of Lambert was never developed, yet he was a natnra trotter. When in his three-year-old form, driven by Dan Mace, he won a race at Chelsea, Mass., Oct. 22d, 1861, getting a record of 2:42.

When five years old he was bought by Mr. R. S. Denney, and named Hippomenes, having previonsly been known as the Porter colt. Mr. Denney took him to Saratoga, N. Y., one season, where he produced a marked sensation. not only on accouut of his matchlese style and beauty, but for hie remarkable epeed also. He was bought from Mr. Denney by the late Benjamin E. Batee, and sent to Cream Hill Stock Farm, Shoreham, Vt., then under the management of A. C. Harris, who afterwards became part owner of Lambert. In 1866 he made his first eeason in the etud, although previously used to a limited extent for stock purposes.

There have been paragraphs in several papers of late regarding a wonderfully fast pacer which wae said to have been discovered in Vermont. One accouut was that he had gone a mile on the ice in 2:01, but this wae so manifestly absurd that but little credence wae given by horsemen to any part of the story. A correspondent who recently witnessed a race on the ice between the horee in question and another one of eome repute says that the Vermont pacer has gone half a mile in 1:03, and that he believes him capable of doing a mile in 2:15 or better on the turf. He ie called Monntain Boy, and for a nnmber of yeare attempts were made to train him as a trotter. After thie had been proved a profitless job he was sold to a firm of quarry men for $175, and took to pacing of his own accnunt on the enow this past Winter. He etande 17 hande high, and was eired by Blackstone, a eon of Hambletonian.

MAGDALLAH
AT AUCTION.

The well-known trotting mare, Magdallah, record 2:24½, will he eold at auction at the San Francisco Horee Market, New Montgomery St., on Friday, May 1st, at 11 o'clock A. M.

She is 9 years old, eound and kind, and only eold for want of use. **J. DEXTER.**

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THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

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Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These lettere will he entitled "Life in Parie."

Bill Nye writee each week exclueively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the servicee of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Appenyl, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departmente which will appear from time to time are; The Critic'e Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Pereons, In Divers Keye, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Evente will he chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

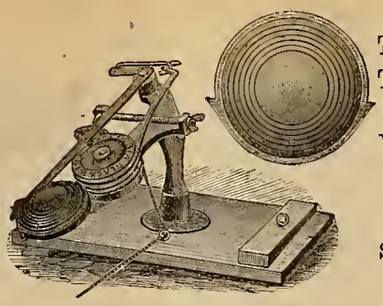
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By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

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MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

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Spring Meeting
—OF THE—
Sonoma and Marin
DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
—TO BE HELD—
June 4th, 5th & 6th, 1885,
.....AT .....
PETALUMA, CAL.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Thursday, June 4th.

No. 1—Running, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third savee stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horee, $50. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and a quarter.

No. 3—Trotting, 2:30 claes. Purse $500.

Second Day, Friday, June 5th.

No. 4—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third eavee stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5—Pacing, 2:40 class; puree $300.

No. 6.—Trotting, 2:35 class; purse $450.

Third Day, Saturday, June 6th.

No. 7—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 8—Trotting, 2:50 class; purse $300.

No. 9—Trotting, 2:26 class; purse $500.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the heet three in five, five to enter and three to etaat. But the Board reserves the right to hold a lees nnmber than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reservee the right to trot heats of any two claeses alternately, if neceesary to finieh any day's racing, or to trot a epecial race between heats. A horee making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P.M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 2.

Racing colore to be named in entriee.

In trotting races, drivere will he required to wear capa of dietinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, May 20th, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, Preeident.

W. E. COX, Secretary.

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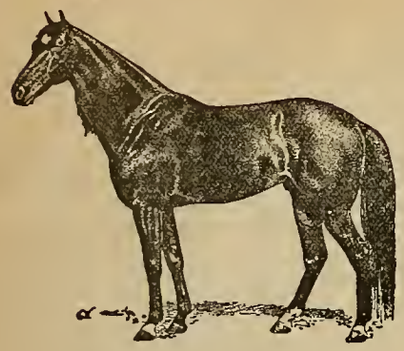
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THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1875.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Ryedyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41¾) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Ryedyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (.6811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¾), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is ths fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that ths heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Atexander's Abdallah, his dam hsing Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21½, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18¼; and to show the remarkable powere of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¼—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18¼), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19¼; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¼, 2:19½; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two mile heats—4:48¾. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blus, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

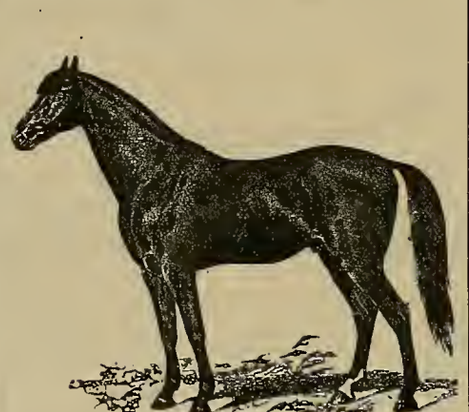
Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 20th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,400 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horsee. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on ths Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same facutty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

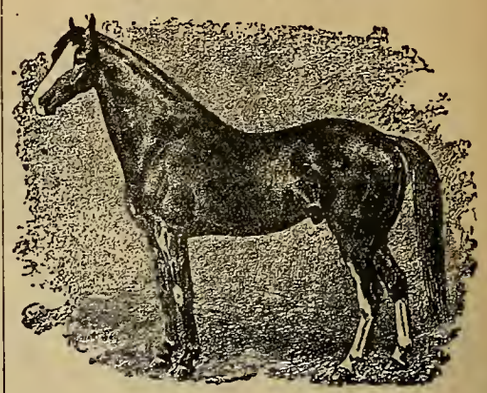
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthouy.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosaliud, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23¾; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16¾.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trusiee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Bine, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereys.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner tbeir owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of tbe United States, well wortby of tbe family to wbicb he belongs. His breeding is of tbe choicest, and in point of form be is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He bas sbown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated tbat be was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2.

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18½; (half brother to Mand S. 2:09¼ and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manou 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nuthreaker (yearling) 2:42½; and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry, Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with bay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or R. H. Nason, Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, be by Niagara. Second dam by Royal Georgs.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alphens is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in beight, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is nnexcelled for beanty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pinkeye he has not been exbibited for speed since bis memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, wbere he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on tbe winner at tbe finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make tbe ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay borse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands bigh, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallab, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Wasbington; second dam by Abdallab.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth beats, the last in 2:29¼. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Pexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning tbe second, third and fourth beats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of tbe first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Pennistou, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in tbe front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marsbal Ney, sire of tbe dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among tbe first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Sole and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, tbe sire of White Hall, be sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, be by Bisbop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18¾) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Start, three-year-old stallion record 2:23; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in tbe 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Mand, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22½.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, be by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leab is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ bands bigh, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing bigb quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He sbows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give bim a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no wbite, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 bands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN.

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22½, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, be by imp. Messenger.

Tborndale by Alexander's Abdallah, tbe sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a tborough bred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eigbth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast borse. With bis size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock borse with sucb conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 apprnved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8tb, 1881, both bind ankles white, 15¾ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, tbe sire of Piedmont, 2:17¾; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17: Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

Tbis colt was taken sick tbe Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to barness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, tbat trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident whicb placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near bind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ bigh. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Drtver, record, 2:19, by Volnnteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¾.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

Tbis is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smootb, and with age will make a fast and game borse. His conformation is very pleasing. He bas a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domlon, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

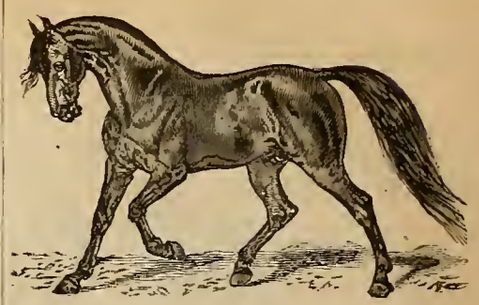
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for tbe farmer. They are noted for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive borse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 ponnds.

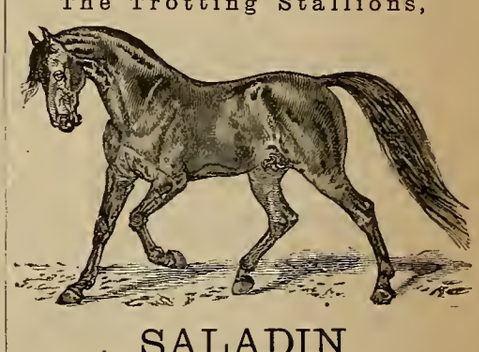
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of tbs strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian bas sired ten colts who bave a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam bas taken tbe premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, wben open to State There bave been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25½. He went to Australia and won tbe Five Hnndred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was tben sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was tbe sire of Syntax, one of tbe fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Cbalmers, of Stockton; tbey are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For tbe season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thorntou's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockbolder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brotber to Mand S., 2:09¼. He is tbe sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21¾), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Propbet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Del. monico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Candle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both tbe others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, tbe dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, tbe dam of Index.

Berlin is tbe sire of Tbapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms

For the season, $30; payable on or before tbe close of the season Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares a owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent
Agricultural Park, Sacramento

Capital Turf Club,

Sacramento, Cal.

Spring Meeting, 1885.

May 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY. Running. No. 1. Five-eighths dash for two-year-olds; winner of the California or Coleman Stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting penalized five pounds; if winner of both, ten pounds: purse, $250.

SECOND DAY. Trotting. No. 4. 2:50 class; purse, $250.

No. 5. Trotting. 2:30 class; purse, $400.

THIRD DAY. No. 6. Pacing. 2:32 class; purse, $250.

No. 7. Trotting. 2:35 class; purse, $300.

FOURTH DAY. No. 8. Running. Selling race for all ages; mile and an eighth dash; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 less, and two added for each $100 above; purse, $250.

No. 9. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of California or Coleman stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting, or of race No. 1, penalized five pounds; if winner of two events, ten pounds; if of three, fifteen pounds; purse, $250.

No. 11. Mile and repeat, for all ages: purse, $400.

FIFTH DAY. No. 12. Trotting. 2:27 class; purse $500.

No. 13. Pacing. 2:20 class; purse $400.

CONDITIONS.

Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running, trotting or pacing races to close on or before May 2d. Where there are ten or more entries, $200 will be added. The Club reserves the right to trot or pace heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, and in running races reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather, or other efficient cause. All communications and entries to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order of J. W. WILSON, President.
C. H. TODD, Secretary.
P. O. Box 422, Sacramento, Cal.

Elmendorf YEARLINGS.

ANNUAL SALE

OF THE

Elmendorf Yearlings.

The get of GLENELG, VIRGIL, LEVER, and MONARCHIST, will be held

WEDNESDAY, - - - May 13, 1885

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

For catalogues of sales apply at this office or to D. SWIGERT,
Muir's P. O., Kentucky.

Dixiana Yearlings

—ABOUT—

30 COLTS & FILLIES,

The get of imp. KING BAN,

WILL BE PUBLICLY SOLD

In Lexington, Ky., on **Saturday, May 9, 1885,** at 11 o'clock A. M. Please send for Catalogue to
B. G. THOMAS, Lexington, Ky.

Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE

OF

Thoroughbred Yearlings,

THURSDAY, MAY 14TH, 1885.

Forty-Seven Head, the get of King Alfonso, Falsetto, Lisbon and Powhattan, (brother to Parole).

A. J. ALEXANDER.

For Catalogues address L. Brodhead, Agent, Spring Station, Woodford Co., Kentucky. The sale of Runnymede yearlings May 12th, and Elmendorf May 13th.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight,



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell In All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

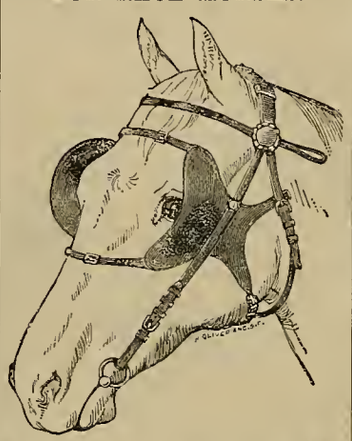
J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a sertes of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thne described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - - San Francisco



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods.
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.
—A large stock of—
ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.
AGENTS FOR
STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS

FOR SALE.

THE THREE-YEAR-OLD STALLION

ROWDY BOY,

By Rustic, he by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam by Belmont. Rowdy Boy's dam Louisa, by Belmont, g. d. Silver Cup, by American Boy, Jr., g. g. d. Liz Givens, by Langford, g. g. g. d. Charlotte Pace, by imp. Sir Archie.

Rowdy Boy is a steel gray, 15.2 high sound and gentle, works single and double, full brother to Rowdy Boy, who trotted a trial in 2:23 as a four-year-old.

Apply to Jas. McM. Shalter, No. 13 Montgomery Block, or to

P. J. SHAFTER, Olema.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, } Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.
For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, } Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	65	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Front in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ.

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gun taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. O. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Ag

Southern Pacific Company.

TIME SCHEDULE.



APRIL 6th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming & Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East, Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:10 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—6:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—5:30—*6:00—*8:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—†11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

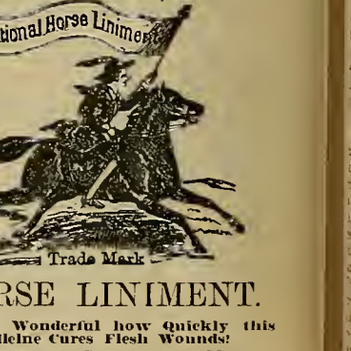
FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.
FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

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Death of Dan Mace.

[N. Y. Herald, April 20th.]

Dan Mace, trainer, driver and owner of trotting horses, died at his residence in this city, No. 311 West Forty-seventh street, yesterday, at ten minutes past four o'clock P. M., of Bright's disease. He had been a sufferer for many months, hnt he had only been confined to the house a little over two weeke.

Ae the world awoke to the first Summer day of the season he lay languishing on his sick bed.

"I wonld like to be ont on the road this morniug handlin' the bays," was hie salutation to his wife, and as the day wore on it was apparent even to the great driver's friende that it would be his last.

About mid-day, awakening from a broken and fitful alumber, he turned to hie lifelong frieud "Benny" Wilson, and said, "I'm nearing the wire, Benny," and he was. Again doziug off, he fell into what might he termed a comatose condition, and at ten minutea past four, without a groan, Dan Mace ceased to live.

Around his bed, in addition to his wife and sister, were gathered severel of his old comrades, who were deeply affected. Placing his horny hand on tbe dead mau's pnlse "Benny" Wilson hurst into tears. "He hee caught the starter's eye, hoys," he said. Tbere was not a dry eye in the room.

Ae a trainer and driver the experience of Mace was an eventfnl one, and very many of the trottere that have appeared prominently upon the treck dnring the past forty yeare, received more or less of their education at his hands. From the time when as a mere lad he rode Old Bally on the Old Cambridge course, at Boston, down to the close of the trotting season of 1883, he was recognised as a mester in his profeeaion, and hnndreds of men sought to learn the eecret of his great succees. Mace loved a horse. Hia gentleness, patience and kindness were proverbial, and he poseessed to a remarkable degree the rere faculty of imparting the courage and confidence of hia wonderful nature to the horses he had in cbarge. His skill, long experience, and close observation made his name a houeehold word among the turfmen of the country.

Mace was born in Boston. It used to be a great joke with hie friends that he wonld never tell his age. He would eay:—"It don't make any difference when I was boru. They have written to my mother and they have asked my brother, but so far they have feiled to draw it out of any of them. Then they tried another dodge and got to betting on my age and came to me to decide their bets, but that wouldn't work either. The fact is, I am not so old as people take me to be, for I commenced training horses when I was a little hit of a boy, and folks that have heard my name mentioned have got it into their heade that I am a very old man."

This wae said eight or ten yeara ago. Dan'a father, whose name was alao Daniel, and a trainer before him, was a well known livery stable keeper of Boston, and Dau rode running races when a mere lad nnder the instruction of his father and a trainer named Cosgrove. He lived with Elijah Simmons, of Alhany, in 1843-4, and then returned to Boeton, where he remained nntil 1856, after which he went to Providence, and steyed in that city six years. He came to New York in 1862 and located at the Fashion conrse as a trainer. The first race Dan ever rode for any large amount of money was that of his trotting horee Chicago Jeck against Know Nothing over the Cambridge course, May 11th, 1855, for $500a side, bnt he was permanently and prominently brought before the turfmen of America when he became the owner and driver of Lady Litchfield. Dan and the Lady became celebrated together. Dan also handled and trained about that time Kate Miller, Mary Taylor, Touch Me Not, Old Bones (a pacer with hia side smashed in), Duchess, Meddleeome, Tom Hyer, Dentiat, Lady Westley, Albany Girl, Fashiou, North Star, Cyclops (who generally trotted two races a day all Summer), Lord Boyle, Bay Star, Traiuer Boy, Pilot, Tom Benton, Euclid, Lady Sherman, Black Dave and Lady Eagle. "There were eome very good horses in this mob," Dan used to say, "and they trotted many a hard race."

At that time Dan drove races on the Old Cambridge couree, Franklin Riding Park, Saugus, Masa.; Sonth End track, Boston; Waahington Trotting Park, Providence; East Boston track and the Centreville and Uniou courses, Loug Island. "Lieh" Goodin, Bill Eator, Fisher, Jim Read, Renb. Titus, Hi Collins, George Edwards, Ed Thornton, McDaniel, Ard Carpenter, Hiram and Bill Woodruff, Dan Pfeiffer, James D. McManu, George Spicer, Wheelan, Sam McLaughlin, Isaac Hammill aud Whelpley used to drive in those days, and Flora Temple, Rocket, Laucet, Taconey, Brown Dick, Lady Moscow and Ethau Alleu were in their prime.

Mace considered Lady Thorn oue of the greatest trotters the world ever prodnced. He bought her in the Spring of 1870. "I knew she had a leg that troubled her at times," he frequently said, "but wes not afraid of it, as witb three lege she could come pretty near beating all of them." She was disabled for life on Angnst 3d, 1870, while being shipped from Rochester to Buffalo. That day Dan thonght she could trot a mile in 2:10 in herness or 2:15 to wagon He never strnck her but three timea with a whip. Dan trained Ethan Allen and considered him one of the handsomest trotters in the world. With him he distanced George M. Patchen the first heat on October 28th, 1858, over the Union course in a match for $2,000 to 105 ponnd wagons. Everybody thought Patchen wonld beat Allen. "There wasn't a man come from Jersey," Dan once seid, "but what bet every dollar he had and then het his watch on the race. Tbere must have been $50,000 changed hends. I never saw so meny people at a match race before nor since." Dan introdnced trotting with rnnning mate, and with Ethan Allen and running mate beat Dexter on the Uniou course in 2:15.

Ethan was matched against George Wilkes to trot over the Fashion course for $10,000. Dan thonght he was in the pink of condition a few days before the race—in fact, as well as ever he was in his life. The match was made fonr or five weeks before the race wes to come off, and Mace had charge of Ethan all the time until the day before the contest. "The morning of the race," once said Dan, "Ethan was all off—no life in him. I didn't mistrust anything until we began to trot him. When we had scored three or four times he acted very good, and conld outtrot Wilkes very easy, but after he had gone to the quarter pole he began to slack up. I was then three or fonr lengths ahead of Wilkes, but my horse was all gone, and Wilkes went right by me. When the heat wae over they took Ethan out of the snlky, and he instently discharged more than a gallon of water. He was nsed up and conldn't trot any more. Ethan had been "dosed."

Mace that day lost every dollar he had in the world. He had $1,700 in cash and two horses het on Ethan. Mace felt sure of winning and made ell his friends bet on him.

Shark wes also trained by Mace, He was oue of the first of the get of Old Hambletonian that distinguished himself. He was called "Shirk" by Mace, becauae he wes such a loefer. Dan thought he could trot twenty miles an honr to wegon, and do it easily. He tnrned out a great pirze. He heat Frank Temple a three mile race. Hiram Woodruff trained Frank Temple and Bill Woodruff drove him. "I took Shark but one afternoon and made the other eide believe he was timed that afternoon. Then the eame evening we started him and drove him three miles straight throngb. I had three signals for oureelves and the rest for somebody else, and every ouce in a while one of the lamps would go up, and the other side, who were watching us, naturally got confused and conldn't tell anything about it."

Ella Sherwood and many other first-class trotters were aleo trained and driven by Dan in those days. The bay mare Pocahontas was sent to him at Fashion Conrse, in 1865. He purchased her and Mr. Robert Bonuer afterwards became her owner. In 1868 Dan, with the chestnut stallion Fearnanght, wou the first great $10,000 purse ever offered at Buffalo, N. Y. The field included George Palmer, Col. Maynard, American Girl, J. J. Bradley, Myron Perry, Victor Hugo and Mollie. Dan latterly drove the gray gelding Hopeful in many races, obtaining the fast record of 2:14 for him. In 1881 he was engaged hy Mr. William H. Vanderbilt to make a number of team performances, and with William H. and Lysander he got the best record, that of 2:20, for teams that year. He was freqnently consulted by Mr. Vanderbilt regarding his horses.

In 1882 he mainly hnaied himself buying and selling horses and driving a few races for friends. His last campaign was in 1883, aud the last race he drove was at Spring field, Mass., on Augnst 29th, when, with Mr. D. Stevenson, Jr.'s chestnut gelding Josephus, he won the $1,000 purse for horses that never heat 2:19. Six good ones came against him, but Dan won in three straight heats. Of this race a well-known sportiug writer said: "The last race of the day was the 2:19 class, and all thinga conaidered Josephus accomplished the greateet triumph of the season, or, rather, Dan done it with him. I do not wish to pluck one leaf from the wreath of victory that the son of Greeu's Bashaw gained, but the condition in which Mace brought him to the wire and his generalship in the race were uuiversally praised." The same year Dan also trained and drove, among others, Mr. R. B. Conklin's brown stallion King Wilkes, Mr. Eph. Simmons' bay stallion Wilson, winning three out of four races with him, aud Mr. Frederic Vanderbilt'a bay gelding Nickel, giving him a record at Hartford of 2:21.

The last time Dan ever sat in a sulky during a race was on June 20, 1884, at Morrisania, N. Y., duriug tbe races of tbe New York Driving Club. It was in the 2:29 class, purse of $1,000, and Mr. E. C. Walker asked him to drive hie browu gelding Jewel, knowing he had a light hand and large experience with a variety of horses. Dan conceuted, but said to Mr. Welker: "I wouldn't do it for anybody else for $500." Dan was not well at that time, but drove four heats very skillfnlly. The record is that Jewel, being a knowing one, and findinga new hand on the rein, would not fully extend himself at times, but indnlged in frequent tosses of the head, thereby dropping back to fourth or fifth position in the first helf of the heats driven by Mace, but in coming up the hill near the points or rocks he showed great speed and endnrance. After finishing first in the third and fourth heats, in both of which he was somewhat unsteady, the jndges set him beck a position or two. Dan then remarked: "There may have been doubts of my being eutitled to the second heat, bnt he certainly won the fonrth, and I do not wish to drive a horse that does not get a fair show." Mr. Walker then took the reins, and finelly won, the race going over to the next day. Dan never afterward lifted a rein in a race.

Mace's courage nnder all circnmseances was never questioned. One instance will suffice. He matched the gray gelding Meddlesome against a mare called Little Rats, two racee for $500 each. The first race was trotted at Scarborough, Me. and Dan thus described the day's incident: "I saw from the first after we had scored, that they thought they had overmatched Rats, for the starting judge gave the word when I was headed the other way. I ran Meddlesome and saved my distance. They gave the mare the heat, which was jnst what I wanted, for that bound the race. Then they all wanted to forfeit and tried to tip over the judges' stand, and were going to whip my boy. One big butcher said he could 'lick any man from Boston.' Then some one threw a bucket of water all over me as I ceme up to score for the next heat, and another fellow tried to put a handkerchief over my horse's head. I tried to borrow a pistol, but couldn't; but finally I got a pair of iron knuckles, end put then in my pocket for emergencies. The big butcher took out a loug bandled cheese parer, and was going to carve me; and on the whole it wes a lively time. I finally drove the butcher in his hole, and won the third and fourth heats. Then I told the boy to get everything together and be ready to cnt as soon as the laet heat was trotted, and to drive the horse to some farm house, as he might be killed or injnred in the stable. I won, started the horse off, and settliug with a few of the bnllies got aboard the cars. I did not trot the other race, as they were more for fighting than trottiug."

A few years ago Mace had a aerious attack of gastric fever, aud for several weeks his life was despaired of, but good nursing and his indomitable pluck pulled him through.

The Santa Anita String.

Mr. Baldwin's horses left Santa Anita last Mouday for the East hy the Southern route, their objective point heiug Covington, Kentucky. Albert Cooper is in charge as trainer, with Cy Holloway as chief jockey. L. R. Martin accompanied the stable in a supervisory capacity. The following is the roster:

Lucky B., b h, 5, by Rntherford, dam Maggie Emerson.
Gano, ch h, 5, by Grinstead, dam Santa Anita.
Grismer, ch g, 5, by Grinstead, dam Jenuie D.
Fallen Leaf, br f, 4, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
Freda, blk f, 4, hy Wildidle, dam Frolic.
Verano, ch c, 3, hy Grinstead, dam Jennie D.
Volante, b c, 3, by Grinatead, dam Sister Anuc.
Rapido, ch g, 3, hy Grinstead, dam Experiment.
Misaion Belle, ch f, 3, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
Brandywine, br c, 3, hy Lexingtor, dam Mollie McCarty.
Mira, br f, 3, by Grinstead, dam Blossom.
Lijero, b c, 2, by Rutherford, dam Jennie D.
Solid Silver, ch c, 2, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
Silver Cloud, b c, 2, hy Grinstead, dam Experiment.
Primero, ch c, 2, by Griustead, dam Jennie B.
Mollie McCarty's Last, br f, 2, by Rutherford, dam Mollie McCarty.
Bonita, b f, 2, by Grinstead, dam Maggie Emersou.
Santa Anita Belle, b f, 2, hy Grinstead, dam Santa Anita.
Linda, h f, 2, by Rutherford, dam Blossom.
Estrella, b f, 2, hy Rutherford, dam Sister Anne.

The stahle is fully engaged, having nominations in all the principal stakes at Latonia, Louisville, St. Louie, Chicago, Coney Island, Saratoga and Monmouth Park.

Mr. L. H. Titus sent his trotting mare Belle Echo East with the Santa Anita string, and will not be seen in the California circuit this year.

The Firemen's Pet Horses.

[N. Y. Herald.]

The pride of the fire laddie is the engine, truck or horse, to which he is attached, and to have these look as well as possible he considers not only a duty but a source of pleasure and gratification. This pride, however, be extends particularly to the horses. They are pre-eminently the objects on which he lavishes his attention, and their generally fine appearance is to be attributed to this kindly care. Whatever spare time he possesses is devoted to the team, and the unusually sleek coats the animals wear are due to the careful grooming given them by the firemen. Out of this springs, too, the genuine good fellowship which, as a rule, exists between the animals and the men of a fire station, and it is a fact that when, for any reason either through promotion or unuisbment, a fireman is transferred to another company his greatest regret is in parting from his equine pets.

"I wouldn't give a jot about the ten days' fine," said one against whom a charge had been sustained recently," but I'd almost as soon they'd bounced me as part Jim and myself. He knew almost as much as a human being, and I'm certain that he misses me just as I do him." He referred to an animal whose driver he had been for nearly three years previous.

The captain and men of Engine Company No. 10, at No. 8 Stone street, are pardonably proud and enthusiastic over the good points in their engine team. There is perhaps no other company in the city which can show a superior pair of horses. The animals in question took the first prize at the exhibition in Madison Square Garden in October, 1883, and visitors to the station are shown a magnificent double set of silver mounted harness awarded to Jim and Nigger, as this famous team is called. The harness is used only on special occasions, as on parades, and each set is valued at $150 to $175. Both are hung up in a handsome glass case together, with the flags and little decorations worn by the horses at such times.

Nigger is a five-year-old, and he has been but two years at his present quarters. He is a splendid looking animal now, although he was so poor looking when he was received for probation in the department that he was at first disapproved of. It was then believed that he would never be strong enough for the work for which he was intended, but a better judgment of horseflesh prevailed, and at the end of a month he was pronounced worthy and regularly installed.

When Nigger is asked if he is fond of sugar he gracefully nods his head to his questioner. If asked what he would do with it he smacks his lips together in a manner that leaves no doubt in the mind of anyone but that he perfectly understood the query and could appreciate a lump or two of the sweet. Not a day goes by that brokers and bankers and men from the Produce Exchange do not drop in with lumps of sugar in their pockets to "treat" these intelligent animals. They are not allowed to give them too much taffy, for fear of sickening them, and Captain Goodison and his men have to look out that the horses are not killed with kindness.

It is said that Nigger knows to a second the time for the daily "hitch up" and watches the progress of the hands of the clock for minutes before twelve o'clock noon. At this time also they are fed, and for some time before the alarm rings out Nigger manifests impatience by stamping with his forefeet and giving utterance to a succession of short whinnies. He is joined in these actions by Jim, who is not in a position to see the clock, but evidently takes the cue from his companion.

When asked to take his place at the apparatus without the alarm being rung Nigger lifts his hoof and unlocks the spring catch which holds his rein and trots out of his stall, going back again to his place as obediently as a child when told to do so. If asked to beg for his feed or for sugar or cake he raises his right or left foreleg, as he may be desired, and paws the air until he gets the expected morsel.

Dozens of other accomplishments Nigger has been successfully taught, and his intelligence is only equalled by his docility and gentleness. While the reporter was taking notes and talking to his driver Nigger quietly unhitched himself, and, walking over to where the reporter was talking, caught hold of the notebook in his teeth and attempted to bear it away, as if, in his great modesty, he did not wish to be made the subject of a newspaper article.

Jim is particularly famous for his way of getting under his harness. No matter how low down the collar might be placed Jim will get under it, even if has to get on his knees. Like his companion, he is fond of sweetmeats, and gives expressions of his regard for them just as intelligently.

In Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, at Oldslip, the firemen have a big gray horse called after Dan O'Leary, from his trick of slipping his halter and running around the stall frequently during the day. This the men call "making laps," and so they named him after the pedestrian.

"He makes about three laps each time," said Lieutenant Heany, "and, at the lowest calculation, he trots five or six miles in this way daily. Sometimes he walks to his place beside the pole, as if drilling himself to take his proper position, and then turns round quietly and goes into his stall."

At the station of Engine Company No. 6, at No. 100 Cedar street, is the only mare in the Fire Department. She is small in size, of a light bay color, and altogether a most intelligent animal. She gallops off, with Chief of Battalion Rowe, to the fires in splendid style. She was formerly owned by ex-Fire Commissioner King, and her good qualities gained her a place in the department from which all others of her sex are debarred.

Tony is the roan colored horse at the quarters of Engine Company No. 4, No. 39 Liberty street. Whenever the relief is changed, Tony expects the fireman going on duty to give him a handful of corn. If this act is omitted, Tony resents it, and shows his displeasure by refusing to make any freedom with the man on duty until he makes amends for the negligence. Should any of the other animals be given their feed before Tony gets his, he gives vent to his jealousy by kicking his stall and otherwise raising a rumpus.

The partner of his labors is Jumbo. He is a most docile animal unless a certain restaurant keeper passing by the building leans upon the chain at the door to chat to the men. As soon as Jumbo sees him he plunges about and gives every indication of hatred for the restaurant keeper. The reason of this is not known, for toward others this big horse is as gentle as a lamb. The man referred to dares not venture inside the door, for he believes that the animal's temper would be so aroused that it would break its stall rein and attack him.

In Engine Company No 12, on William street, the boys have an animal which opens the sliding doors of the house wide enough to draw out the hose cart. He knows exactly the width required for the purpose, and needs no guidance in drawing the cart out through the exact centre of the exit. This horse could be trusted to take the tender either in or out without ever allowing it to touch the doorway.

The horses of Hook and Ladder No. 1, at No. 22 Chambers street, are not noted for being accomplished in tricks, but they get out rather lively when the fire alarm sounds. Foreman Short says they have so much to do in attending to fires that they have not time for learning anything else.

Engine Company No. 7, next door to the latter station, claim to have the best team in the department.

Assistant foreman Murphy asserts that in one and a half seconds they can "hitch up," which, he says, is quicker work than any other company can do. The horses are both young and at the special request of Battalion Chief Purroy were brought from Engine Company No. 1 to No. 7 some months ago. Jim is a bay, and has a playful habit of unloosing himself and wandering quietly over to where a cord hangs which is used to call the men to the apparatus floor. Jim seems to like having the boys come down to see him, and at most inopportune times, such as after long hours of duty, he pulls the cord and serenely watches them sliding down the pole under the impression that they have some more work on hand. The men altered the position of the cord some time ago, but Jim watched them and, seemingly for pure mischief, called them down three times the same evening.

The "tender" horse of this company is the largest tender horse in the city. He is a splendid looking sorrel, standing seventeen and a half hands high.

The men of Engine No. 33, on Third street, are very proud of a horse in their quarters, which they say possesses more real knowledge of what he is expected to do than any other outside of Barnum's circus.

"Bill," said Foreman Lelor, "knows just what he is in the fire department for. He runs either in the engine team or in the tender as we require him. The black horse over in the tender stall properly belongs to the engine. He is breaking up in the legs, however, and not able to do that work any longer, and so we have to use him to haul the hose along. Now, if we put Bill in that stall yonder he goes to his place between the shafts, but if he is put in the stall beside it he goes under the engine harness. Well, now, it would take a person with attentive memory to suddenly wake up at the sound of the gong and remember which was his proper position, as the two stalls are similarly fixed up. Bill has never yet made a mistake."

Until recently there was in Engine Company No. 1, West Twenty-ninth street, a fine old black horse that gave the firemen notice whenever he was thirsty by neighing repeatedly. On being unloosed he invariably went to the hydrant, turned on the faucet, and after drinking, turned it off again. One day, however, he made a slight mistake in turning on the hot instead of the cold water, and was so astonished at the effect of the first draught he took that he could never afterward be induced to take a drink until it was regularly given to him.

The Monmouth Park Association.

No racing association in the United States anticipates a more brilliant year's racing than does the Monmouth Park organization, and certain it is that none is more deserving of success. Never was the outlook more encouraging, and with uniformly good weather there is no reason why the current year's race meetings at Monmouth Park should not eclipse their predecessors, brilliant as they were. The racecourse at Long Branch is delightfully situated, and as there are three or more strong lines of transportation to the Park, visitors from this city and Philadelphia can make the journey to and fro without being put to the slightest inconvenience. The racing at Monmouth Park is always good, and a high appreciation of its excellence is induced by the larger crowds which flock to the grounds on race days. The management of the Monmouth Park Club is in the hands of wealthy and honored gentlemen, who have labored long and unceasingly to establish a responsible and reputable racing association at Long Branch. Their motive is not a primary one. Love for the sport and a manly desire to elevate it in character is their main object. Under the direction of the Messrs. G. L. and Pierre Lorillard, D. D. Withers, August Belmont and G. P. Wetmore, the Monmouth Park Association, in a very brief period, has grown to be one of the greatest racing centres in America. It is to the United States what Newmarket is to England.

Extensive improvements were made in the track and grounds early last year, and now, with a view to further increase the comforts of its patrons, the association is introducing other advantageous alterations. Having purchased a good bit of land from Mr. D. D. Withers, the club is erecting a new depot, which will be directly connected with the grand stand by means of a covered platform three hundred feet long. This will do away with the long walk which was almost equally disagreeable on clear and wet days. Tracks will be laid in the depot for the accommodation of over one hundred and forty cars, and increased facilities of transportation will be thus afforded to visitors.

The Monmouth Park Association controls betting and speculation on its own grounds, and it has now a guarantee from the Legislature that it will not be interfered with.

The horses quartered at the park and in the vicinity are not in as forward a state of preparation as their owners and trainers would like. The season has been backward, which fact has necessitated rather lenient handling, for horsemen of knowledge know the folly of hammering colts through deep ground. It has a tendency to take away their speed. Until recently the horses have been worked on the roads, but the track is now in good condition, and with a continuance of good weather the racers will soon be got ready for the Spring campaign.

Liberal as the Monmouth Park Association has been in the past, it has fairly outdone itself this year. The added money amounts to $125,000, which is an increase over last year of $10,000. It is not to be wondered at that this generous apportionment attracted a heavy entry list, throughout which quality is a conspicuous feature.

Among the twenty odd stakes to be run during the meetings may be mentioned the Shrewsbury Handicap for all ages, at a mile and a half, for which event there are fifty-three nominations, including Monitor, the old general of the popular Westbrook Stable, who, with his stable companion, Volusia, had a walk-over for the prize in 1883, and who last year finished fourth with 123 lbs. up to Drake Carter, the winner; the Dwyer Brothers' Barnes, with 123 lbs. up, finished second to Monitor, also the same owner; George Kinney, Panique, Richmond and Detective; Mr. Withers' Mikado and Kinalike, the aged Girofle, St. Savior, Drake Carter, Palinurus and a number of other good performers; the Long Branch Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, in which the horses mentioned above and also other good ones—numbering seventy-one in all—are entered, and the Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds, six furlongs, which will probably be contested by the best horses from all the leading stables, as seventy-five nominations have been made. Last season Mr. P. Lorillard's Mortemer colt Cholula won this event in the fast time of 1:15½, beating a lot of fast colts.

The Seabright, Red Bank, Camden and Optional stakes, all for two-year-olds and all at three-quarters of a mile, are other rich engagements for youngsters. In these four events some of the best strains of thoroughbred blood in the world figure, and as the nominations are unusually large big fields will probably be the result.

One of the classic events of the first Summer meeting is the race for the Monmouth Cup over a course of two miles. Nineteen nominations have been made for this year's struggle, conspicuous among the number being Monitor, Louisette, Girofle, Drake Carter, St. Savior, George Kinney, Bernes, Miss Woodford, Rataplan, Mikado, Eolist and Royal Arch. This event was established in 1870, when the course was two miles and a quarter. Helmbold was the winner. Then the grand racehorse Longfellow scored victories in the two succeeding years, followed by Wanderer in 1873 and Tom Bowling in 1874. The public's favorite, Parole, secured the prize in 1878, when the distance was reduced to two miles, and Monitor took it in 1881 and 1883, Eole winning the intermediate year's struggle. Last year the Dwyer Brothers' Barnes romped home an easy winner in the fast time of 3:35, beating Drake Carter and Monitor in the order named.

Another prominent fixture run at Monmouth Park is the Champion Stakes for all ages, at a mile and a half. Some of the grandest horses ever bred in this country have struggled for this princely prize, and the contests have always excited marked attention. The names of Spendthrift, Luke Blackburn, Hindoo, Eole, Monitor and Miss Woodford are known the world over, and they in the order named have scored victories over other racers of note. In 1880, when Luke Blackburn won the prize, he ran the distance in the remarkable time of 2:34, which has never been beaten. This year the entry list includes two former winners—namely, Monitor and Miss Woodford—but among the thirty-five other nominations the chances of Goano, Louisette, Wanda, Triton, Modesty, Freeland, Palinurus, Brookwood, Ten Stone, Eachue and a host of others mentioned elsewhere in this article are to be weighed.

Three-year-old fillies are afforded an opportunity to become famous and high-priced by winning the West End Hotel Stakes at a mile and a half. This event is one of the oldest fixtures of the association, and the list of successful competitors include the familiar names of Ferida, Glidelia and Thora, now three retired matrons; Miss Woodford and Dutchess, who last year, with 120 lbs. up, ran the distance in 2:40. In 1880 Glidelia, with 117 lbs. up, traversed the course in 2:39¾, which is the best time made for the stakes. Some of the fillies who showed prominently as two-year-olds and who are entered for this stake are Wande, Florio, Souci, Elizabeth, Preciani, Unrest and Chimera.

There are a number of other princely stakes which always attract wide attention, and they have all filled well, but the few enumerated above serve to demonstrate the quality of the racing provided by the Monmouth Park Association.

There are a number of stables in training at Monmouth Park, prominent among which may be mentioned the establishments of Appleby & Johnson, whose string consists of twenty odd head. Lewis Stewart is training the horses and Wm. Hayward will hold the position of first jockey. J. E. Kelly has a dozen head in training under George Barbee, Charles Littlefield has six head, W. R. Babcock three head, Jeter Walden seven head and W. Strong nine head. All the horses are strong and healthy.

The prominent stables quartered in New Jersey are those of the Messrs. G. L. and Pierre Lorillard, Mr. D. D. Withers and the Preakness stable. The youngsters in all these stables are in fine fettle, and the older horses look anxious for the season's opening. Mr. Pierre Lorillard will not send his stable to Jerome Park, but the establishments of Mr. Withers, Mr. G. L. Lorillard and Mr. Galway will be represented as usual. The horses will probably be transferred a fortnight before the opening of the Jerome Park meeting.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Declarations at St. Louis.

We have received from Secretary Wade the following declarations to date in the stakes to be run at the St. Louis Spring meeting.

Carriage Builders' Stakes—Palo Alto stock farm, Keepsake and Moonlight. R. J. Lucas, Athena; John Funk, Fedora; Wilson P. Hunt, Mohongo.

St. Louis Fair Derby—Campbell & Johnston, Bill Sterrett; Melbourne stables, Mecca; W. Cottrill, Keanan; L. Hart, Beecher and Baldoyle; V. L. Kirkman, Ernest; Samuel Bryant, Lady of the Lake; Wilson P. Hunt, Rhadama.

Horse Traders' Stakes—Melbourne stables, The Bourbon; Milton Young, Kinglight; David Clarkson, Bull Frog.

Ellis Wainright Stakes—Rancho del Paso, Marc Daly.

St. Louis Fair Oaks—Melbourne stables, Mecca; L. Hart, Nettie Hamilton; Wooding and Lynn, Catherine; A. Stade, Sulita; Wilson P. Hunt, Mohongo; W. Cottrill, Miss Mattie; P. G. Speth, Esmeralda; Wilson P. Hunt, Rhadama.

Railroad and Express Co.'s Stakes—Clifton Bell, Harry Gilmore; Morris & Patton, Slocum; S. S. Brown, O. B.; Rancho del Paso, Marc Daly.

Street Railway Stakes—B. G. Thomas, Thomas; W. Cottrill, Keanan; D. A. Honig & Bro., Violin; John Churchill, Falconer; W. P. Hunt, Rhadama.

St. Louis Fair Directors' Stakes—Melbourne stables, The Bourbon; Palo Alto stock farm, Keepsake and Moonlight; Milton Young, Kinglight; John Funk, Fedora.

Chas. Green Stakes—Melbourne stables, Mecca; W. Cottrill, Keanan; V. S. Kirkman, Ernest; S. S. Brown, O. B.; Samuel Bryant, Lady of the Lake; W. P. Hunt, Rhadama.

Bankers' and Brokers' Stakes—W. Cottrill, Keanan; W. P. Hunt, Rhadama.

St. Louis Fair Stallion Stakes—Henry Johnson, Juliette and Caroline; Wilson P. Hunt, Annawan; Ed. Corrigan, Mary Winefield; R. J. Lucas, Athena; David Clarkson, Bull Frog.

Mechanics' Stakes—Melbourne stables, The Bourbon; Palo Alto Stock Farm, Keepsake and Moonlight; Wilson P. Hunt, Asceola and Tuh; Milton Young, Kinglight; David Clarkson, Bull Frog; Wilson P. Hunt, Mohongo.

St. Louis Brewers' Cup—P. M. West, Livant.

Merchants' Stakes—Ed. Corrigan, Mary Ellis and Blue Stone; Rancho del Paso, Marc Daly.

St. Louis Fair Oake, 1886—Wilson P. Hunt, Mohongo.

Among the thoroughbred horses at Commodore Kittson's farm, near Philadelphia, is Wauweecus, a two-year-old chestnut colt by Alarm, and out of Maggie B. B., dam of Iroquois, the only American bred horse that has won the Epsom Derby. Wauweecus is a very growthy colt and will not be trained this Summer. From his breeding he should make a successful race horse as well as a popular sire.

Commodore Kittson will this season use Firebrand as a running mate for Minnie R. There was talk of hitching him with the pacer Johnston, but it is believed this will not be done.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

At Bird's Point.

The first official shoot of the newly formed Dirigo Club came off as announced, on Saturday, at Bird's Point, and the general results fully justify all the compliments we paid the club on entering the great brotherhood of sportsmen, as well as the favorable views we took of their future influence at the trap and on the field. The formation of just such clubs as the Dirigo is at present the great want of California, if she is ever to overawe the thieving propensities of her poaches, and overcome the senseless indifference of her legislators, for the one with the other is about equally responsible for the criminal destruction of our game and fish. Taken altogether the shooting of the day was very good, showing out of eight men two twelves, two elevens, one ten, two eights and one six, or in other words, five out of eight who got into double figures, with the rest all killing over fifty per cent. of their birds. If that is not good work for a new club we do not know what is. Neither were the birds a poor lot, they averaged fairly, with now and then, in fact as often as usual, some clinkers that would puzzle any man. Individually Messrs. Johnson and M. Fuller, of San Francisco Gun Club celebrity, did the best shooting, finishing with a clean score each. Mr. Hick's eleven showed accurate and quick shooting, with two grand long shots, which, though in a measure more or less chance shots, always at the same time show a man's self-reliance and ability with the gun. Messrs. Hamilton and Woodward, with eleven and ten each, were well killed, for they included some clinking birds. Messrs. Kilgariff and Hodges earned their spurs with ten each, and even Mr. Bell's six were not without credit for all admitted he had the hardest birds of any man. The conditions were as usual: twelve birds each, thirty yards rise, one hundred yards boundary, only an allowance of two yards was made in favor of the ten-bore guns. Mr. Eyre acted as judge. The score:

Johnson	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—12
Fuller	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—12
Hicks	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—11
Hamilton	28 yards—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—11
Woodward	28 yards—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—10
Hodges	28 yards—	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	— 8
Kilgariff	30 yards—	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	— 8
Bell	28 yards—	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1— 6

As Mr. Johnson, who tied Fuller on twelve in the main match, had no shells left to suit his gun, the tie was left for future settlement, and a sweepstakes of $2.50 each followed, with five entries, in which again three out of the five did excellent work, this time Mr. Hicks tieing the season's crack man with a clean score of six. The score:

Fuller	1	1	1	1	1	Kilgariff	1	0
Hicks	1	1	1	1	1	Hamilton	1	0
Woodward	1	1	1	1	0			

Then followed a freeze-out of $2.50 each, at 33 yards boundary, with Fuller, Hicks and Kilgariff as opponents. Even under these difficult conditions the shooting was excellent, and the efficiency of the 12 bore gun fully sustained. Fuller won.

Fuller	1	1	Hicks	1	0
			Kilgariff		0

Again on the same conditions the shooting was closely contested up to the seventh bird which let Kilgariff out. Fuller again won.

Fuller	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kilgariff	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Hicks	0																	

During the day Mr. Fuller shot in fine form, closing with a record of which he may well feel proud, viz: 32 kills without a miss, a performance which stands with few equals in the State. It is a grand score in any country, and which shows he is quite justified in the confidence he feels in himself this season. Before the season closes the Dirigos may take a pop at any of our clubs with great propriety, and though as a general rule, inter-club matches are apt to breed injurious jealousies, they are not, without corresponding advantages, and in this case such a match we think for many reasons might be very beneficial.

At San Bruno.

The much talked of match between John Kerrigan, of the California Wing Club, and Miss Lilian Smith, our girl champion with the rifle and at the trap, came off as advertised at San Bruno on Sunday. The day was fitful and gusty everywhere though not unpleasantly cold in the city, but at San Bruno the wind swept across the grounds in a continuous gale, cold, raw, and dusty to the last degree. It is this exposure to the wind that generally makes shooting at San Bruno so much more difficult than elsewhere, and which seems to us to call imperatively for a change in the boundary line from 80 to 100 yards. We see no reason why the advantages should all be as they are at San Bruno on the side of the birds, and against the guns, when a strong wind prevails, and the only way we see to equalize things more fairly is to extend the boundary line. We hold it is not altogether the superior character or flight of the birds, at San Bruno that makes the shooting there so much more difficult than elsewhere, though that must be naturally aided by a strong wind. Most men of real ability with the gun do not care so much as supposed about a rapid flight from the trap, if otherwise they have a fair chance at the bird. It is the strong wind on the man himself, carrying fog and dust into his eyes and face and cold into every part of his system, that does the miscief and causes the numberless "lost birds" recorded there. Add to this the depressing sense in a match for money that one-third of the birds will be carried when dead beyond the bounds of 80 yards, which at one hundred yards would be scored to the gun, and we have the trials of the shooter in a match, at San Bruno, on an unpropitious day. Cunningham always has done and always will do everything in his power to make his grounds popular with his patrons and visitors, but we are truly told the devil himself cannot always have his own way, so neither can Mr. Cunningham on a given day control the elements, and make his place propitious to the shooters. In everything like decent weather, the San Bruno grounds are beyond comparison the best in the neighborhood, but on windy days they are a trial to all. To the shooters, and they are the people whose interests have much to be studied, the only way to make things fair and just, is to extend the boundary line. It is only right anyhow; it has been done in all other countries; it has been done by most of the gun clubs in this State; it is time, therefore, the change was made by the California Wing Club. No man has a right to be cheated out of his birds by a senseless idea or arbitrary arrangements. The eighty-yard boundary, at San Bruno, is nothing else. All these remarks apply to the match on Sunday, which naturally drew together a large attendance, among which were many ladies, who were there to honor our little girl champion. Both lost birds enough dead out of bounds to make the score very good for such a day, but as it stands, it does injustice to both contestants, and is no evidence of their real ability with the gun. The conditions were $250 a side, 25 birds each, 80 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules, Miss Smith standing at 21 yards to Kerrigan 28. Though the former had the advantage in distance, but the day was sadly against her light 8½ pound gun, loaded with 3 drachms of powder and five-eighths ounces of shot. Both, at times, did good work, and the plucky little girl was loudly applauded for her self-possession and courage. Many of the birds went like lightning and were never touched. Those that rose and flew with the wind, were carried at great speed, so that in a moment they were beyond the reach of the gun, or, if wounded, they were carried outside the red flags and were lost. After missing her second and third birds, Miss Smith was more fortunate, dropping the next 3 without using the second barrel. At the end of the first 10 shots, Kerrigan had killed 8, and Lilian Smith 6 birds. In the next half score Kerrigan got only 4 birds, and Miss Smith killed the same number. In the next 5 shots, both got 3 birds apiece. This closed the match, giving Kerrigan 15, and Miss Smith 13 birds out of 25.

J. Kerrigan	28 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0				
		1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	—15				
Miss Smith	21 yards—	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0				
		1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	—13				

Another match, under more favorable circumstances, will, it is said, be shot in the near future by the same parties. If those circumstances include a favorable day we predict it will take 23 out of 25 to beat Miss Smith. Her nerves are simply adamant. Mr. Robinson acted as judge and referee. Had the day been favorable the betting would have been very spirited.

In the pool-shooting of the day some fine work was done by Messrs. Robinson and Tucker, who by their clean scores on such a day, fully sustained their reputation. The first was an 8 bird match, $10 entrance, which ended as follows:

Tucker	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
Robinson	30 yards—	1	0	1	1				withdrew
Maskey	30 yards—	0	1	1	1				withdrew
Lambert	30 yards—	1	1	1	0	1			withdrew

The next was a sweep of 8 birds, $10 each.

Robinson	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
Tucker	30 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	0		withdrew
Lambert	30 yards—	0	1	1	1				withdrew

Before the chief match there was also some good shooting done by Messrs. Robinson, Tucker and Lambert.

The first of these was a sweepstakes at 8 birds each, $10 entrance, which Mr. Robinson captured:

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—7
Tucker	1	0	1	0	1			withdrew
Lambert	1	0	1	1	0			withdrew

Then one at 3 pair doubles, from ground traps, $10 entrance, 21 yards rise, which fell to Lambert.

Lambert	1	1	1	1	1	1	—6
Robinson	1	0	1	1	1	0	—4
Tucker	1	0	1	0			withdrew

Then, at the request of Mr. Robinson, followed the last at 4 pair doubles, under the same condition, and this also fell to Lambert:

Lambert	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1—6
Robinson	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1—5

The Bay View Club held its second regular shoot of the season last Sunday, at their grounds between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, on A. street, Bay View. The wind was blowing as hard there as it was everywhere else, but nevertheless some good scores were made. The first medal was won by Brandtjen, with 9 broken out of 12. The second medal was tied for and the ties were not shot off. After the match several sweepstakes for the birds were shot. A sumptuous luncheon was provided by Mr. Florentine, the proprietor of the grounds.

The Golden Gate Club held a clay pigeon shoot Sunday at the Six-Mile House, at McMahon Station. The winners were Rose in the first match, with 11 and 3 out of 4 double birds in his tie with Mangers. Eugene Foster won the other shoot with 7 out of 10. It blew a gale all day.

A friendly sweepstakes was shot at Benicia on Sunday last between six local amateurs, divided into prizes of $20 for the first and $10 for the second. The match was won by Mirur with 11 birds; Graff and Barry tied on 10, Hart taking 9. Wetmore 8 and Courtright 7 out of 12 birds. The shoot-off for the tie on the second prize was won by Graff, he making a clean score of 6, while Barry missed his last bird.

At Sacramento.

The *Bee* says: There was a pigeon shooting contest at Agricultural Park, on Sunday, between J. H. Parrott, of this city, and F. M. Coons, Elk Grove's crack shot. Parrott was backed by $50 to $25 on Coons. The match was at 25 birds, 21 yards rise. The wind was blowing a strong gale, straight away from the trap, and most of the birds were "tailers" and hard to hit. At the close the score stood: Parrott, 19; Coons, 17. Another match between the two men is talked of, as Coon's friends do not think anybody can beat him shooting. The match between Watson and Coons did not come off because of the illness of the former.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. George Fletcher, of Grass Valley, during the week. He reports sporting matters in his neighborhood in a healthy state, though somewhat dull. Much disappointment is expressed at Grass Valley, as elsewhere, at the remissness of the late legislature in not improving the law regarding the close season for deer, so as to give that section and others in the same condition a fair share of shooting. The remissness of the legislature lay principally, we find, in the indifference of our own members and committeemen. Some day, perhaps, things will be different. The increase to the number of gentlemen of wealth and social influence, devoted to field sports, is enormous in this State of late. By and by they will make themselves felt and heard whether the legislature likes it or not.

Laying for Tucker.

Under this caption we have recently heard a good joke which we now present to our readers. Some years ago when this popular traveller first resolved to visit California, the fact was posted on to our crack shots, some of whom were quite elated at the prospect, and conspired together to "lay for him." To get all the data possible, Frank Maskey wrote to a mutual friend in Memphis, and confidentially stated the California boys were laying for Tucker. The redoubtable thirty-yard man came, but he came forewarned and as innocently as a baby fell into all the arrangements made for his destruction. In course of time he returned, but he returned with a good many California golden twenty dollar pieces jingling in his pocket, that otherwise would have remained here. After awhile Maskey received a letter from his old friend in Memphis, inquiring tenderly, "if the California boys were still laying for Tucker," but the sly fox up to the present day kept the secret sealed closely up. All this happened we beg to say, before there was any BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN to keep our boys up to their work, and so Tucker won the trick. This week our good brother left for home again, but in the meantime we told our boys to squeeze him and they did so. Tucker didn't take first honors back with him this time. Now-a-days a man has got to shoot pretty closely all round to get ahead of California. Come again, brother Tucker, as soon as you can. You are always welcome with all of us whichever way the odd trick goes.

To-day the Alameda County Club hold their third shoot for the season, at Bird's Point. The match of this club with the San Francisco Gun Club is fixed for the third Saturday in May, the 16th. Victory rested with the Alamedans last season, but it will be a harder battle this time. Betting at present is about equal.

To-morrow the Lincoln Gun Club hold a grand open-to-all shoot at Colma. We acknowledge a polite invitation from the committee, and hope to be able to attend.

St. Louis Trotting Colt Stakes.

The stakes for trotting colts opened by the St. Louis Fair Association closed April 15th. The following California-bred youngsters appear in the list:

Osage Stakes, for two-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1883); to be trotted on Tuesday, October 6th, 1885. Mile heats, best two in three; to harness; $50 entrance, with $500 added by the Association; sixty per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscription and added money to first; twenty-five per cent. to second and fifteen per cent. to third. Three to enter and two to start or no race. Twenty-four nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Sphinx, by Electioneer, dam Sprite, by Alexander Belmont.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Rexford, by Electioneer, dam Rebecca, by Gen. Benton.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Floweret, by Electioneer, dam Mayflower, by St. Clair.

Gssconade Stakes, for three-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1882); to be trotted Thursday, October 8th, 1885. Mile heats, best three in five to harness; $60 entrance, with $600 added by the Association; sixty per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscription and added money to go to the first horse; twenty-five per cent. to second, and fifteen per cent. to third. Three to enter and two to start or no race. Twenty-five nominations.

Chas. H. McConnell, b s California, by Sultan, dam Minnehahs, by Bald Chief.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c, by Electioneer, dam Dame Winnie, by Planet.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, br c St. Bel, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Manzanita, by Electioneer, dam Mayflower, by St. Clair.

Mississippi Stakes, for four-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1881); to be trotted on Saturday, October 10, 1885; mile heats, best three in five to harness; $75 entrance; with $750 added by the Association; 60 per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscriptions and added money to go to the first horse, 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent. to third. Three to enter and two to start or no race. Sixteen nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Alban, by Gen. Benton, dam Lady Morgan.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Wyandotte, by Gen. Benton, dam Winona.

Missouri Stakes, for five-year-olds, (foals of 1880); to be trotted on Thursday, October 8, 1885; mile heats, best three in five to harness; $100 entrance; with $1,000 added by the Association; 60 per cent. of forfeits, entrance, subscriptions and added money to go to the first horse; 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent. third. Three to enter and two to start or no race. Thirteen nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Hinda Rose, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by the Moor.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, gr f Sallie Benton, by Gen. Benton, dam Sontag Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief.

Up-Hill Business.

The gentlemen, who at a large outlay of money, entered upon the business of breeding trotters in the Australian Colonies have not made much of an impression, if we judge by the following reports of sales, which we clip from a Melbourne paper:

At the sale of Mr. J. A Roberts' trotting stud on Wednesday last, at Messrs. Campbell, Pratt & Co.'s bazaar, Sydney Road, there was a good attendance of the public, but competition was very slack, and confined to three or four persons. Amongst the horses offered was King of Bronte, a bay colt, three and a half years old, by Boccaccio, dam Katie Merryhawk, which was secured by Mr. R. Coutts, of Coutts' Bros., Serpentine, for 57 guineas. The imported American trotting stallion Pioneer, a large, black, rangy animal, foaled May, 1880, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr., out of Ellen M. was passed in, there being no offer made for him. Several yearlings by Boccaccio were disposed of, but the prices realized were not high.

The sale of Mr. J. J. Miller's trotting stock took place on Tuesday last at the City Horse Bazaar, through Messrs. Campbell, Pratt & Co., in conjunction with Mr. Stratford Strettle. There was a fair attendance of buyers present, including several from the adjoining colonies. The trotting stallions, Honesty and Contractor failed to attract a bid and were passed for private sale. The trotting two-year-old, Builder, was also passed in at 100 guineas. The trotting-yearlings and a thoroughbred yearling by Motea were not offered.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Haggin's Stable Arrives at Jerome — Gossip from other Stables at Fordham—Jim Renwick's Leg Gives Way—Betting in the Suburban Handicap, Etc.

Poor old Jim Renwick, after doing good work for a month past, pulled np so lame on Saturday last, at Jaroma Park, that Buchauau at once let up on him, and fears for the worst. He had hean haavily hacked to win tha Subnrban Handicap.

Mr. J. B. Haggin's stabla of savan arrived at Jarome Park this morning. Mr. Frauk Clark was np betimes and at Youkers to meet tha special car, made at Mr. Haggiu's expanse in California. It is hard to believe that less than two waaks ago these horses wera in Califoruia. A fresher lot we naver saw, undar similar circumstances. Wm. Claypool, a typical Californian, was in charge, accompaniad hy Patsy Duffy, a jockay of considerable reputatiou. The waather during tha weak has been very warm, so that Mr. Claypool founa vary little cbanga in climate. But wheu it comes to water and grain, there may he another tale to tell. Tha string consists of the following:

Hattia B., oh iu, 6 years, by Norfolk—Maggie Dala.
Tyrant, ch c, 3 years, by Great Tom—Moselle.
Hidalgo, br c, 3 years, hy Joe Danials—Electra (Bella), hy Eclipse; grandam Hennia Farrow (dam of Mollia McCarty.)
Precioao, h f, 2 yrs, by Glanelg—Stamps.
Ben Ali, br c, 2 yrs, by Virgil—Ulrica.
Tyrsnny, ch f, 2 yrs, by Great Tom—Mosella.
Fortnna, h f, 2 yrs, by Wheatley (son of War Dance)—Rebacca, by Hubbard.

Tha old mare which leads tha list is a very fast performer ovar hurdles. Sha has a slight cnt ou tha off hind ankle. This is the only vestige of an injury that auy of tha lot received.

Thay left San Francisco on April 9th, and arrivad at Jerome Park on the moruing of the 21st. They laid over two days at Council Bluffs, ona day at Ogden, and two days at Chicago. Considering the length of the journay it ia marvelous to relate that there was nothing like a lilled or swollen leg on any of them. Tyrant, who is engaged in both tha Withara and Belmont, is a chestnut, with stripe in face, with the near leg white to above the knee, and two hind legs white more than half-way to the hocks. He is not a gross colt, hy any means, and as far as looks go, has every license to contend against the selact company he will have to meet in the Withers. He never ran last year, owing to throwing a curh, hnt as far as now known there is no trace of that. Hidalgo is a hardy, cut-and-come-again cnstomer, with plenty of length, size, and a particularly good set of legs, apparently. Precioso, sister to Louisette, is very much like Bertha, and has very little rasemblance to Lonisette. She was continnally kicking, jumping, and cutting up as she was being walked ronnd the stables, and it was certainly refreshing to note the spirits ahe displayed. Ben Ali, full hrother to Memanto, is much better looking than she was at the same age. He is a very well-grown, lengthy colt, and onght to do well in his races. Tyranny, sister to Tyrant, is a grand-looking filly, hnt inclined to be a bit fastidioue in eating. Fortuna, a great favorite with Capt. Moore, hecanse of her resemblance to Hennie Farrow, her great-granddam, is a hardy-looking filly, not as growthy as the others, hut one of the tongh sort, apparently. Mr. Claypool has trained in Oregon, and among others had Philip S. last year, and this aason turned him over to his present trainer with some hints as to his pecnliarities.

The other horses at Jerome are doing well. Suedeker's lot have had no misfortunes, so far as we can learn. St. Saviour is still the talk of the track, as far as looks go. Dnchess is reportad well, and will take a lot of heating in the early engagements. Grenadier is as good as can he expected, while his two-year-olds shows promise, particularly Kaloolah. Blast, in Hyland'a atahle, is reported all right, as are the others. We regret to learn that one of Hyland's children died this week. Gen. Monroe is a different horse from ever before, they say. He now wants to rnn away in his work, something they never perceived in him bafore. He is big and strong, and is qnite likaly to he a vary formidable customer in all the handicaps and other races that he is engaged in. Yonng Walter Rollins, asseverates that it would he impossihle for "old Monroe" to be better than he is now. Beggarsbush (late Burton) is also a changed horse from what he looked whan he first got to the Park. T. Slattery, a very capable horseman, a man whose seat in the saddle is a pleasure to the eye, is hie trainer. The colt is much bigger and hrighter than usnal, bnt he is too long in the hack and light in the barrel to handle weight in good company. Hie welter weight races at Brighton Beach are no criterion, as he met eome poor horses there. Mias Baldwin (late Glideaway) has not thriven at all. She was very fast, sounder than her sister Swift, and with age we thonght she might stay further; but it will not be this season, nnless it is lata.

Should Decoy Duck, the South Carolina filly, win the Subnrban Handicap, tbe clever commission recently executed in her favor in this city is apt to be long remambared by many. First, the half-dozen hookmaking firms now doing busiuess here on the great race stand at present, to lose a large aum on the daughtar of Longfellow and Call Duck than on any of tbe early Winter favorites. Such wagers as $8,000 to $100, $1,500 to $100, $15,000 to $250, and others at an average of ahont 50 to 1, havo recorded the large aggregate amount of over *sixty thousand dollars* bet against Decoy Duck'a chancea for Subnrban honors. Thie has naturally caueed two of the principal pencillere to mark "full against Decoy Duck" on their lists, while thongh 40 to 1 is still an offer by one firm wbo have laid the lcast against the mare, it ia not likely tbat they would go ou to auy extent at these odds. The fact that the most of this monay has got into ona hand, cartainly, must repreaant the owner, as no oua else wonld invest so heavily on the mare's chanceaave those intimately acquainted with har condition. No longer ago tban the firat weak in March Decoy Duck was looked over by a Charles on correspondont, who reportod that she was so full rheumatiam aa to almost dissipata auy hope of her coming to a race before late Summer and Fall at the earliest. Since thon, however, her improvement must have bean marked to justify thia recently expressod confidence in her ability to defeat euch a high-claes field as she will meet at Sheepshead Bay, and, as he was one of the fastest and grandtast-looking two-year-olde of her year, Decoy Duck, 4 yrs., 95 lha., certainly looks well on paper, judged hy her form at this eame course in 1883. Last year she was all to pieces, and only started once at Saratoga, where ahe ran unplaced to Bob Cook at a mile. It cannot, therefore, ba said that ehe has baen made too much uee of ouring her limited turf caraer, three races as a two-year old, (of which she wou oue), and one as a three-year-old, constituting the aum total of her appearancea at tha starting post. Sbould ahe win this small fortnne, however, as laid ont for her by ber owners, it will mora than compansate all connected with the stable for their pravious disappointments. Decoy Duck is engaged in several stakes at Washington next month, when her running on the Ivy City course may tall what chanca she has for the Subnrban.

Monogram has also been extansively laid against since the first wagers were recorded to his name, our local paucilara standing now to lose at least $35,000 hy his euccess, the bulk of the amount going on this horse baing also "stahle monay." "Full against Monogram" greets tha would-he investor on Pate's horse in two bettiug resorts, though 25 to 1 may still ba had in othar quartera. It is now said that tha big hrothar to Mammonist, who is now at Nashville, will not fill any of his angagements prior to tha Suburban, but will receiva an easy, steady preparation for the great event. Grantad that ha can ha produced at tha post in fair order, about as doubtful a contingancy, in the opinion of many acquainted with the nature of his physical disabilities, as arises concarning Barnes, Tacoma, Renegade, Kinsman, Fostoral, Fon-du-Lac, Farragut, or any other candidate now undar raal or nujust suspicion, it is likely that Monogram is no hoy's horse, as ha is higgar evar way than Mammouist. Tharafore, a 90 or 95-pouud boy may not he ahla to gat as much ont of him as could a heavier and more experienced jockey. If ha is good enough to run closa for the Suhurhan, a couplo of panalties beforehand would not, perhaps, injure his chances any hy hringiug his impost up to 97 instead of 90 ponnds.

Jack of Haarts has also furnishada kaleidoscopic change in tha odds quotad against him since our last. At tbat time we notod with surprise that 40 to 1 was an unexpectedly longish price against tha little son of The Ill-Used, taking into consideration tba fact that ha had been tha medinm of heavy and wall snstained business prior to than at half that price. We recaivad a talegram from an interior town, asking us to placa an investment on the Jack at the odda quotad, hut inquiry speedily revealed that what was possible to-day was not feasible on the morrow, in short, that the "early birds" had snapped up not only all the 40 to 1 money obtainahla, but had kept to their work so well at lesser figures as to lower Jack of Hearts" price to 15 to 1—rather a decided change from tha figures of the pravious day. Reports from Moumonth Park say that he is doing well, while the Knight of Ellarslie, true to the fata that appaars to have followed him sinca he reached Jeroma Park last May, has experienced another set-hack of some sort, enough to necessitate a stoppage in his work. We trust that this handsoma son of Eolus may soon resume his duties.

Aranza and St. Savior are hoth ou an eqnality now with Barnes and the Jack, 15 to 1 haing the prioe now obtainahle against any of the quartet. Certainly the erratic mare from Rancocas ought not to find 117 lbs. a stnmhling block to her success, jndged hy her runaway win at this same track last June, when at a mile and a quarter she made a show of Barnes anu seven others, and her mile and a qnarter at Moumonth Park latar on in 2:09¼, with 120 lhs. np. Mud or dry is all the aame to this mare when she is in a racing vein, and the distance of the Suhurban race certainly suits her to a nicety. But, contrariwise, it must be said against her chancea and against those of all the Rancocas contiugent, that the fact of their beginning the season at Sheapshead is not at all in their favor. Most of the other stables will have had the exparience gained by actual races at the Southern meetings, Jerome Park and elsewhere, an advantage the importance of which should not be too lightly estimated. It is now settled that if the Dwyers do not atart anything, James McLaughlin may ride Aranza in the Snhnrban. The brother to Eole is a horae for whom all seem to have a word of praise, and even his silent and swarthy trainer fails to entirely conceal the evident pride he feels in the horse that is to carry the Gebhardt "dots." Snedeker is already beginning to berate the gentlemen handicappers for pntting entirely too high an estimate on St. Savionr, but the twinkle in his eye, as he dilates on the fact that "the horse can't carry a ton and win," showing that all the while he is well satisfied regarding the horse'a sweight-carrying abilities, is evidence that the son of Eolus is likely to show himself a hetter four-year-old even than he was a three-year-old. Most paople have vivid recollections of his nnbeaten form at Long Branch last Summer, after his single reverse, in the Emporinm at Sheepshead Bay, and it was freely asserted that he showed an ahility to turn the Monmouth course in better time than the best mile ever recorded there—Girofle's 1:41½. St. Saviour's sprained pastern soon after necessitated a let-up, hut he was all right in a few weeks after the accident. The talk, therefore, about his "Suburban chances depanding upon his leg standing" is all moonahine of the thinnest description, as he has been sound as a nut since last October. His steady work at Jerome Park is progressing most satisfactorily, and onght to result in his being well wonnd np for the great race of the 11th of Jnne, always providing that no untoward accident occurs. There is not the least probability that St. Saviour will he sent abroad this Spring, as every mail from Eugland notes in the training intelligence of the sporting press Eole's steady work at Stock bridge.

Other steady quantities in the Snhurban betting are Markland at 25, Duplex at 30, Kinglike and Ranwick at 30 to 1 each. There has also heen qnite an amount of money wagered on English Richmond of late, and the maiden daughter of Mortemer—Katriue, both baing now at 25 to 1 in the books. As regards the former, he is almost certain to rnn at the Jerome Spring meeting, and if the backers of the filly are wise they will withhold their allegiauce for awhile, as it is our humble opinion that she will be reserved for her many and valuahle stake engagements, and another three-year-old started in the Suhurhan, instead, perhaps Krishma. It has hecome more or less of an axiom as regards the Suburhan for people to say, "Yes, that's true. A and B have great chances for the race, hut some ona of the outsidera will win, see if they don't," etc. Now comes the question, with over *fifty different horses* already backed to a graater or less extent, which are the outsiders that are going to give the bookmakere this lift? We know of one that would be classed by all aa "rank" and no mistaka, who has had the neat little bet of $100 against $10,000 placed on him by his stable connections, and eo instance after instance might he cited in this connection, going to show that, for wholesale, indiscriminate backing of over half its eighty odd candidates, the Suhurbau Handicap will compare favorahly with auy one of the big Spring fixtnres across the water. In the City and Snburban, to he run at Epsom, England, next week, not half as many horses had been hacked up to last mail advices as in its Sheepshead Bay namesake, for the extremely good reason that the acceptancee for the English race only uumber 47 against 89 here.

Derby speculation has increased the firmness of Favor, whosa price in Louieville before his race at Memphis was 2½ to 1, and in this city 3 to 1. Of the others, Falcouer, George Rice's Hyder Ali colt, is sick at Nashville, and does uot appear to have very rosy ohances for Blue Ribbon honore. Joe Cotton grows in favor each day since his New Orleans win, and the impression gains ground that in him Grean Morrie' quartetta will find one of their most troublesome antagonista. Boothlack and Doubt in Young's stabla, ara both said to hava shown in work last week miles in less than 1:50, and from Orlando, Lepanto, Volo, Thiatle, Warrenton, Redstone, Vaultar, and othars, equally favorahle reports are heard. There is not much doubt, however, that tha animals engaged in this race who are now racing in Tanneesae will be more forward in condition on the 14th of May than their Kentucky-trainad competitors, who up to a few waeks ago had to be content with enforced idleness instead of work.

On Wednesday next, at Epsom, the City and Subnrban Handicap will be decided. At last mail advices tha favoritas ware Duke of Richmond, 124 lhs.; Bird of Freadom, 88 lha.; Thehais, 133 lhs.; McMahon, 100 lhs.; Sweet Willie, 77 lbs.; Charry, 112 lhs., and Montroyd, 110 lhs. The latter is a fiva-year-old hy Camballo, in the sama stable aa McMahon, Brocken, etc., and if ha atarts as the Peck representative, ought to go closa, as McMahon's running at Lincoln should enable them to find out something. Bird of Fraadom has made a great impression at Lincoln by his strong second, and if a starter at Epsom, ought to baat more than will baat him.

Yonrs, PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, April 21st, 1885.

The Oakland Boulevard.

(Oakland Tribune.)

The project for building a boulevard or pleaaure drive around Lake Marritt ia rapidly taking definite shape. Plans have beau completad for tha work nnder tha supervision of W. F. Boardman, the wall-known civil engineer, estimates are in progress of calculation, and a snbscription list is being prepared, lookiug toward tha raising of the necessary funde with which to commence and push the work. The latter branch of tha project is in the handa of Sauford Bennett, well known in business circles from his connection with tha larga San Francisco firm of Dunham, Carrigan & Co. Ha is thoroughly imbned with a desire to aee tha schema consummatad, and is bending all his euergies to that end. It is probable that the snbscription will he started within the next few days. Those first asked to subscribe will be tha property owners whose lands horder npon the laka, aud who wonld ha moat directly benefitad by the proposad improvement. After these will come thosa land-owners whose property, though not directly touching the roadway, would most certainly be greatly enhanced in valne hy its construction; and after this clasa has aubscribed, the general public may be asked for contributions, on the gronnd that the project, in its most essential features, is a public rather than a private benefit. It is thought that this subscription list will raise the greater portion of the money requisite, but if there shonld he a shortage, the municipal aud county governmeuta may be aakad to do something toward perfecting the scheme.

According to the plane now drawn, the drive would start in at the eastern end of the Twelfth street dam, following the lake shore completely around, and coming ont nt the western end of the dam, abont opposite Rosso's cottage. This would give a drive of something over three miles, rivaling in completeness and picturesque loveliness anything artificial in the world. The plans provide for the constrnction of a houlevard 150 feet wide the entire distance, to be taken np as followa: Next to the shore, a sidewalk ten feet in width: then a single horse-car track for cars going out; next to thia two carriage ways, each 40 feet in width, the one divided from the other by a row of trees, so that people making the circuit from one direction will all travel the same way, pasaing those coming from the other direction on the other drive, thus avoiding any clashing or confnsion, and in large measure providing against accidents. Next to the carriage ways is to he constructed a separate and distinct track, twenty-four feet wida, for the accommodation of equestrian parties, to be followed hy a second horse-car track for returning cars. Another sidewalk, next to the bulkhead and lake, will occupy the remainder of the boulevard.

Another prominent feature of the proposed improvement is the conatrnction of a speed track at the head of the lake, where lovers of fast horses with a sporting turn can "brush" to the heart's content without interfering at all with the easy-going pleasnre seekers driving along the carriage ways. The entire drive is to be macadamized, graded and rolled nntil it is as smooth as a floor, and once complete, it will be an easy matter to keep it in condition.

Under Way.

Matt Allen left Sacramento hy last Tnesday evaning's express for St. Louis, having in charge R. P. Ashe's stahle of racars, which closes the California consignmant for this year. In addition to those named in these columns two weeks ago, Matt took his old Cup horse, Patsy Duffy, and the two-year-old filly, Minuet, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan. Duffy is recovering form and may get to the post again before the eeason closas. Minuet has shown so much improvement since the close of tha Blood Horse meeting that ehe was deemed worthy of a place in the string, and will be given a chanoe to show what she can do. Mike Kelly is the principal jockey of the stahle, and if the cherry jacket and cap is not seen in the front rank many times during the campaign it will not be for lack of trying. A supply of hay and grain was taken along in order to make the change of feed gradual. The horses have important engagements at St. Louis, Chicago, and New York.

Report of Stock Sales.

By Brown Bros., & Co., Horse and Cattle Bazaar, Castlereagh street, Sydney.

We have to report sale of over 600 head of heavy and active draught, light harness and saddla horses during the last four weeks. The bulk of these were principally from New Zealand and the country districts of N. S. Wales. Prices rauged from £20 to £50 for draughts, buggy paire £40 to £80, carriage pairs £60 to £120, saddle horses from £15 for inferior to £40 and £60 for superior. Our C. B. Lowe was asked hy the government to chooae 250 horses for the coutingent sent to Soudan, and succeeded in gettiug a very superior lot considering the short time given, ten daye; 170 of the lot were artillery horses. We have sold several drafts of pure pedigree Ayrshires and Alderneys from £20 to £70. Next week we dispoae of about 30 blood yearlings, including those from the well-known studs of W. J. Dangar, Esq., Neotsfield, the Hon. John Eales, Duckinfield and several others.

Jay Beach announces his datermination to return to California iu July with Altamont, and trot him through the fair circuit.

Foals.

THOROUGHBREDS.

At Rancho Resaca. Property of H. I. Thornton.

April 1st, brown colt, Sobrante, by Kyrle Daly, dam Carrie Covey (Carrie C.), by Monday, from Annette, by Lexington.

April 13th, chestnut colt, Fitz Lee, by Kyrle Daly, dam Mariu, by Thad Stevens, from Carrie Covey, by Monday.

April 21st, bay filly, Orinda, by Monday, dam Lillie Reis (Lillie R.), by Longfellow, from Sallie Travers, by J. C. Breckenridge.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

April 17th, chestnut colt, by Kyrle Daly, dam Cinderella, by Cateeby, from Slipper, by imp. Yorkshire.

April 20th, chestnut colt, by Kyrle Daly, dam Irene, by Leinster, from Irene Harding, by Jack Malone.

At Woodbnrn Farm, Spring Station, Ky. Property of A. J. Alexander.

March 12th, bay filly, by King Alfonso, dam Vulpine, by Virgil, from Mary Martin, by Lexington.

April 7th, bay filly, by King Alfonso, dam Flirtation, by imp. Glenelg, from Fiuework, by Lexington.

April 11th, chestnut colt, by Powhattan, dam Atalanta, by Asteroid,, from imp. Target, by Rifleman.

April 11th, bay filly, by King Alfonso, dam Veritae, by Lexington, from Verona, by imp. Yorkshire.

April 12th, chestnnt, (or grey) colt, by Powhattan, dam Geneva, by Lexington, from Grissette, by imp. Glencoe.

April 14th, bay filly, by Falsetto, dam Ultima, by Lexington, from Utilla, by imp. Margrave.

April 16th, bay filly, by King Alfonso, dam Jersey Belle, by imp. Australian, from Aerolite, by Lexington.

Property of Redding Bros., Glasgow, Ky., foaled at Woodbnrn.

April 7th, chestnut filly, by Falsetto, dam Ida Dickey, by Joe Stoner; 2d dam by imp. Glencoe.

At Rontier's Station. Property of C. Halverson.

April 17th, bay colt, star in face, black points, by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Maggie S., by Bayonet, from Mrs. Stouer, by Joe Stoner. Mare has beeu bred to Norfolk.

TROTTERS.

At Woodbnrn Farm, Spring Station, Ky. Property of A. J. Alexander.

April 6th, bay colt, by Ghichester, dam Mara, by Black Rat. (This foal died April 8th, 1885).

April 6th, chestnnt colt, by Lord Russell, dam Alice West, (record, 2:26), by Almont, from Young Kate, by McDonald's Mambrino.

April 11th, bay filly, by Belmont, dam Nectarine, by William Welch, from Lady McKinney, (dam of Nil Desperandum, record 2:24).

April 11th, bay colt, by Chichester, dam Bicara, (dam of Paucoast, record 2:21¾), by Harold, from Belle, by Mambrino Chief.

Property of W. A. Du Breuil, Thorton, Illinois, foaled at Woodbnrn Farm.

April 8th, bay filly, by Harold, dam Mosaic, by Belmont, rom Mosa, by Woodford Mambrino.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

April 16th, bay colt, by Alaska, dam Lillie, ont of the Mooney Mare.

April 16th, bay filly, by Alaska, dam Lady Middletown, by Middletown, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

April 16th, dark bay filly, by Algona, dam Lady Glenn, by Black Bird, from the Spark'e mare, by Williamson's Belmont.

April 17th, dark bay filly, by Alaska, dam Mike Ryan, mare by Nephew; second dam by McCracken's Black Hawk.

April 18th, brown colt, by Algona, dam Wm. Lyon's mare, by St. Clair.

April 18th, chestnnt colt, by Echo, dam Sorrel Nutwood, ont of a Volnnteer mare.

April 18th, bay filly, by Alaska, dam Grave's Hambletonian.

April 20th, brown colt, by Echo, dam A. Rose, by the Moor.

April 20th, chestnnt filly, by Algona, dam Dooley Filly, by Mnldoon.

April 20th, light bay filly, by Alaska, dam Mooney Pacer.

April 20th, bay filly, by Alaska, dam Bay Filly, by Victor, out of Kirk mare, by St. Clair.

April 29th, brown filly, by Echo, dam Woodbine, by Woodbnrn.

April 21st, chestnnt filly, by Algona, dam Rita, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

April 22d, chestnnt filly, by Algona, dam Mill's Hambletonian, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

At Sacramento. Property of Wilbnr F. Smith.

April 24th, brown filly, by Sultan, dam Cora, by Buccaneer; second dam Pearl, by Wilson's Blue Bull; third dam Lightfoot (dam of Pride), by Flaxtail; fonrth dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe.

Breaking Balky Horses.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives this plan of managing a balky horse:

I often see inquiries and answers relating to balky horsee. I will give yon my recipe, which never fails—one that I have need alwaye with success, and very simple: When a horse balks in a wagon, cart or carriage, I have taken him ont, the harness taken off, except the bridle, a boy or man put on the animal's back, with instructions to make him move lively for ten minutes, np and down the road. At the expiration of that time I put on the harness and hitch np, and the animal goee all right. It may have to be done once or twice more, whenever the hitch-np after meals takes place.

A farmer near me, last Summer, had a nice, young four-year-old horse, which worked steadily from Spring till mid-Summer; then the horse having had a long rest, when put to work again refused to draw. He tried him some days, and then told me that he was going to send that horse to Baltimore to be sold, because it would not work. I told him what to do. Three days after, I saw him again, and he said that he followed my directions and the horse worked all right.

There is no nse to beat or otherwise ill-treat a balky horse; The simplest and best way is to do what I have recommended, as all horses will go under the saddle, and some of the mettle is taken out of them during the ride. I have seen horses strapped and thrown several times in succession, and yet they did not go. A New York man, living in this section three years ago, if his horse would not pull, would jerk out a fence stake and strike the horse over the head and knock it down. Once I went out and offered to buy the old horse, to save it from such cruelty, but he would not sell. The favorite resort with most farmers is a good, long, hickory switch, one man to hold the plow and a boy to nse the switch, which is kept very busy.

Death of an Australian Champion.

The great racehorse Le Graud, whose victories over the crack three-year-old Martini Henry will be remembered by our readers, died February 26th, at the Flemington track, near Melbourne. The following resume of his performances is from the *Federal Australian*:

I am sure I re-echo the sentiments of every true sportsman when I say that very general regret was expressed on the news of the death of the champion Le Graud being made known. The splendid son of Epigram and Legend succumbed to his injuries on the 26th. ult., despite all that veterinary skill could do, and a post-mortem examination held by Mr. Graham Mitchell disclosed the cause of death to be fracture of the spine. The horse, it will be remembered, sustained a fall through rearing up after leaving the train which conveyed him to Flemington some weeks ago, since when he had exhibited undoubted signs of pain when being worked, and on Tuesday morning, the 24th. ult., the poor animal, after cantering a short distance, pulled up so lame that O'Brien had to dismount, and with the greatest difficulty the horse was able to walk off the ground. Mr. D. S. Wallace is to be commiserated with upon his ill luck in losing probably the best horse of modern times, for his performances stamped him as an undoubted clinker, equally at home over all distances, whether over the short Newmarket course or the severe three-mile Champion event. Le Grand, as most of my readers are aware, was bred in Queensland, and was by the imported Blair Athol horse Epigram, from Legend (imported), by Cathedral—Sybilia, by Pompey—Hawise, by Jereel, from Hornsea's sister, by Velocipede. His first public appearance was as a two-year old in the Jaunary Stakes at the Sydney Turf Club Anniversary meeting, wherein he finished third, with 8st. 10lb., to Ildagonda, 6st., and Finesse, 6st. 3lb. We next find him returned the winner of the Sires' Produce Stakes at the Queensland Turf Club Autumn Meeting, Capitulator, Wheatmeat and Olivera finishing behind him, Le Grand winning easily and cutting out the seven furlongs in 1 minute 34 second. His three-year old career is famililiar to most race-goers, commencing, as it did, with success in the Mares' Produce Stakes at the Hawkesbury Spring Meeting. This victory he followed up by landing the A. J. C. Derby, the Craven Plate, and Randwick Plate. At the V. R. C. Spring Meeting he won the Royal Park Stakes, and at Geelong the Mares' Produce Stakes. The V. R. C. Autumn Meeting saw him victorious in the Champion Stakes, after being placed second and third respectively in the Newmarket Handicap and Australian Cup. At the A. J. C. Autumn Meeting, Le Grand won the St. Leger, beating Martini Henry, his solitary opponent; the Cumberland Stakes and the Jockey Club Plate. A great record truly, and one which he would have probably increased had all gone well with him. Le Graud's absence from the V. R. C. Autumn Meeting robbed the gathering of much interest, and deservedly so, for when shall we see his like again?

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

L. F. B., Walla Walla, W. T.

Will you please give me Nell Flaherty's best time for a single mile and decide a bet? Also Mollie McCarty's best time for one mile. By so doing you will greatly oblige several who are interested.

Answer.—1. Nell Flaherty's best mile was 1:44, run in a dead heat with Osceola, at Sacramento, May 9th, 1874. 2. Mollie McCarty, 1:43, run at Sacramento, Sept. 18th, 1877.

Geo. D., Cresceut Mills.

Have you ever known of a stallion in this State by the name of American Boy, Jr.? If so where was he owned and by whom?

Answer.—American Boy, Jr., was owned by the Messrs. Williamson, who brought him to California in 1853. He was by Americau Boy, sire of Belmont, his dam by Cincinnatus, he by Shakespeare, son of Valerins. American Boy, Jr., was about seven-eighths thoroughbred.

C. F., Watsonville.

Rattler was brought to California in 1858 by Fred Werner, of Sacramento. He was by Biggart's Rattler, dam the Nimrod mare, by Bishop's Hambletonian. Biggart's Rattler, by Sir Henry, son of the Garrett horse, by imp. Leonidas.

John Z. Downey, Cal.

1. When did California Abdallah die? Where and to whom did he belong to at the time of his death? 2. When did old Belmont die, and what was his age?

Answer—1. Californiia Abdallah died at Santa Clara, June 10th, 1879. He was owned at the time by Capt. Ham. 2. Belmont died July 4th, 1865, aged 18 years.

Lexington, Sacramento.

Maggie S. (Betsy Bland), bay mare, foaled 1874, by Bayonet, (son of Lexington and Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire); first dam Mrs. Stouer, by Joe Stoner; second dam, by imp. Sovereign; third dam Little Emily, by Waguer; fourth dam Emily Speed, by imp. Leviathan; fifth dam, by Pacolet; sixth dam, by Green's Driver (son of Bellair); seventh dam, by Maryland Phœnix; eighth dam, by Hannibal (son of imp. Medley); ninth dam Silky, by Bowie.

Names Claimed.

By Guy E. Grosse, Santa Bosa.

SUNSET, for dark bay colt, small star in forehead, three feet white, foaled March 12th, 1885, by Anteeo, dam Bessie G., by King Philip, son of Whipple's Hambletonian; second dam by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; third dam by Whipple's Hambletonian.

WOODBINE, for steel gray colt, small spot on right hind foot foaled April 14th, 1885, by Jim Mulvenna, dam Maggie D., by Billy Walker.

A Veterinary Graduate.

Mr. H. E. Carpenter, son of Dr. W. H. Carpenter, of this city, has arrived home from Toronto, where he has been a student at the Ontario Veterinary College. He graduated March 27th, with especial honors in Pathology, Anatomy and general examination. Mr. Carpenter received his preliminary education in the public schools of San Francisco and is the first Californian to adopt the veterinary profession and regularly fit himself for practice. He will remain in this city, and from the character of the institution whose diploma he holds, he will be a desirable addition to our list of qualified practitioners.

Commotion.

The recent performances of this great Australian racer were given in these columns last week as also a consideration of his breeding by our Sydney correspondent, than whom there is no man living more conversant with the thoroughbred horse and the lessons of the winning post. Commotion is accorded the first place among the Colonial champions. There have been more sensational performers, phenomenon that flashed upon the turf and disappeared, but as a consistent, reliable, all-round racehorse, the reigning eon of Panic is the greatest of them all. The following is his genealogical tree:

COMMOTION	PANIC [imp.]	Vension	Partisan	Walton
				Parasol
			Fawn	Smolensko
				Jerboa
		Southdown	Defence	Whalebone
				Defiance
			Feltona	X. Y. Z.
				Janetta
	Queen of Beauty [imp.]	Melbourne	Hnmphrey Clinker	Comus
				Clinkerina
			Morpeth's dam	Cervantes
				Golnmpus mare
		Birthday	Pantaloon	Castrel
				Idalia
			Honoria	Camel
				Maid of Honor
	Lord Clifden	Newminster	Touchstone	Camel
				Banter
			Beeswing	Dr. Syntax
				D. of Androssan
		The Slave	Melbourne	Hnmphrey Clinker
				Morpeth's dam
			Volley	Voltaire
				Martha aLynn
	EVENING STAR [imp.]	Flatcatcher	Touchstone	Camel
				Banter
			Decoy	Filho da Puta
				Finesse
	Maid of Derwent	Miss Lydia	Belshazzar	Blacklock
				Manuella
			Danghter of	Compns
				Delpine mare

Eastern Dates for 1885.

TROTTING MEETINGS.

Parkville, L. I.	May 5 to 7	Beacon Pk, Boston	June 29 to Jnly 2
Gentlemen's D. P., Philadelphia.	May 5 to 8	Cincinnati, O.	June 30 to Jnly 4
Suffolk Park, Phila.	May 12 to 15	Detroit, Mich.	Jnne 30 to Jnly 4
Lowell, Mass.	May 19 to 21	Winnipeg, Manitoba	Jnly 1 to 4
Belmont Park, Phila.	May 19 to 22	Lawrence, Mass.	Jnly 1 to 4
Terre Haute, Ind.	May 26 to 29	Island Park, Albany.	Jnly 4 to 10
Pt. Breeze Park, Phila.	May 26 to 29	Pittsburg (Pa.) Driving Park.	Jnly 14 to 17
Lawrence, Mass.	May 27 to 29	Exposition Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.	July 21 to 24
Jersey City, N. J.	May 28 to 30	Cleveland, O.	July 28 to 31
Manchester, N. H.	June 2 to 4	Paris, Ill.	July 29 to 30
Elmira, N. Y.	June 2 to 5	Lawrence, Mass.	Aug. 4 to 7
Exposition Park, Pittsburg, Pa.	Jnne 2 to 5	Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 11 to 14
Morrisania, N. Y.	Jnne 2 to 5	Utica, N. Y.	Aug. 18 to 21
Crawfordsville, Ind.	June 3 to 6	Hartford, Conn.	Aug. 25 to 28
Cortland, N. Y.	June 9 to 11	Island Park, Albany.	Aug. 25 to 28
Goshen, N. Y.	June 9 to 12	Subject to change if any preceeding meeting is abandoned.	
Haverhill, Mass.	June 9 to 11	St. Joseph, Mo.	Aug. 31 to Sept. 5
Bradford, Pa.	June 9 to 12	Springfield, Mass.	Sept. 1 to 4
Williamsport, Pa.	June 9 to 12	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 8 to 11
Hartford, Conn.	June 9 to 12	Mystic Park	Sept. 15 to 18
South Bend, Ind	June 9 to 12	Rochester, N. Y. S. T. H. B. A.	Sept. 22 to 24
Sangerties, N. Y.	June 14 to 16	Beacon Park, Boston	Sept. 22 to 25
Binghamton, N. Y.	June 16 to 18	Somerville, N. J.	Sept. 29 to Oct 1
Olean, N. Y.	June 16 to 19	Suffolk Park, Phila	Sept. 29 to Oct 2
St. Mary's, Pa.	June 16 to 19	Lawrence, Mass.	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2
Providence, R. I.	June 16 to 19	Goshen, N. Y.	Oct. 6 to 9
Kalamazoo, Mich.	June 16 to 19		
Mystic Park, Medford	June 23 to 26		
East Saginaw, Mich.	June 23 to 26		

RUNNING MEETINGS.

Memphis, Tenn.	April 22 to 26	St. Louis, Mo.	June 6 to 13
Nashville, Tenn.	May 1 to 6	Coney Island, J. C.	June 11 to July 1
Lexington, Ky.	May 5 to 13	Chicago W. P., Ill.	June 27 to Jnly 11
Far Rockaway, L. I.	May 9, 13 and 16	Winnipeg, Manitoba	July 1 to 4
Washington, D. C.	May 12 to 15	Monmouth Park, July 4 to Aug. 25	
Louisville, Ky.	May 15 to 25	Saratoga, N. Y.	July 21 to Aug. 8
Baltimore, Md.	May 19 to 22	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 11 to 29
Brighton Beach, L. I.	May 23 to Dec. 1	Chicago, Ill.	Aug. 29 to Sept. 5
Jerome Park	May 26 to June 8	Coney Island, J. C.	Aug. 29 to Sept. 19
Latonia, J. C.	May 27 to June 4	St. Louis, Mo.	Sept. 8 to 12

Principal Foreign Events in 1885.

Northampton Stakes	April 15	Northumberland Plate	July 1
Crawford Plate	April 22	Cumberland Plate	July 7
Craven Stakes	April 23	Newmarket July Stakes	July 7
Babraham Stakes	April 25	Chesterfield Stakes	July 9
Newmarket Handicap	April 24	Liverpool July Cup	July 15
Great Metropolitan Stakes	April 28	Manchester July Handicap	July 18
City and Suburban	April 29	Leistershire Cup	July 22
Hyde Park Plate	April 29	Goodwood Stakes	July 28
Esher Stakes	May 2	Stewards' Cup	July 29
Poule d'Essai—French Two Thonsand	May 3	Goodwood Cup	July 30
Two Thousand Guineas	May 6	Chesterfield Cup	July 31
One Thousand Guineas	May 8	Brighton Stakes	Aug. 4
Chester Cup	May 12	Brighton Cup (Handicap)	Aug. 5
Great Chester Stakes	May 14	Astley Stakes (Lewes)	Aug. 7
Kempton Park Grand Prize	May 15	Lewes Handicap	Aug. 8
Newmarket Spring Handicap	May 19	Great Ebor Handicap	Aug. 26
Payne Stakes	May 20	Prince of Wales Stakes	Aug. 26
French Oaks	May 21	Great Yorkshire Stakes	Aug. 27
Manchester Cup	May 28	Great Yorkshire Handicap	Sept. 15
Whitsuntide Plate, (Manchester)	May 29	Champagne Stakes	Sept. 15
French Derby	May 31	Doncaster St. Leger	Sept. 16
The Derby	June 3	Portland Plate	Sept. 17
The Oaks	June 5	Doncaster Cup	Sept. 18
Grand Prize of Paris	June 11	Park Hill Stakes	Sept. 18
Ascot Stakes	June 16	Manchester Autumn Handicap	Sept. 26
Prince of Wales Stakes	June 16	Great Foal Stakes	Sept. 29
Royal Hunt Cup	June 17	Great Eastern Handicap	Sept. 30
Ascot Gold Cup	June 18	Newmarket October Handicap	Oct. 1
Rous Memorial Stakes	June 18	Rous Memorial Stakes	Oct. 2
Hardwick Stakes	June 19	Nottinghamshire Handicap	Oct. 6
Wokingham Stakes	June 19	Clearwell Stakes	Oct. 12
		Cesarewitch Stakes	Oct. 13

Entries to open races, Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, close to-day. See that the envelope is plainly postmarked or send notice by telegraph.

Ed. Corrigan's new Palace Stock Car, intended for the special transportation of his thoroughbreds, was built after his own instructions, and is a model in its way. The car is 60 feet long, contains an apartment 22 feet in length, and is fitted up luxuriantly for the accommodation of trainers, jockeys and attendants, the rest of the car being arranged especially with an eye to the safety and comfort of his flyers. It has a capacity for carrying comfortably and safely twenty-two head of stock.

Messrs. Lynch & Kelly have purchased from Palo Alto a bay filly, two years old, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight, by Norfork, from Kate Gift, by Lodi. Price paid, $500. The filly has been shipped to Sacramento to be trained.

The Hollister Stock Show.

[San Benito Advance.]

With commendable enterprise a number of our principal horse raisers, sometime since, agitated the question of holding an exhibition of fine stock, entries to be free for the State. But very little agitation was necessary to inspire the community generally with a desire to see the affair take place, and in a short time a fund of $250 was raised to be given in premiums. Last Saturday was settled upon as the day upon which to hold the exhibition. The day opened with a nice warm shower which added much to the general good feeling. As early as eight o'clock, stock commenced arriving in town, and at ten o'clock, when the preliminary parade was started, more than a hundred animals were in line. At one o'clock in the afternoon all reassembled on the parade ground, and there, forming in line, marched through the principal streets of town, which were lined with men, women and children who had assembled from far and near to witness the exhibition. The line was over half a mile long, and was composed of one hundred and forty-five animals of all classes. Forty-nine stallions led, ridden or drove by their masters headed the procession. After the parade all assembled again on the grounds near the depot, and the examination of stock and awarding of prizes commenced. Three different sets of Judges were chosen as follows:

On draft stock—A. Page, of San Benito; Hugh Matthews, of Emmet; Rowland Williame, of Tres Pinos.

Carriage, trotting and all purposes—James Boyd, of San Jose; S. Ashcraft, of Hollister; Harvey Moore, Hollister.

On saddle horses, jacks, cows and bulls—A. Cowden, of Hollister; Ed Topham, of Milpitas; P. Henry, of Hollister.

The entries were so numerous that it is impossible to particularize, except to give the number in each class, which is as follows:

Imported Thoroughbred Draft Stallions	9
Graded Draft Stallions	14
Carriage Stallions, over 3 years	5
Trotting Stallions, over 3 years	12
"All Purpose" Stallions	5
Imported Thoroughbred Draft Mares	2
Graded Draft Mares, over 3 years	8
Carriage Animals	14
Trotting Animals, over 3 years	4
Thoroughbred Draft Colts, 2 years	2
Graded Draft Colts, 2 years	8
Carriage Colts, 2 years	8
Trotting Colts 2 years	2
Thoroughbred Draft Colts, 1 year	2
Graded Draft Colts 1 year	5
Trotting Colts, 1 year	3
Graded Draft Colts, Sucking	2
Carriage Colts, Sucking	2
Trotting Colts, Sucking	7
Saddle Horses	11
Jacks	2
Bulls	1
Cows	8

The animals were passed before the Judges' stand, after which a close examination of each animal was made, and the premiums awarded as follows:

Imported thoroughbred draft stallions—1st premium, Invincible, G. S. Nash, Hollister; 2d, Sansonnette, Roht. Orr, San Felipe.

Graded draft stallions—1st premium, Secesh, J. R. Bane, Gilroy; 2d, Turner, Patrick Breen, San Juan.

Carriage stallions over three years old—1st premium, Major Nelson, L. M. Ladd, Hollister; 2d, Ethan Allen, J. D. Justice, San Benito.

Trotting stallions over three years old—1st premium, Billy Matthews, J. G. Sanchez, San Juan; 2d, Hambletonian George, John Paine, Gilroy.

Stallions for all work—1st premium, Roderick Dhu, J. W. Lane, Gilroy; 2d, Sir George, S. E. Kent, Hollister.

Imported thoroughbred draft mares three years old and over—1st premium, Claudia, E. J. Turner, San Felipe; 2d, Ladora, E. J. Turner, San Felipe.

Graded draft—1st premium, Susie, J. G. Sanchez, San Juan; 2d, Belle, R. P. Lathrop, Hollister.

COLTS.

Best thoroughbred draft, 2 years old, premium given to unnamed Percheron of E. J. Turner, San Felipe.

Best graded draft, 2 years old, A. M. Hardin, Hollister was awarded the premium on San Benito Chief.

Best two-year-old carriage colt, Wm. Steinbeck's Flora, of Hollister, was given the premium.

The premium for the best two-year-old trotting colt was given to John Paine's Jack, of Gilroy.

For yearlings the prizes were awarded for best thoroughbred draft to E. J. Turner's Pacheco, of San Felipe.

For best graded draft, yearling, to Frank, property of Patrick Breen, of San Juan.

For best trotting colt, yearling, to J. G. Sanchez's Grover Cleveland, of San Juan.

For best graded draft sucking colt to Jesse Ross' King, of Hollister.

For best carriage sucking colt to Oscar Hodges' Grovsr, of Hollister.

For best trotting suckling to John Paine's unnamed, of Gilroy.

Carriage Animals—1st premium, John Paine's unnamed, of Gilroy; 2d, T. L. Baldwin's Queen, of Hollister.

Trotting Animals—1st premium, Kittie S., J. G. Sanchez, San Juan; 2d, Sallie, E. Wright, Hollister.

Saddle Horses—1st premium, Johnnie, S. M. Prewett, Hollister; 2d, Bay Charlie, Harry Waters, Hollister.

Jacks—1st premium, Moro Castle, A. M. Hardin, Hollister; 2d, Gabilan, R. E. Shore, San Felipe.

Bulls—Premium, Dick, Oscar Hodges, Hollister.

Cows—1st premium, Molly, R. P. Lathrop, Hollister; 2d, Daisy, H. Spader, Hollister.

We are told that some of the horse owners, through a misunderstanding, left the grounds immediately on passing the Judges' stand, and failed to receive the rewards which it is reported would have been given them. Everyone with whom we have conversed is astonished at the showing made of fine horses. Representative horsemen from different portions of the State were loud in their praise of the display made, and said they could now understand how San Benito county had earned such an enviable reputation abroad as a horse raising district. Heavy stock predominates, but the colts shown prove conclusively that but a few years will elapse before this county will be noted for its carriage and trotting animals as well as for its superior draft stock. While it was but natural for some to be dissatisfied with the outcome of the affair, general satisfaction was manifested at the manner in which the exhibition was conducted. It was a day which marks the opening of a new page in the history of San Benito county, and the spirit of emulation which it excites will soon place our county in the lead as a stock producer.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The usual attendance at this popular range was noticeably below its average on Sunday, and no wonder, for the day was extremely unpleasant, a strong, cold wind blowing off the bay right across the range, making the long-distance range almost useless, and the short one little better. Still, in a few individual cases, some good shooting was done, and under the circumstances they are all the more creditable. The best gathering was for the finish of the regular monthly shoot of the San Francisco Fusileers, Company C, Second Artillery, which ended as follows: 1st class medal, Sergeant Lenicke; 2d class, F. Koch; 3d class, Augustus Leuicke. The same company also concluded its regular quarterly prize match. This ended as follows, with Fred Kuhle, our great all-round rifle shooter, being again at the head of the list. On such a day 62 out of a possible 70 is not bad work. Lieut. Mangels was only one point behind. Out of the 14 shots each Kuhls made 6 bull's-eyes to Mangels' 5, a small percentage for both. Sergeant Lenicke also made 5 bull's-eyes. The score:

FIRST-CLASS.

Fred Kuhle	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—31
	500 yards—	5	4	4	5	4	5	4—31—62
Lieut. H. J. Mangels	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—29
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	4	4—32—61
Sergeant Lenicke	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—30
	500 yards—	5	4	5	4	5	3	2—28—58
C. Theirbach	200 yards—	3	4	4	3	4	4	4—26
	500 yards—	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—31—57

SECOND-CLASS.

F. Koch	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—29
	500 yards—	5	4	4	3	4	4	4—28—57
L. Haake	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—29
	500 yards—	4	4	2	3	4	4	4—25—52
J. Ringen	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	3	4	3—27
	500 yards—	4	4	5	3	4	4	4—25—52
Sergeant Will	200 yards—	3	4	3	4	5	4	3—25
	500 yards—	5	4	5	3	4	4	3—28—54

Next in numbers were the German Fusileers, under Captain H. Stettin. The prizes won were as follows:

FIRST-CLASS.

H. Liedgen	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—41
Captain H. Stettin	200 yards—	4	3	3	3	4	5	3	3	4—35
G. Schaeffer	200 yards—	3	4	3	4	2	3	3	3	4—32

SECOND-CLASS.

Valkmann	200 yards—	5	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	2	3—39
Peterson	200 yards—	4	5	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	3—37
Trumpel	200 yards—	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	4	3	4—36
Yoke	200 yards—	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3—34
Shottmann	200 yards—	3	3	0	4	4	4	5	0	4	4—31

HONORARY MEMBER.

Major A. F. Klose	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	5—42

The individual practice shooting was confined to three members of the Fifth Battalion Infantry. Mr. Pierce, of Company A, got as high as 90 per cent., a great score for the day, including, as it did, 10 bull's-eyes out of 25 shots:

Pierce	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—44
		5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—46—90

R. C. Moore also made a fair score, 46 ont of a possible 50, with 6 bull's-eyes out of 10 shots. Ordinarily this would be considered excellent shooting; really, it is, and compares well with the average Eastern beet scores; only now-a-days our men keep popping up the record week after week, until we have become indifferent, if not insensible, to any under 47, 48 and 49.

R. C. Moore	200 yards—	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—46

Sergeant Ed Hovey shot his 32 calibre magazine Winchester, 10 shots, at 200 yards, and got in the best score of the day, 47 out of a possible 50, with 7 bull's-eyes out of the 10 shots.

Sergt. E. Hovey	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—47

To-morrow Messrs. Pierce and Moore will have a match, 10 shots each, at the double distances, for a dinner and soda-water, for which our leading riflemen have lately shown a great liking—we mean the soda-water not the dinner. If the weather is at all propitious, it may be we may see Fred Kuhle's 10 consecutive bull's-eyes repeated by either of the men.

We are glad to find the Police team has again got into regular practice every Thursday and Friday. They have been absent so long that we began to suspect Captain Douglass was following up the dark cell business to the exclusion of all other. It won't do for any of our rifle teams to be behind in their practice now-a-days.

The New Targets.

The United States Army has adopted a new style of target, which is used at all rifle practices and will be used in army matches hereafter. The change consists in making the bull's-eye center and inner oval instead of circular as heretofore. Under the change the 300-yard and under target will be made as follows: Target, 6x4 feet; bull's-eye, 10 inches in greatest length and 8 inches in greatest width; centre (4), 30x24 inches; inner (3), 50x40 inches. The mid-range (400, 500 and 600 yards), bull's-eye, 24x18 inches; centre, 48x36 inches; inner, 75x54 inches. These targets are in use at the Presidio, and next Sunday there will be one or more at Shell Mound. Major A. F. Klose, who had a pattern of the new target on the range yesterday, and others who examined it, were inclined to think the change a good one.

At Schuetzen Park.

The regular shooting of the San Francisco Turners was held at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, Sunday week last. The following are the scores in points:

J. Utschig	53	A. Utschig	37	Worth	33
Sagehorn	49	Acker	37	Otto	15
Burmeister	45	Finking	36		
Pracht	42	Hinz	23		

A. Strecker, in pool shooting Sunday week last, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, made the extraordinary score of 442 rings in twenty shots. But Mr. Strecker and his brother riflemen of the California Schuetzen Club are always making remarkable scores. This, however, of Mr. Strecker, as Brother Jacoby says, is extraordinary. The possible was 500, and 442 means a fraction over 22 rings to every shot out of a possible 25 to every shot. This is, indeed, extraordinary work.

Mr. John Utschig is another crack shot of the same club. At the last meeting of the Turner's prize shooting he took first prize, making 385 rings, or 53 points, with a Sharp's military rifle. Another good performance. We can pick up lots of these sort of things at the California ranges every Sunday. England or Russia, if they go to war, ought to make up a corps of California sharpshooters. Wouldn't the nobby fellows, with plumed hats and sparkling epaulettes, have to drop and bite the dust!

The Committee of the California Schuetzen Club has selected a beautiful spot to hold their picnic near Fairfax, Marin county. It is under the shadow of Mount Tamalpais, in the midst of the woods.—*The Hebrew.*

This is always one of the features of the picnic season. Headed by Jacoby, the President, who is a grand man at a picnic or in camp, the members of the Club make individually every effort to seenre the comfort and pleasure of their guests on these occasions. A more whole-souled, generous and hospitable set of men than the California Schuetzen never lived, and their annual excursion to the shades of old Tamalpais is always looked forward to with impatient, longing anticipation by hundreds every year. It is truly a red-letter day in our calendar of pleasures for genuine, earnest, heartfelt enjoyment.

On Sunday, July 12th, the great Federal Shooting Festival of Switzerland will commence at Berne and continue ten days. One hundred and fifty targets at a distance of 300 and 450 meters, (1,000 and 1,500 feet), will be at the service of the marksmen, and prizes to the value of 400,000 francs will be divided. All rifles used must be open sight, weigh twelve pounds or less, and shoot the Swiss Government cartridge.—*The Hebrew.*

And when this great Swiss confederation of riflemen is over we will wager a trifle few scores will be found in its records superior to those made every Sunday at Shell Mound and Schuetzen Park. It is, however, a gathering of great men, distinguished in other ways besides the use of the rifle, and has, as it ought to have, the respect and admiration of every true man. California no doubt will be there, and whoever carries her banner will sustain its honor.

HERD AND SWINE.

Black Polled Cattle.

These are fulfilling my predictions, made in 1872, when I wrote repeated articles for the agricultural papers and used my best exertions privately to prevail on western ranchmen to introduce them among their herds, which was soon done. Now, after some years of experience with them on the great plains and in the Rocky Mountain vallsys they are found the hardiest of all the improved breeds of cattle trisd there. This may be said more especially of the Galloways, for their long, thick coats of hair protect them as well from fierce Winter winds and storms as similar coats have ever done the buffalo. In addition to this superior hardiness is the great advantage of being without horns. The benefit of this absence of the worse than useless excrescence is bestowed almost universally on the stock got by these polled bulls out of the long-horned Texas cows. The form of this half-breed stock proves also much superior to that of their dams, for they mature a year or two earlier, turn out a finer quality of beef and are reared and fatted and transported to market more economically. Then there is the superior safety in handling them—their milder and quieter disposition, and the inability of goring and hurting each other when herded together, however closely. In rearing this sort of cattle on the great plains, in preference to horned stock, a larger profit is realized. Indeed, this advantage has been calculated at 5 to 25 per cent. dependent on the breeds of these horned animals being more or less improved, against which they are pitted in such trials.—*A. B. Allen, in New York Tribune.*

In the course of my business as a cheese-maker, I have not infrequently found myself at sea in determining the condition of the milk upon which I was to begin operations; and so, to settle the question about which I was undecided, namely, the ripeness or maturity of the fluid, I had recourse to two tests, one of which was the use of litmus paper. This, as you know, is ordinary paper colored with a substance sensitive to the action of acid, so that when introduced into any liquid containing acid, an immediate change is produced in its color. This test, however, is liable to mislead, because of the fact that when sometimes used upon freshly-drawn milk it will discover the presence of acid, when at the same time the milk will be found not ansceptible to the action of rennet. Of course this phenomenon is due to the presence of carbonic acid gas, which evaporates after a time, and then the paper may be used with certainty; the difficult point being to know of a surety that the carbon has entirely disappeared.

The second test to which I had recourse was what I have been pleased to call the "teacup test." When your milk is of that uncertain and deceptive character that puts you at a loss, take an ordinary sized teacup, holding one gill, and into this fill of milk introduce a dram or a teaspoonful of rennet of which you know the strength, and then note the time employed to perfect coagulation. This will furnish you with unerring certainty with a knowledge of that of which you are in search. By the use of this test I was able to determine to a minute the time which would be consumed before cutting should begin. Moreover, I was able to produce some indications of astonishment among my Scotch pupils by informing them, after consulting my teacup, of the amount of time I should use in producing my curd ready for the salt.—*J. B. Harris, of Antwerp, N. Y.*

The *Southern Planter* says: The best cream globules rise soonest to the surface because they are the largest, and the flavoring oils rise with them because they are the most volatile; hence it is that the finest butter is that which is made from cream that is skimmed before all of it that will rise has risen to the surface, while that which rises afterward but stands to reduce the quality. Cream is a singular product; all of it will not rise—would not rise in a month, even if the milk could be kept sweet during that period—and some of the globules actually sink instead of rise, while others remain in suspension, going neither up nor down. Thus the specific gravity of the globules varies, not on account of size only, but also on account of composition; but, in any case the cream which, under ordinary conditions, rises in the first twelve hours will make the finest butter.

In making butter, says the *Rural New Yorker*, washing is better than working. When the butter grains are of the size of radish seeds, draw off the butter-milk and fill the churn with cold water, stir up the butter and draw off and replace this with clean water; repeat this till no appearance of butter-milk is seen, and your butter is ready and in the best possible condition for salting.

Training a Shepherd Dog.

The pup is perhaps the most restlss of ell enimals, and ons of the first things he is likely to lesrn is to suck eggs. He must bs hroken of this hebit with the utmost rigor, or he will beve to be ehot. Let him never ses an egg until hs is two monthe old, thsn teke ons boiled herd and hot, put it into bis mouth, and hold his jaws tightly clossd over it nntil he yells with pain. Every few days try him with enother; if he ehows the lssst disposition to tackle it, repeat the ahove doss, or crush hetween his jaws one filled with pspper.

The pup should hsve ons msster, and only one; all ths other members of the fsmily should bs strictly forhidden to givs him orders or cultivate his effections. This applies especielly to the children; thsy will eventually maks a fool of any dog. He should also he restrained at all hezerde from chasing rabhits; not ouly preservsd from ths temptation ee much as possible, but punished for the offenes whenever he perpetrates it. A dog thet will breek away from his charge, or perheps desh headlong through it, in pursuit of the first cotton-tail that jumps up is of no account and might bstter be killed. A dog of the purest blood cau be perverted by the boys to this wretchsd hnsiness, to the utter neglect of his own proper calling.

He should he kept from the sbesp until hs is a year old or thersabout. If hs is of eny velue, bs will be so frisky et a yonnger sgs as to be unmanegeehle. At first the msster mey attach a long line to him and tsach him to come to hesl at ths word. He must bs taught ahsolute and unhesitating obedience et all cost; yet great cere must be exercised not to whip him too much; this would breek hie spirit, make him dieccuraged. He must be made to come to heel at command, without heing pulled or struck; and this must he done on many deys. Every operation which it is necessery for him to go through et all must be repeated hnndreds of times; nothing will impress a commend on e dnmb brnte like infinite repetition. The most succseeful trainer I ever saw would never go up or down the steps without compelling his young dog to follow him, even if he had to dreg him everyone of his fifty or e hundred trips.

There will be occasional times when e ehepherd dog, even when well trained, will require e little punishment; he must be tenght to come to heel and receive it. But he mnst be made to come np a hundred times to be petted aud rewerded where he comes up once to be whipped, end this leade to another remark. The master should elways give his orders in an even, celm voice, devoid of pession; then the dog cannot tsll from hie tone whether he is to he scutched or not. The beet of doge is greetly tempted to run awey when he knows from the angry bellowing of the master that he ie to be chastised. One thing more: No dog should ever be allowed to go off after a flogging until the master and he have "made np." Some dogs are of such a eullen, nnforgiving disposition that they will not make up. On such it is not worth while to waste time any fnrther; they will never do any good.

At the second stage of the pup's eduestion, he may he taken into the barnyard with a flock, the rope still around his neck, and made to go aronnd them, The master must go aronnd himself; if the pup does not follow, he must be dregged with the line. Thie must be done scores of times. Then he muet be made to lie down at some plece where it is desired to have him stay to watch a gap, or the master's coat, or something, while the master goes off to the end of the rope. The sheep may then he crowded toward him a little, and if he flinches, he muet be made to return to his post, and this over and over again. Then let him get up and come to beel.

The greateet desideratum perhaps, is to have tbe dog trainsd to bring eheep to you, and to do this he muet he tanght to "get out wide." He must never, on any account, be allowed to go straight toward the sbeep—thie is one of the most difficult things to prevent—but, if he does it, he mnst be called hack end compelled to circle out wide. Sheep accustomed to a dog will run straight to the master, if the dog will give them half a chance to do so.

As soon as be is thought to he sufficiently advauced to go without the rope, the maeter may take him into a small field where there ie a flock of gentle sheep, and manœuvre to get the eheep between the dog and bimself. Then be can call and toll them around after him, compelling the dog to follow up; he will try to get around the eheep end come to his master, but the latter must eo menage all the while as to keep the flock interposed hetween himself and the pup. After a while he will learn to follow quietly along, briuging up the stragglers.

In crowding sheep into close quarters, a dog that barke ie far hetter than one that bites, and, indeed, a dog dispoeed to the latter course muet be restrained and punished. It is sometimes a very difficult matter to teach a young dog to let the sheep's heels alone, and confine himself to harking. If he ie held hack with a rope, and a great noise and hurrah created, he will get to harking in his excitement, and, once the ice is broken, ths way will be eesier thenceforth.

The neceesary worde of command are few and simple, and they ehonld never be varied: "Head away!" (head the flock); "Get ont wide!" (go around 'em); "Hold!" (stop); "Fetch 'em np!" "Get over!" (mount the fence), will suffice.—*Stephen Powers in Country Gentleman.*

The old-style hrood sow wonld ferrow in the wood lot and eave her ten pigs and never be seen, perhsps, till she brought her litter with her, to receive her ehare of feed; but ench a sow and euch a litter no man wants to own in these days. Ths sow's ferrowing plaes should also be her sleeping place, and about two days before she is dne, the bulky hedding having been removed and chaff and cut straw substitnted, the floor having been thoroughly cleaned, ehe should be shut in and the door kept closed and fastened.

Many good cows are fed to death to make them seenre a big milk and bntter record. We cannot eee how it will pey a man to ruin, often, his most valuable and highly bred cow for a record. It eeeme it would pay mnch better to keep such animals in the dairy and for feeding purposes ae long ae natnre will allow.

Mr. Butterfield, who runs J. P. Sergent's dairy, milks 170 cowe. The weight of cheeee made in one day from these cowe was 577 ponnde, nearly three and one-half pounds to a cow. Any of our dairy-men who can beat this record, will be entitled to a yeai'e free snbscription to this paper.—*Gilroy Record.*

It is well not to forget, while repairing the fences this Spring, that good fences make peeceable etock, but that poor onee are trainers of breachy stock, and an open menace to growing crops.

Cows may be injured greatly by being driven rapidly, or chased with dogs, and thie should be avoided very carefully, eepecially when they are heavy in calf.

American milk and creem have been euccessfully shipped from New York to London hy steamer, arriving in a perfectly freeh and palatahls condition.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Developing Trotting Colts.

The following is the *National Live Stock Journal's* description of the "Kentucky plen" of handling yearling trottsrs:

The handling and breaking of the colt invariahly begins at weaning time, which is uniformly fixed et six months of ege. Then the timid colt, after it has lost its dam, is easily handlsd, becsuse in its loneliness it is exceedingly enxious, when confined in a box stall, to be friendly with sverything. The mere is teken away end removed out of the hearing of the colt. After the weanling has bscoms familiar with ell the eurroundings of the box stall, the bresker quistly closes the door end shuts himself in with him. Tbe colt sees nothing else but his future msster, really hears nothing slse than his voice, and very soon hs is as anxious to make friends es the brsaker is to hendls him. This is ths most important crieis in his life. Nothing is done to frighten him or awaken distrust. Every tone is assuring, every motion is gentle. Witbin e few moments the bresker's hands cen rest upon his body end neck without stertling him, and within a fsw days, lese than a week, the colt become confiding, gsntle and obedient.

On one the of most succeseful trotting horse stock farms of Kentncky ell tbis preliminsry handling is done befors the head is ever snbjected to the restreints of the halter. Then the process of heltering is comperetively easy. Moreover, the colt is not subjected to the rearing and pulling back, end violent opposition thet attends tbis item of hreaking if the helter is placed upon his head by main force, before he is thoroughly conquered by gentleness. The helter enbjection is immediately followed by preliminery herness hreeking in a rationel form. The hreaker uses e piece of broad, soft webbing, loug enough to extend around tbe body, like a girth, and then around the breest, like e collar, and along the beck and under the dock, like the crupper. Thie is so soft, and the treatment so gentle, thet frequently, without the least opposition, the colt can he led eround the stall with the webbing in every conceivable poeition around the body and end limbs, till he is perfectly broken to hernese. All this breeking is done in the capecious box stell, where tbe colt cennot he frightened by external sights end sounds, nor enehled to learn his own strength by hreeking violently ewey. He has learned two important lessons, the one, thet the herness and halter and all other appendages will not hurt him; the other, that his breeker ie hie friend, upon whom he cen rely for protection.

This preliminary work can he accomplished in less thau a week. Now, he is ready to be led ont of the stall by the halter. No movement we have described requiree more considerate judgment than this act. It must be done slowly, silently and cautiously. If it is done in heste the colt may fear that something harmful is after him. If it is done with a jerk of the halter shank, the colt may feel tbat it ie an instrument of torture, and the selutary effect of all preceding leesons may thue be lost. The more highly he is hred, the more caution aud time must be taken when he is thus led from the stall out into the world for the first time. If be has the hlood and the temperament of the thoroughbred he must be handled with the greatest possible cantion. Even a glass globe, exceedingly fragile and liable to be injnred, should not he handled with more ceution then the high-mettled trotting colt. Step hy step he is thus accnstomed to all sights and sounds, ordiuary and extraordinary, till his hreaking to the halter is completed. This work is usnelly done in the Winter seeson or too early in the Spring for the colt to enjoy the pasturee. Nevertheless he is permitted the freedom of a few hours vacation in his paddock every dey, and he ie kept growing in lusty condition hy an abundance of oats, cornmeel, flax-seed meal, bran and clean timothy hay, alternated, so tbat hy constent variety in hie diet his appetite ie kept active and vigoroue.

All these deteils seem to be unnecessarily tedious to the amateur, hut the outcome justifies the expenditure of time and labor and materials. Ill-conditioned weanlings, thus generonsly treated, thrive and grow with remarkeble rapidity. Tbose wbo have received scenty support, either from the depreciation of quantity or quality of their mother's milk, youngetere that have been low in spirits, somewhet mangy in appearance, with staring, ill-conditioned coats, come out in the Spring large, rohnst, healthy, grand looking yearlings. This is oue of the open secrets in the manegement of the Kentucky trotting weanlings. When the visitor inspects the yeerlings, early in the Spring, at Forest Park, for instance, they are led out, one efter another, so large and round in form, so clean in the limbs, so sprightly in action, eo polished, with chamois ekins in their coats, and eo tractable to he led and trotted to the helter, that he invariably excleims: "What a euculent diet must be the famous Kentucky blne grass, and how rapidly the limestone water contributes to the formation of the bone structnre, and how wonderfnlly does the climate favor the prematnre developement of the entire strnctnrs!"

Undoubtedly theee are all potent factors; bnt the triple forcing process we have described, of grooming, feeding and handling, are the more active egencies of growth duriug the first Winter, which is recognized as the crisis period in the life of the colt. If he is thus generously Wintered as a weanling, hie size and developement can be much less affected by comparative neglect in the subsequent Wintere of hie colthood.

When the Spring grees comes, the yearling is always givsn at leaet a fortnight's run on pasture. Nothing purifiee and freshens and invigoratee his system like this run on early Spring grass. Then he must be taken np before the mnscular eystem becomes too much relaxed, shod as light as balance action will permit, and gentle exercise daily given him. From this date begins bis training education. The first lesson is best administered by leading him at the side of a saddle horse. This teaches the colt to extend himself, without carrying or dragging weight, yet, at the same time, he is measurably under subjection. It ie, therefore, in this respect, preferahle to the miniature colt track method of gaiting the colt. He is now ready for the initial colt harness lesson. The harnese should be buckled on gently and cerefully, and the trainer, with the lines in his hands, ehould walk behind him cautiously guiding him from one side to the other, on the walk, till he hes become accustomed to this practice. Then he should be hooked to the break-cart and walk around the harn-yard, or over a level field a few times, before he is jogged slowly on the track. Thus he gradually becomes acqnainted with the harneee, and feels at ease in the ehafts. Three precautions are imperative, namely: Never be in a hurry in hitching him; never he in a hurry in unhitchiug him; never feil to teach him to obey instently the one supreme command, *Whoa!* By the two former, all excitement incident to harneee restraint is allayed; hy the laet no matter what accident may occur, and no matter how great the involuntary alarm, ths firm, eseuring word, *Whoa!* will quiet his fears end reetore his confidence in his master. Not until the perfect mestery ovsr him by this simple word of command to stop, and ths prompt obedience to heck, as well ee to guide to the right and left is accomplished, hes the hreeking of ths colt been completed. Whsn these sre perfected, then his treining propsr begins.

Ths first lesson in speeding should he under ths most favorahls circumstances. The sulky should he light, the harness comfortably litted, the condition of the colt ae perfect es possible, end the location of the grouud in all respects favorahle. For this purpose e slightly descending piece of track or road, not enough to change his gait, but sufficient to partisily lightsn bis load, is selected, sbout two or three hnndred yards in length. The same plece is always devoted to speeding him after ths preliminsry jogging is endsd. It is wonderful how soon the colt recognizes the place and how soon his emhition is stimulated to trot up to bis greateet spesd over this stretch of ground. This is tbe open secret of developing trotting speed, especially in ths immeturs colt. He should never be permitted to over-trot himself, nor to speed far enough to become tired. Even when full of trot, he should bs chscksd, more hy ths authoritative voice than pulliug upon tbs reine. Under no circumstences should the yeerling be worked up to speed farther than a half-mile.

This is the method of working yearlings by one of the most successful colt treinere in Kentucky. He helieves that speed is no detriment, be it ever so great, even in yearliugs, provided thess restraining precautions ere observed. But during this work they must be generously fed on oats and timothy hey, with en occesional hren mash, and en hour's run in a rich gress peddock eyery pleasant day. He regerds the training of yearlings an exceedingly delicate business, calling constently into exercise gentleness and consideretion, the training to be admistered more with the impression of play than of work to the colt, and to be instantly discontinned, followed by a complete "let up" on the firet intimation of weariness.

Medicine as Practiced by Animals.

Mr. G. Delauney, in a recent communication to the Biological Society, observed tbat medicine, as practiced by enimels, is thoroughly empirical; but the same mey be said of that practiced hy inferior human reces, or, in other words, by the majority of the human species. Animals instinctively choose snch food ae is best suited to them. A lerge numher wesh themselves and hathe, as elephente, stegs, birds and ants. In fect, man mey take a lesson in hygiene from the lower animals. Animals get rid of tbeir peresites by using dnst, mud, clay, etc. Those suffering from fever restrict their diet, keep quiet, seek dark and airy places, drink water and sometimes plunge into it. When a dog has lost its appetite it eats that epeciee of grass known as dog's graee (*chien dent*), which acts as an emetic and purgetive. Cats also eat grase. Sheep and cows, when ill, seek out certain herbs. An animal suffering from chronic rbenmetism always keeps as far as possible in the snn. The warrior-ants havs regularly organized amhulances. Latrielle cut the antennæ of the ant, and other ants came and covered the wounded part with a transparent fluid eecreted from their mouths. If a chimpanzee he wounded, it stops the bleeding hy placiug its hand on the wonnd, or dressing it with leaves and graee. When an animel has a wonnded leg or arm hauging on, it completes the amputation by meane of its teeth. A dog, on heing stung in the muzzle by a viper, was observed to plnnge ite head repeatedly for several days into running water. This animal eventually recovered. A eporting dog wes run over by a carriege. During tbree weeks in Winter it remained lying in a brook, where its food was taken to it. The animal recovered. A terrier hnrt ite right eye. It remeined lying under a counter, avoiding light and heat, although it habitually kept close to the fire. It adopted a geueral treatment, rest and abstinence from food. The local treatment consisted in licking the npper snrface of the paw, which it applied to the wonnded eye, again licking the paw when it became dry. Animals suffering from tranmatic fever treat themselves hy the continued application of cold, which M. Deleunay considers to he more certeiu than any of the other metbods. In view of these interesting facts, we ere, he thiuks, forced to admit thet hygiene end therepeutics, as practiced hy animals, may, in the interest of psychology, be studied with advantage. He could go even further, and say that veterinary medicine, and perhaps human medicine, could gather from them nseful indications, precisely hecanee they are prompted by instinct, which are efficacious in the preservation or restoration of health.—*The Veterinary Journal.*

In one of the most beautiful works on the horse ever published, "The Horees of the Sehara," the author, Gen. Daumae, gives frequent quotations from the noted Emir, Abdel Kader. Among these we find this one, "The two greatest enemies of the horse are rest and fat." The Emir, be it understood, ie epeeking of entire horses, for geldings are but little appreciated in the land of the Arab. How different is the geueral theory in thie country, where, with few exceptions, rest and fat seem to be meted out to the stallion as his exclusive privilege. The work required of the Areh steed necessitetes endurance and speed, and, is the cese with onr trotting horses, the record of his sire is his greatest recommendation. It is a matter of wonder to us, therefore, how the draft stallion should have come to be regarded so differently. It is not sufficient that the horse ehould have merely exercise enough to keep him in health, but he wants work, real, honest work, to keep him vigorous. It is certeinly the verdict of common sense as well es experience that only the digestive orgens, but the muscular syetem, must be kept toned up, and only work will secure this result so far as the latter is concerned.

The following simple rules ere laid down by a veterinarian. Farmere may profit by reading them carefully. 1. The eerlier the horses are watered and fed in the morning and the louger the intervals between tbat time and hitching np, the greater chance is there for the food undergoing digeetion. Ordinary farm work is not likely to interfere with the digestive process, but active exercise or heavy hauling ere likely to do so, and ehould always be avoided soon after a meal. 2. The mid-day meal and full one hour's rest should never bs interfered with. The practice of accomplishing a day's work in one hitching up, by keeping the horsee at work for eight or nine hours on a stretch is highly injurious, heing certain to cause remote if not immediate diesase. 3. On the return of the team at night, it is wise to divide the night's allowance of food, giving just as much at first as will remove the eensation of hunger, and in an hour or so afterwerds the remainder may be given with impunity.

The consolidation of the National Norman Horee Brseders' and the American Percheron Horee Breeders' Association is proposed, leading members in eech favoriug the movement

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent. solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - - Saturday, May 2, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 26th to 30th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Spring Meeting, Petaluma, June 4th, 5th and 5th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 24th to 29th.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petalnma, August 31st to Sept. 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

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Entries to open races, Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, close to-day. See that the envelope is plainly postmarked or send notice by telegraph.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giviug public notice of his dismissal. We again cautiou the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he sbould have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

"Published Conditions."

There appears to be a difference of opinion in regard to the power to do away—as it may be termed—of certain rules, and supply the place with contrary conditions. Some hold that racing rules are of the nature of the laws of the Medes and Persians, steel-clad, bound with chains irrevocably fastened, and riveted with bolts of adamantiue bardness. This idea is so untenable that it appears a waste of space to argue to the contrary. Nevertheless, it was the source of a good deal of trouble at the late race meeting, and led to acrimonious debates and bitter feelings.

Conditions are specifications which must be fulfilled on the part of those who accept them. When clearly expressed, before the closing of entries, parties accepting must be governed by them, and not by conflicting rules. The rules specify, for instance, that three entries are sufficient to "fill" in a purse. An association may require as many more as is thought advisable, and should the number fall short that race is "off." We are not arguing the propriety of divergencies from "common law," but the effect that follows. There is a plain and easily understood contract. The association is the "party of the first part," those who subscribe to it the second. There is no compulsion to accept the terms. The choice is voluntary, and if the agreement is mutual, both must be governed by the provisions.

Many years ago, a stake was opened, in which an exact number of uominations was required to fill. A greater number was obtaiued than the conditions demanded, and there was an animated controversy whether the subscribers were liable. W. J. Minor, one of the acutest exponents of turf law of his day, and a very able man in all respects, took the ground that when the stipulated nominations were received it should have been closed, and certainly he sustained his position with strong arguments. It was conceded that there was an implied condition, but supposition will not overturn a definite statement, and hence when the club broke the contract it was abrogated.

A man might be willing to enter into an engagement with ten competitors when he would refuse to contend against twenty. Now, if two words had been added there would have been no trouble. All that was necessary to do away with controversy, was to publish after the number specified, *or more*, and then were the numbers increased ever so many, it would have stood.

Rules are adopted to govern when there are no special agreements. It would be evidently burdensome to specify in published conditions the minute particulars which should guide those who were selected to decide, and then the code comes in to play. "Custom and precedents" have force in racing as well as in other affairs. There are two codes of racing law in force in California, the headquarters, as it may be called, of one at San Francisco the other at Sacramento. If the San Joaquin Association were to advertise a series of races without stating the rules which should prevail, those of the State Agricultural Society would govern; if the Santa Clara Association, then the laws of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association would control the proceedings.

This would arise from contiguity, it haviug been loug recognized that in the absence of specific statements, the rules of the nearest jockey club must be observed. But if, in advertising the races, San Joaquin should announce that the rules of the American Jockey Club would be the basis and Santa Clara decide to run under the "old rules," parties making entries would, after such due notice, be compelled to govern themselves accordingly.

The main questions, which arose at the late meeting were in a greater or less degree contingent on the power to supplant rules with opposite conditions. The specific cases will be considered hereafter, being of sufficient importance to warrant careful investigation.

Qualifications for "District Horses."

The question has been submitted: What are the necessary qualifications to render a horse eligible for district races? This is even broader ground than the query which is the basis of this article, that beiug: Have the horses of the Sargent brothers the right to trot in district races? The firm is composed of four brothers, the partners owning jointly reality in different districts, as well as personal property, including horses. Their residences are in San Joaquin, Santa Clara and Monterey counties. The entries are made in the name of the firm. The main point to cousider is whether the whole of the animal must be owned by the man who lives in the district or a portion. This is easy to answer. If held that it is necessary to be the sole owner, firms living in the district would be debarred as well as those in which the partners had domiciles in various counties. But it is also evident that there must be a reasonable sbare of the animal owned in good faith by each one, and not a small fraction and even that, perhaps, might grant a right which is not equitable. In the case of the Sargent brothers there is no controversy about the *bona fide* ownership, not a shadow of doubt regarding the integrity of tbe proceedings. The whole matter hinges on the right to participate in the different districts in which the partners live, and that to be governed by the laws and rules of tbe National Trotting Association. It is also evident that if prevented from taking part in races in one district it incapacitates in all. It will not do to say that the locality where the horses are kept must govern. Grant that and the animal must be reared and trained in the country embraced within the specified lines. This is too absurd almost for consideration. For instance: were a resident of the San Joaquin district to send a foal as soon as it was weaned to a trainer in San Francisco, kept there every day until the time for the race comes, returned immediately after, so long as the ownership was undisputed it would have an incontrovertible right. Then if the Sargent brothers deem that the best place to breed and rear horses intended for track purposes is on the Gilroy ranch, that a portion of them can be trained on the San Jose or Salinas course; that it is for their interest to place others in the care of men who train at Oakland or Salinas, it does not invalidate their claims.

It may appear somewhat anomalous that the same horse can trot in three distinct districts, when the conditions are such as are usually promulgated. That has nothing to do with tbe questions. The answer must be governed on the simple hypothesis: Do the rules interpose a bar? To this we have no hesitation in replying in the negative.

"Off to the Springs."

We have a good friend who is spending his vacation at the Springs. He was urgent in his invitation to accompany him and the desire to make the trip was still stronger. Laid up for nearly four weeks with a severe nervous attack, there was a supreme necessity to stay at home and make up for lost time, It was to be a camping holiday, or rather weeks of holidays, in which the turmoil. the cankering cares, the tribulations incidental to the ups and downs of life, were to be entirely forgotten.

Under the redwoods, with the light breezes of the daytime playing a quiet tune in the branches; by the side of a clear stream, purling over the rocks and singing a song of contentment and repose. It is many years since we last slept under the glorious canopy and there was a yearning, almost uncontrollable, to enjoy it once more. It may be that the soft twigs of the redwood are not equal to the feathered plumes of the hemlock and the aroma of the latter may be wanting. Again there may be a wide difference between forest life when the years were marked by one score of seasons, and when these have been tripled, with many vicissitudes in the interval, and when the brown hair has turned white and the supple muscles and lissome limbs have become stiff, and the once smooth cheek frosted and the brow wrinkled. All this may be. And yet there may be longings, heart-anxieties to rehearse the play which was acted when there was the exuberance of youth, undaunted spirits and a surplus of nerve force and animation which was never deadened. At least that one scene could be repeated when the camp fires glowed, and when reclining on a couch of hemlock boughs, by far more luxurious than soft-cushioned divan of the Oriental, watching the bright twinkling of the stars through the openings of the foliage and sinking into a sleep, which was not entirely forgetfulness, but radiant with visions which surpassed the most fervid imaginings of waking hours.

Dreams were then of the future, in all probability, they would now be retrospective. Eidolons of the days so long gone, phantoms of the past, though in the pure air it would be the rosy-hued fragments that would be presented, with, perhaps, a glimpse of something beyond the sunset of life, a revelation to the spirit, when partly freed from the nearly worn-out case.

It was a temptation hard to resist, to accompany our friend on this expedition, and for a time there was a determination to let everything else go and join him whatever should be the result. But with returning health there was a realization of the work to be done, and so we are at it again with a fair chance to get in better condition as the work progresses. Necessarily the pace is slow at first, though we hope to be able to show a fair clip ere May leaves us, and by the time the Fall circuit opens have a good deal of confidence, that if not capable of making a fast brush through the stretch, can keep up a steady rate and stay over a fair distance of ground. We hear grand reports from our friend at the Springs. He is taking on flesh, his eye is sparkling, and his coat acquiring the bloom of health.

Size of the Electioneers.

It has been claimed lately that the Electioneers were small horses, and to sustain the allegation, Antevolo was cited. In order to give as good an idea of his size as possible to those who have not seen him, last Wednesday he was weighed on scales which are certified to be correct, and on Tuesday morning measurements were taken of his height, length, and girth. The weight was 1,092½ pounds; height, barefooted, 15 hands 3¾ inches, length 66 inches, and girth 70 inches. As he will not be four years old until the 12th of this month this is certainly size enough to suit those who want big horses. The Electioneers at Palo Alto, are, taken together, above the average size, many of them large, and more than usually muscular. In fact quite a number are larger than we fancy for track or road horses, and few, indeed, are what can truthfully be termed small.

Death of Dan Mace.

Another of the old guard has gone to rest. One of the most widely known and accomplished professors of the art of training and driving fast trotters that this country has ever produced has been forced to succumb to the steady pace of the conqueror of all. None stood higher, not one, old or young, who was his superior as long as his health permitted him to sit in the sulky seat. He had a intuitive knowledge, a faculty, which might be termed genius, for handling all kinds of horses, and in this respect it is douhtful if he had an equal. Called upon to drive a horse which, perhaps, he had never seen before, a move up the stretch and back appeared to place horse and man *en rapport*, a perfect understanding leading to greater efforts than was thought possihle for the animal to accomplish. His experience extended over many years. His earlier hattles were fought with men who began their career in the infancy of trotting, the later with the rising stars which are still in the front ranks. The Woodruffs, Eoff, Dimmick, Pffer, the elder Dohle, Jones, Wheelan, Carpenter and many others that could be named of the older division, all of the younger lights, with few exceptions, a later period. It was thought presumptuous in his hackers to pit him against Hiram Woodruff when the "Field Marshal" was in the zenith of his fame, hut the "Yank" fought steadily, and "Yorkers" had to admit that he was a worthy competitor of the man who was deemed a master in every respect. From the time he went to New York until he gave up the husiness he was so closely identified with our great trotters that anything like a hiography of the man would he a history of trotting for the years included in that period.

Elsewhere there is an article copied from the N. Y. *Herald*, which portrays the closing scenes of his husy life, and a short sketch of his connection with trotting affairs.

Pool-Selling and Pool-Sellers.

Thers is a good deal of well intended nonsense indnlged in by tbat portion of the community which seeks to keep the rest of maukind in order about pool-selling and its effect on public morals.

It is not pool-selling so mnch as pool-sellers that is ths real point to be considered. It is uot the pool-selling at legitimate racing tracks so much as the pool-gambling at the miserable little shops, where tweoty-five cent tickets are the inducemeuts held ont to tbe clerk to rob his employer's till, that is the bottom of the real evil. It is not at ths reputable racing meetings that harm is doue, bnt on the speculative tracks where the jndges' stand is bnt an annex to tbe pool-box. Jnst discrimination sbonld exist betweeo legitimate clubs and mere gambling ssociations, and it is tbis tbat Assembly bill No. 616 seeks to accomplish. The bill seems calculated to effect a practical if uot wholly sentimental reform.

The above is an editorial which appeared in the N. Y. *Herald* of the 14th of April, and if our arguments had not antedated it a long time, it would seem as if the ideas had been obtained from that source. Tbere is not a question that the abuse of pool-selling was the cause of enactments iu New York, and these cause the bookmaking evil to intensity the feeling of antagonism.

Bookmaking, properly conducted, is an auxillary to the sports of the turf when there is a desire to hack horses some time before races are decided. Even then it is open to objections, the chief of which is the pay or play condition. With a herd of vampires controlling horses and jockeys it is an unmitigated evil which should be suppressed.

Closing of Entries—Capital Turf Club.

To-day, Saturday, May 2d, the entries to the open purses of the Capital Turf Cluh close. The owners of horses and trainers will be strangely hlind to their own interests, if they do not enter horses. The great necessity in California is Spring meetings. With only one "circuit" in a year, even should that extend from August to Novemher, there is a long interval of enforced idleness, and this can be ohviated if those having horses in charge will show the proper spirit. With nnmerous entries at Sacramento and Petalnma, there will be indncements for other Associations to offer purses, and it will not be long until the Spring meetings will give an opportunity to pay for the hay and oats of the previous Winter. Trainers agree that a few races are worth months of training, and "green horses" especially will be in better form for the Fall campaign. The particulars will be found in the advertisement. Entries in a letter plainly postmarked March 2d will be valid.

We are in receipt of a letter from John S. Prince, dated at Macon, Georgia, and enclosing a photo of Prince and his manager, W. J. Morgan. Jack looks as natural as life and reports that the world uses him well. He expects to he in San Francisco again in Novemher on his way to Australia.

The State Board of Agriculture has met the ohjection to its speed programme hy adding a purse of $1,500 for the 2:20 class.

Entries to open races, Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, close to-day. See that the envelope is plainly postmarked or send notice by telegraph.

The National Gun Association.

In onr last issue we gave space to a letter from tbe Vice-President, General Manager, and Treasnrer of this institution, in reply to a note printed in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of April 4th last, in which the so-called "National Gnn Association" was styled a humbug affair.

Ths General Manager's letter, together with the accompanying pamphlet, are considered by Mr. Bloom to furnish irrefragible evidence of ths legitimacy of the Association in its inception, of its probable nsefulness to lovers of the gun, and of its claims to general respect and support.

If the evidence on being sifted does sustain these positions, none will more readily admit the fact than oorselves, while if it appears that the Association *is* a humbug affair, ws shall not mince words in properly characterizing it.

Mr. Bloom intimates that we have been misled by some malicions individual, which is a very improper intimation to make to an editor whose views are supposed to be always based on facts, and particularly improper when made to the editor of this paper, because it is a matter of common knowledge that tbs editorial department of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN is entirely dissociated from the bnsiness department, and that no pecnniary consideration ever does influence us to write that which is repugnant to what we believe to be the truth, according to the best light attainable.

Mr. Bloom refers ns for statements as to his personal standing, to well known gentlemen in San Francisco.

We shall not verify his references, because we are willing to admit that he may be respectable and of good bnsiness standing. In neither of these respects nor in any other can the personality of Mr. Bloom influence opinions as to the essential valne of ths Association. It is with the gentleman as he officially and publicly announces himself that we have to deal.

And how does he publish himself? First as President of a "Clay Pigeon" Company, P. O. Box 1292, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Second, as Vice-President of the "National Gnn Association," P. O. Box 1292, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Third, as General Manager of the "National Gnn Association," P. O. Box 1292, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fonrth, as Treasnrer of ths "National Gun Association," P. O. Box 1292, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Secretary is somebody who desires all correspondence sent to P. O. Box 1292, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Tbe National Gun Association" can only be addressed at P. O. Box 1292, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Clay Pigeon Company requests that for "fnrther particnlars, rules and testimonials," application shall be made to P. O. Box 1292, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Truly a wonderfnl box, this 1292. Pandora'a legendary "box" mnst pass from classic lore, and be replaced by "P. O. Box 1292, Cincinnati, Ohio." There is not mnch in a name, anyhow, and nntil the bloom of newness shall have faded into scurf and wrinkles, it will serve.

Mr. Bloom says that fifty-one of ths shots present at a tonrnament in New Orleans, gathered, in response to an informal call, and actively participated in the formation of ths Association, but ths record does not bear him ont. In the proceedings of that ioitial meeting, as given in the official transcript from the minntes, it is said tbat one Mr. Bloom, of Cincinnati, was made Secretary *pro tempore*.

That Mr. Bloom introduced a resolution forming a "Natural Gnn Association," requiring its incorporation, and making it the dnty of the temporary Secretary to incorporate it immediately, which motion was unanimously passed.

That Mr. Bloom introdnced, read and moved to adopt a constitution and by-laws, which were unanimously adopted *as read*, but which, as the temporary Secretary naively adds, were afterwards "slightly changed."

That a Committee on Rules for all kinds of shooting at the trap was made upon motion of a nameless mover, which mover was, according to ordinary interprstation of minntes, Mr. Bloom of Cincinnati.

That a Committee of avowed adherents and patrons of a peculiar inanimate target known as a "clay pigeon" was appointed.

That a nameless mover, probably Mr. Bloom of Cincinnati, moved a Committee on Badges, and a committee wss appointed, viz.: Mr. Bloom, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and two good fellows, one in Massachnsetts and ons in Pennsylvania.

That on motion of the Secretary *pro tem.*, Mr. Bloom, the temporary Secretary, Mr. Bloom, was unanimously requested to opsn the sobscription books of ths Association, which were then opened by Mr. Bloom, with a statement that $900 had been snbscribed and $150 paid in. Mr. Bloom elsewhere states that an artificial target manufacturing concern snbscribed $500, and so must have paid in $100 of the $150, leaving $50, as the snm paid by all the eager world of trap shots.

Two more anonymons motions were made, which we attribnte to ths modest temporary Secretary, Mr. Bloom, and then Captain Bogardns carried throngh a motion relative to the set of traps nsed in projecting a recent invention known as a "clay pigeon."

Captain Bogardns' motion shows that he had not listened to the reading of the Constitntion, and By-laws, because it is there provided that any and all rnles may be changed at will by the General Manager, Mr. Bloom, of Cincinnati. See Section 2, of Article VI. of the Constitntion.

One week after the meeting above described, another was held, at which were present eighteen gentlemen, in person, and fifty-five more whose proxies were held, and of conrse voted by Mr. Bloom of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The temporary Secretary, Mr. Bloom, cast fifty-six votes approving the minutes of the previons meeting, and no one of the minority opposed, so they were unanimously approved.

Then on motion of the Secretary, *pro tem.*, Mr. Bloom, the Chairman *pro tem.*, immediately appointed one First Vice-President for each State and Territory, as well as eighty-five second Vice-Presidents, and thereby showed most remarkable power of memory and acquaintance with sportsmen all over the United Statea, nnless he made his appointments from a list previonsly made ont and h anded to him by the Secretary for the time, Mr. Bloom.

On motion, presumably made by Mr. Bloom, a representative sportsman and dealer in artificial targets, trade marked "clay p igeons," from Cincinnati, Ohio, the offer of a cup from Capt. A. H. Bogardns, a professional shot, lately in the employ of a clay pigeon company, was accepted. The cnp to be shot for at "clay pigeons" exclnsively.

A design for an Association badge was reported by the Chairman of the Badge Committee, and there being no fnrther bnsiness the meeting adjonrned *sine die*.

Ths third meeting of the "National Gnn Association" was unique. Mr. Bloom, of Cincinnati, met a Cincinnati attorney, and with two friends whose names do not elsewhere appear, they met a Kentucky County Clerk, and the whole taogle is styled the "Third Meeting" of the Association.

Articles of Incorporation were filed, Mr. Bloom being one of the three incorporators.

What was done at the meetings?

From the record it seems but little, except to learn Mr. Bloom's views on several snbjects, notably the "clay pigeon."

The nsnal conrse in organizing an association or club is to select temporary officers, ascertain who are entitled to participate, appoint committees on organization, and when they report elect permanent officers.

Such a course determines the sense of a meeting as being the sense of a majority.

In the case of the "National Association" it appears that a gentleman to whom notoriety seems to be fame, and whose business sense enables him to see that free advertising for his specialty is cheaper than that which is paid for, got a few easy-going, jolly sportsmen together, and by sufferance passed a lot of endorsements of himself and his stock in trade.

The Constitution and By-laws tend to ons point, the establishment of a Dictatorship within the association. The affairs are conducted by a Board of nine Directors, who elect from their number all of the officers of ths body.

The Board of Directors are represented ordinarily by an executive committee of three, to which is delegated all ths power of the Board.

The Executive Committee is represented in effect by the General Manager, of whom Section 2., Article VI. of the By-laws says: "All the duties and powers of the Executive Committee, when not in session or when not accessible within reasonable time, shall be exercised and discharged by the General Manager."

The General Manager of this absurd bantling, professedly organized to further the interest of all sorts of shooting, is the representative of an artificial target manufacturing company, Mr. Jacob E. Bloom, of, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Veritably the Association is a Jacob's ladder by which Mr. Bloom expects to climb to such a height as will enable him to shy his clay pigeons into every hamlet where the gun is treasnred.

We know something of the way in which the California names nsed were obtained and also something of the opinion of sportsmen on this Coast about the Association, and we assert that "The National Gun Association" is guilty either of deliberate violation of its constitntion, or of using and parading names without right or authority to do so, and of the false pretense that ths nsmes used are those of persons actually members of and in sympathy with the Association. This assertion can be substantiated and so when we said that the Association was a clap-trap, humbug affair, we told the simple truth.

If the Association would stultify itself once it would do so as many times as it thought it could profit by so doing, and we see no reason ths far to modify our opinion of the body.

But the purpose of the organization is shown more clearly in the rules and conditions of the tournament proposed under Association auspices.

Our readers will bear in mind that under the constitution these rules and conditions are practically what the General Manager is disposed to make them, he having power to do and undo as he chooses, and being as sure to nse the power to the disadvantage of business competitors as anything can be.

In the body of the pamphlet of the Association the "clay pigeon" is advertised more than sixty times in different places, while in the whole publication that form of artificial target is advertised more than seventy times. This in a book of one hundred pages is doing pretty well. Particularly when the editorial oversight which prompted this selfish conrse is careful to exclude all mention of the various other forms of flying artificial targets that are commonly known to trap shots.

But the "National Gun Associatin" as organized, officered and managed by a "clay pigeon" dealer, not satisfied with a very unusual amount of advertising at Association expense, goes to the extreme of unfairness and dishonesty in its anxiety to push the wares of its progenitor.

On page 43 of its book appears a clipping from the *Turf, Field and Farm*, in which the clay pigeon representative deliberately garbles the text by introducing the name of his target in such a way as to make it appear that the editor of that paper had made the addition.

Of conrse it is expected that the Association will be manipulated artfully by its manager, but it is derogatory to the standing and dignity of the body to have snch practices followed nnder its official stamp of approval.

Ten pages and sixty rules are given to "clay-pigeon" trap shooting, while the live bird has bot one-half page and five rules, and these evidently the result of hurried and thonghtless effort.

No better commentary is needed on the make-up of the Association. It is evident that it is not expected to have live birds, and provision is made for excluding all artificial targets except the "clay pigeon."

The Vice-President, General Manager, and Treasnrer ontlines a "Gnn Corps" to be organized by the association when the membership shall reach two hundred. This is about five men to each State, and as ours is not densely populated we have more than our qnota already.

This "Gnn Corps" is to be called ont to aid the civic power in times of revolt. What a farcial notion! Surely not seriously advanced.

Imagine Second-Vice-President-and-Worker-at-the-rate-of-10-per-cent-of-each-$5-initiation-fee-secured, Geo. W. Watson, Esq., of Sacramento, Cal., arrayed in all the panoply of war—or docks, shouldering his premier hammerless, with screw driver for a bayonet and oil can doing duty as a canteen, leading his unwarlike pointer Doty, and marching down Tenth street, past weeping ranks of pupils, down over the R street levee, under the gummy cottonwoods, through blocks of sticky tar weed, to quell an insurrection among the hop pickers at Snttervilie. Or his fisherman friend and fellow officer E. T. Allen, Esq., of San Francisco, chasing a riotous Chinese squid-catcher over the mud flats of Richardson's bay in a determined effort to exemplify the benefits of membership in the "National Gun Association," even if he ruins his landing net.

Lack of space forbids further discussion of the Association this week, but we shall return to the subject in our next issue.

POULTRY.

Black and White Mottled Javas.

Java fowls are of three kinds—Black, White and Mottled. The original importations were all black. Occasionally in the breeding of solid black fowls of any variety a pure white one occors. In this way the White Javas probably originated. They are not breed to any considerable extent, except as a cnriosity, similar to the alleged "White Plymouth Rocks," and "White Wyandottes," or the wonderful "White Blackbird." The White Javas are not a standard breed, and are interesting to us only so far as they or some hen of them probably assisted in originating the Mottled Javas, hy being crossed by a black Java cock. The Poultry Committee of the New York State Agricultural Society in 1845 thus mentions them: "Mr. Tocker inroduced to onr acquaintance a tall and loving couple from Java under the name of Black Javas. They may safely be called the giants of the roost, and were propagated hy the children of Anak, in the early days of the world, for the Polands and Bantams of these degenerate times can no more he compared to them than Hyperion to a Satyr." Mr. Bennet's Book of poultry says of them: "They are of a black color, with very black legs, single combs and wattles. They are good layers, and their eggs are very large and well flavored. Their gait is slow and majestic. They are in fact among the most valuable fowls in the country. Their plumage is decidedly rich, heing of that greenish hlack which is so beautiful in the snnlight. Unlike the Asiatics, their motion is very graceful." Much diversity of opinion exists as to their relation to the Plymonth Rock. One very prominent breeder of hoth the Javas and the Rocks says: "They possess all the good qnalitiee of their relatives the Plymouth Rocks without their defects." Another eqoally prominent says: "Modern Javas bear no relation to the Plymonth Rocks hut are their equals in every psrticular. The best evidence seems to he fonnd on the side or the former gentleman."

But we cannot forhear to qnote once more from the letter of the above mentioned gentleman, who, by the way, is no other than Mr. Bicknell: About thirty years ago a family living in Missouri came in poseession of three eggs from the yards of a celehrated doctor who delighted in the ownership of a few fine fowls called Javas. The doctor would neither sell the progeny nor consent to having it grace the yards of his neighhors; hut his coachman horrowed the three eggs above named and from them the American Javas have all descended. They were first brought into Dntchess county, N. Y., abont twenty-five years ago, hy a family removing thence to Missonri; and about fifteen years since hy the same family into Orleans county, N. Y., where they have been bred in large nnmbers ever since." The greatest difficulty in breeding the Black Javas is to get their plumage entirely free from white or red feathers, hoth of which are disqualifications in the show room. The Mottled Javas are abont the size and have the same general characteristics as the Blacks, but their color is white and hlack intermixed on each feather; and to have the mixing even is one of the difficolties in hreeding. Both varieties have a deep yellow skin, and the bottoms of their feet the same color. Both have clean shanks, free from feathering. The Black Javas have black shanks, that turn a leaden color when old; while the Mottled Javas have shanks that are "broken blne and yellow." The standard weight for each variety is 10 lbs. for cocks, and eight lbs. for hens.—*Pittsburgh Stockman.*

Those who hreed the non-sitting varieties have no tronble in hreaking up the broody hens, Much difference exists as to the ease with which different varieties can he indnced to change their opiuions and plans. Don't resort to the brntal methods of chasing, and ducking, and hanging, so often advocated. It is true maternal instinct that makes the hen want to eit, and shonld he treated with some respect. Many advise that the hen he shnt np in dark apartments, withoot food and water; but the writer follows the plan of giving her all the rich and stimnlating food she will eat. In this way egg formation will be encouraged, and she will soon be ready to resume business. A wide awake cockerel of the same breed, fastened in the same apartment often assiste tne hen to come to the conclnsion that she don't want to sit after all.

Grow plenty of young birds in order that the table may be supplied with fried chicken from July nntil Octoher, at snch intervals as yon may desire, and in quantity that is satisfactory.

In order to make the ponltry yard a complete success it ie necessary for one to coltivate a taste for the businees.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 785.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scntari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¾), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42½, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.

First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stnd Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Snlphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amonnt secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Yonng Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoronghbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¾ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $1.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can he returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precantion will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15⅞ hands, weigbt 1,130 ponnds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only siallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of iroiting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is nnsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

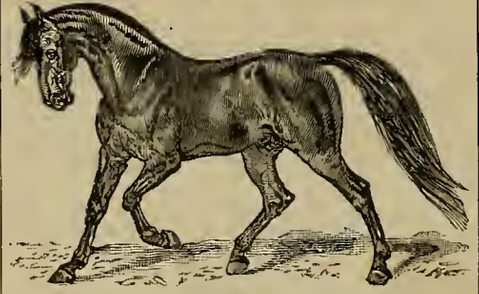
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16⅜ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Arcby.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or beiter; with age bids fair to he speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnell's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21¾.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

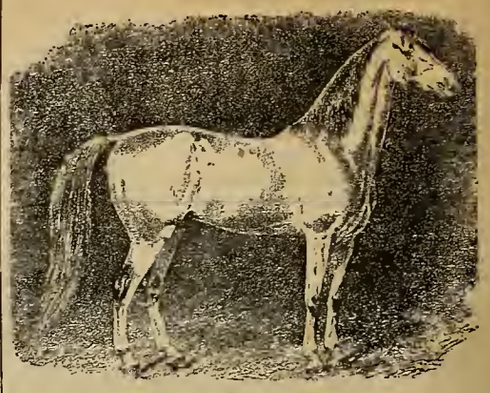
Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¾; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven bim. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nightime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

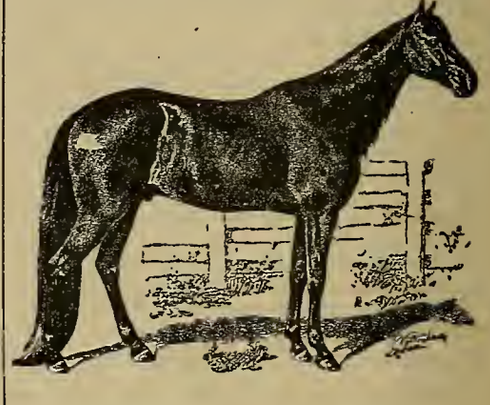
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

Will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22¼; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26½; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Fausiina, 2:26½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

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MISS LULU E. SOUDERS.

This fine painting is 36x48, elegantly mounted and perfect gem of art for the parlor, saloon or drawin room. It was on exhibition at the late Mechanics' Institute Fair in this City and attracted much attention. It can be seen at the office of the

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Compiled and published by L. C. Underhill, a complete history of every horse on the turf, giving color size, age, breeding, record, and races of all prominent horses. It gives in the order of occurrence every race of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Johnston, St. Julien, and all the great winners, Rules of the N. T. A., Betting Rules, and is the most complete book for horsemen ever published. 300 pages, only 25 cents. Sent, on receipt of price, by addressing NEW YORK SPORTSMAN, Box 2,859, New York City.

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Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Ronnd-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a frill shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against frill shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and he without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Antevo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will he as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¾, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¼; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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San Francisco.

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PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

351 Third St., San Francisco.

Marked for Ill-Fortune.

[Breeder's Gazette.]

St. Julien was always a sensational horse, albeit a very unlucky one, and, indeed, had he possessed the good fortune which has fallen to other noted trotters, notahly Goldsmith Maid, Rarus and Maud S., he would now be in the prime of life and at his very best in point of speed, since he is not old, as trotters go. He was foaled in 1869, having been bred hy the Dunning Bros., of Orange Co., New York. His sire, Volunteer, had attained fame hy the performances of his get before St. Julien came into public notice, being known as the best son of Hambletonian, George Wilkes and Electioneer being then entirely unknown as sires. The dam of St. Julien was Clara, a mare hy Seely's American Star that now stands high in the list of famous broodmares, no less than three of her foals, all hy Volunteer, having entered the 2:30 list, and two of them have heateu 2:25. But though admitted to be a sire of nroved excellence, Volunteer was not, in 1869, the premier stallion of the East hy any meaus, that position heing held of right hy Rysdyk's Hambletonian; and after him came others, mostly of the Clay family, that were better thought of hy breeders than any son of the Hero of Chester. The war against Volunteer hy the frieuds and owners of rival stallious had heen a hitter, and, to some extent, successful one. So when the Dannings got from the American Star mare a colt by Volnnteer, it was not so highly prized as were many others of different lines of hreeding, and on account of this feeliug it was made a gelding at an early age—a course that is not followed with colts whose breeding is fashionahle and who have no constitutional unsoundness or infirmity. Being in the milk husiness the owners of the Volunteer colt hegan to make practical use of him as soon as he had been gentled and hroken, and at the age of four years he was to he seen at daily labor hefore a wagon, drawing milk to the station, from whence it was shipped to New York city. But even at this plebian employment the hig bay colt soou began to show that he possessed more than an ordinary turn of speed, and as the Orange county farmers are as shrewd horsemen as any in the world, it was not long hefore St. Julien was relieved from the drudgery of hauling a milk-wagon and placed in the hands of William Sargent, a professional trainer and driver, who made his headquarters at Goshen, N. Y. Sargent soon discovered that he had a trotter in hand, and in his five-year-old form St. Julien showed enongh speed to warrant the helief that a mile in 2:30 was not heyond his powers. The next year, 1875, he made his first appearauce in a race, startiug at Poughkeepsie, August 4th, in a pnrse for horses of the 2:40 class. His opponents were Great Eastern, Dan Bryant, Lady Goodin, Northwood, Elsie, Celerity, W. H. Beedle, Qaeen, Kitty Allen, Privateer Maid, and Sister, so that the field was a large and strong one, as ten years ago it was not so common, as at present, to find horses capable of doing a mile close to 2:20 in almost every slow class that can be named. The driver of St. Julien knew that his horse was a phenomenally good one, and as a few of his friends had heen let into the secret, the horse was pretty well backed in the pools. There was no attempt made with him for the first heat, Great Eastern winning it in 2:30, bnt after that St. Julien was sent along, winning the next three in 2:30, 2:26¼, 2:30¾. Three days later he started in another race at the same meeting, and again won. his fastest heat being 2:26¾, and he lost the third heat to Tom Moore in 2:28. The third horse in this race at the finish of the trotting was a chestnnt gelding called Unknown, and as he had plenty of speed, his driver was in the habit of using him to force out other horses in fast time, not caring to win himself, and wanting to get all the other good horses out of his class. But at Ponghkeepsie his tactics did not snceeed very well, as it is generally understood that Sargent took a pull on St. Julien in order to let Beedle win the third heat, and therehy take second money away from the Unknown party.

From Poughkeepsie the horsea went to Springfield, Mass., where St. Julien was again entered in two races. The first of these he won handily in straight heats, the time of the fastest mile being 2:28, aud in the second, which came three days later, he again met Unknown, and in addition to him were the California mare Nerea and five other good ones. Nerea won the first heat of thia race in 2:23½, which was a pretty fast clip for the old Springfield track in those daya, Unknown doing the driving ont, but not wanting to win himself. The second heat Sargent tried to win with St. Julien. Unknown went away from the wire with him and stayed on hia wheel until both horses were half-way down the home-stretch. Then he began to move up closer and closer nntil at the distance stand the pair were neck-and-neck, St. Jnlien having a little the best of it all the time. Jnat before they reached the wire an inspiration came to Sargent, and taking hia horse back quickly he forced Unknown to win the heat in 2:23. The trick hy which thia was done was apparent to the judges aa well as the crowd, and Sargent was at once called in to the stand to explain his conduct. He made no attempt to deny the facts, bnt told astraight story of how Unknown was heing driven, not to win, hut to make other horsea get fast records. He could win the race, he said, and would do so, and with this explanation the judges were satiafied. St. Julien did win the race, trotting the next three heats in 2:22½, 2:26½, 2:27, and in the last heat his driver had the satisfaction of seeing Unknown distanced. At Hartford the following week he won the two racea in which he waa engaged, thua closing the season with an unhroken record of victoriea to his credit and a mark of 2:22½ against him.

The following winter Orriu Hickok came East for the purpose of looking at the Volnnteer gelding, with a view to purchasing him ahould the price suit. He liked the horse, hia breeding was of the best, and men who had seen him trot the previous Summer, and in whose judgment Hickok had confidence, testified to the easy manner in which he had won all his races, all of them being of the opinion that had his driver so willed St. Julien need not have lost a single heat. The price set upon him waa $20,000, and to this Hickok did not demur, as he rated the horse as capable of doing a mile better than 2:20, and in those days a 2:20 horso brought a great deal more money and could win more than would be the case at preaent. The purchase was made on behalf of Mr. R. F. Morrow, and the horse waa at once taken to California. Then his bad luck hegan. He waa out of shape early in the season of 1876, and it was not until September that Hickok was able to get him ready for a race. A match was made against Dan Voorhees, and St. Julien managed to win it in 2:25½, 2:30½, 2:29½, Voorhees winning the first heat in 2:26½. Then came a period of three long years, during which time the horse was completely out of sorts and unable to ever start in a race. But in 1879 he began to improve, and on September 13th, three years and a week from the time he had trotted with Dan Voorhees, St. Julien started in a race which waa won hy Nutwood, St. Julien being distanced in the third heat. A week later he was again ready for battle, and this time with better success, as he heat Graves and Nutwood in 2:17, 2:18½, 2:24, Graves winning the second heat n 2:19, the hest record ever made hy him.

This was the first time St. Julien had beaten 2:20 in his work or races, and Hickok was so pleased with the easy manner in which the work was done that he deemed the horse capable of even hetter performances. So at Oakland, Oct. 25th, he was started against the 2:13½ of Rarus, made the previous year. There was hut a small crowd present, but among the number was General Grant, then returning from his trip around the world. To the surprise of his driver and everyone else present St. Julien trotted the first mile of his trial in 2:12¾, lowering hy a full half-second the record of Rarus, and in the second heat he did the distance in 2:15½. There was no mistake about the time, and when St. Julien came East the following Spring he demonstrated that fact hy heating every horse that opposed him. In June he gave exhibitions at Detroit and Iouia, Mich., trotting the Detroit track in 2:16½, and then came to Chicago, where he was entered in the free-for-all race against Darby and Hopefnl. He took the first ahd second heats in 2:17⅜, 2:18½, and the third in 2:16½. At Cleveland he heat Darby, Hopeful, Great Eastern, and Trinket in 2:15¾, 2:18¾, 2:17¼, and at Buffalo Darhy, Hopeful, and Great Eastern were hehind him in 2:16¾, 2:16¾, 2:15½. Then came the duel at Rochester with Mand S. St. Julien went his first mile in 2:13¾, which was too fast for an opening mile and not fast enough to win. Then Maud S. trotted in 2:11¾, and St. Julien came out and duplicated it. At Springfield the following week he trotted a heat in 2:15 in his race with Darhy and Hopeful, which is the hest mile ever done over the Hampden Park track. Then came his trial against time at Hartford, where he went in 2:11½, his hest performance. He then gave a numher of exhibitions, trotting at Minneapolis, Minn., in 2:13, at Boston in 2:2 3½, at Washington in 2:13¾, and at Prospect Park in 2:12¾, this race closing the season of 1880.

During 1881 St. Julien was never really in good condition, and it was not until Oct. 15th of that year that Hickok waa ahle to bring him to the post, the event being a match against Trinket. He won it in 2:14½, 2:17¼, 2:16. In 1882 he was not started, spending the greater part of the season at Milwankee under the care of a veterinary surgeon, and in 1883 he was so palpably not the St. Julien of old that his performances were few and not of a high order. Last year he did not trot at all.

Wagons and Roads.

Qnestions counected with the draft of wagons and the resistance of muddy roads, are worthy of carefnl examinaton by the farmer who draws hnndreds of tons of farm products to market annually, or an eqnal amonnt of manure over his land. The retarding influence of soft earth and mnd on vehicles, when compared with the ease with which they are drawn on a hard, smooth surface, is often mnch greater than those who merely drive and ride imagine. This resistance may he measured with considerahle accaracy in the following manner: Place a loaded wagon on a hard, smooth road which has just enough descent for it to run down of its own weight. Ascertain with a level what this descent is. Suppose for example that it is only one foot in thirty; this will show that the friction or resistance of the surface of the road is only one-thirtieth of the weight, and if the loaded wagon weighs a ton, a force eqnal to one-thirtieth of a ton, or sixty-seven ponnds wonld he sufficient to move it on a level road of equal smoothness. Now apply this same reasoning to a deep, mndy road-hed, where the wagon will not move unless the road has a descent of one foot in five. A force equal to one-fifth of a ton, or four hnndred ponnds, would he reqnired to move it on a level road as muddy, or six times as much as on the smooth and hard surface. One horse on the good road would therefore draw as heavy a load as six horses on the muddy one.

The dynamometer gives rather more accurate resnlts. Experiments have been made with thia instrument, furnishing the following measurements of forces:

On a new gravel road, not yet hardened by nse, a force equal to one-eight of the weight of the wagon had to he applied to draw it. On the hest hard earth road, one-twenty-fifth was fonnd snfficient. On the hest hroken stone road, one-sixtieth; while on a railroad a force of one ton wonld draw two hnndred and eighty tons.

The resistance on rough roads was slightly diminished by steel springs on the wagon, at the same time that comfort to the horse and driver was increased, as well as safety to the harness and wagon. The firmness given to a road of hroken stone by means of a solid paved foundation, was found to lessen the resistance about one-third.

The width of wagon wheels involves some questiona which should he well understood. Wheels with hroad tire on a farm would pass over a cloddy surface and not sink into it, and would press the surface of pastures and new meadows without cutting it. Narrow wheels would not only cut and apoil the surface, but require a greater force of draft. The mnd or soft earth would close on hoth sides of the rim, and load the wheels. Broad wheels are most useful on tracts of hroken stone and gravel, rendering them smooth, hard and compact. Professor Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College, has made some tests by means of the dynamometer, with tire an inch and a half compared with a width of three inches. The wagon to which these different widths was attached was drawn over turf, and while the wide tire required a draft of only 310 pounds, the narrow tire with the same load could not he moved without a force of 439 pounds. The team which could draw a ton on the narrow wheels wonld move a ton and a half on the wide ones, the surface heing of the character of turf. Prof. S. also ascertained that on a hard, level road the same team wonld draw four timea as much as over a soft, wet road.

But these different results vary much with various conditions. If, for instance, there is an inch of soft mud on a hard surface beneath, the narrow tire would cut more easily through the mud than the wide one, as hoth would reach the hard surface, and the wide wheel would have to displace twice aa much of the mud. All these and other conditions must be observed in practice.

If the great loss which is yearly sustained by those who have to drive ten or twenty milea daily, or three to six thonsand milea annually, over bad roads, were more distinctly understood by the public generally, a greater interest would undoubtedly he felt in the importance of improving public and private roads as eminently a matter of economy.—*Country Gentleman.*

In a private letter Gen. Withers, of Fairlawn, mentiona that his salea since January 1st amount to $20,000. The method of doing businesa at Fairlawn is the policy that pays.

Californiana will hear with regret that Jim Renwick has been thrown out of training. His near foreleg has been troublesome for some time and has finally given way.

Blue Bull as a Sire.

Blue Bull has more sons and daughters in the 2:30 list than any horse that ever lived, but thna far he is not recognized as the founder of a family. His hlood has not hred on like that of Hambletonian or Mamhrino Chief. Time may change this. The opportunities of the horse were not the hest. He stood in a section of the conntry where mares of low degree abounded. Had he been so placed as to rejoice in matrons possessed of the thoroughbred foundation, possihly the charge of softness would never have been brought against his progeny. That many of his get do not like races of divided heats is admitted by his admirers, hut enthusiasts contend that the white feather would not have been conspicuous in hattle had the stake and purse contestants heen properly trained. Calmer critics charge the white-feather sign to absence of nervous-force and quality in the maternal lines, and we are inclined to agree with them. The fastest of the Blue Bulls are Will Cody, 2:19½; Zoe B., 2:19½; Silverton, 2:20½; Chance, 2:20½; Richard, 2:21, and Mamie, 2:21½. The gamest of these is Zoe B. Pacer as he was, and with famed mares flocking to his court, Blue Bull stands unapproached as a producer of 2:30 trotters. He has more than forty in the list, which places him ahead of Hambletonian or any of his sons, and gives him more rank than Mambrino Chief or any of his aons. But although great as a sire, Blue Bull was not what Gen. Tracy would call a progenitor. His hlood has not hred on like that of Hambletonion or Mambrino Chief. Thus far not one of his sons has produced a 2:30 performer. Hambletonian has thirty-nine sons and daughters in the 2:30 list; eighty-four sons which have sired 2:30 performers; seventy-one grandsons that have contributed performers to the 2:30 circle, and twenty-four daughters that have thrown 2:30 trotters. His honors increase as the line lengthens, and it is this which makes his blood so highly prized. Mamhrino Chief's line also grows in power as it gets further from the fountain head. He got six 2:30 trotters; sixteen daughters that produced 2:30 trotters; twenty-one sons that sired 2:30 performers, and thirty-four grandsons that are recognized as the sires of horses with 2:30 records. The Blue Bull line seemingly ended with the life of the pacing stallion. At least this is the measure of unsympathizing critics who regard only the present and who make no allowance for the fnture. We are of those who believe that the measure is hard and unjust. We think that time will show that Blue Bull really established a family. Mr. R. J. Wilson writes na from Rushville, Indiana: "Blue Bull served 1,380 mares from the time he was put in the stud until his death, and I shonld jndge that he got 900 living foals. He has ahout forty stallions in Indiana, ten of which have been in the atud about seven or eight years. I do not suppose that they have averaged forty mares each. The others have been in the stnd from four to five years. To my certain knowledge the produce of but five of these stallions have been handled or driven on a track for speed, and they are ahowing remarkahly well. Two-thirds of the mares hred to Blue Bull's sons were common farm mares. In fact, no one except the farmers patronized them until within the past two years. We have some yonngsters coming on which, I think, will convince the pnblic that Blue Bull's sons will produce trotters." It is bnt natnral that Mr. Wilson should take a hopeful view of the fntnre. The facts which he furnishes will be read with interest, and many people will patiently wait to see if his predictions come true. Blue Bull mnst have heen a horse of great individnality to accomplish what he did, and and we shall confess to disappointment if he does not take rank as a progenitor as well as a sire.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

It is in connection with West Anstralian that Col. Anson's last appearance upon an English raceconrse will always be associated in the minds of those who witnessed the St. Leger of 1853. John Scot was positive that Mr. Bowie's three-year-old was from seven to ten pounds better on St. Leger day than he had been when he won the Derby and Two Thousand at the heginning of the year. Nevertheless the betting against West Anstralian for the St. Leger was so suspiciously heavy that grave doubts were entertained hy John Scot, by Col. Anson, hy Lord Derhy, and by their acute commissioner, Mr. Frederick Swindell, that some foul play was in contemplation on the part of Frank Butler, who was to ride West Anstralian in the St. Leger. At the instance of Mr. Swindell, an interview was arranged between Lord Derhy and Colonel Anson on the one hand, and Frank Butler on the other, jnst hefore the St. Leger. Lord Derhy was the spokesman, and in Col. Anson's presence he told Frank Butler that, in the event of West Australian's defeat, a pnblic trial between that horse and the winner of the St. Leger should take place over the St. Leger Course, with some other jockey upon West Australian's hack, even if it cost £10,000 to make such a trial possible. The race came off, and West Australian won in a canter, but the livid features of Harry Hill and of his still living associate, both of whom lost heavily upon the event, told a fearful tale. Certain it is that from that day until his own death, Harry Hill conld never hear the name of Frank Butler mentioned without a dark shadow passing over the former's face.—*London Sporting Times.*

The $50 stakea for the match race between W. J. Martin'a Finnigan, of Ione, and B. Sanginnetti's Roachy, of Jackson, have been deposited with M. Heffren. The race, which will be 440 yards and repeat, is to be run at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon on the Ione track. The hour is placed late for the reason that it is not desired to interfere with the picnic.

The free-for-all race, to take place in Plymonth, on May 1st, is attracting considerable attention. It will he 600 yards, and repeat for a pnrse of $100. Several entries have been made, hut it is generally conceded that the contest lies between Mr Heffren's Emma and Thompson Davis' Scamperdown. An exciting conteat is expected.

Wyatt Nichol's Bodie is being trained on the Plymouth track for his $500 race with M. Heffren's Emma, to take place May 22d. Emma is heing trained on the Ione track.—*Ione Echo.*

The Lakeport Jockey Club was organized on Monday by the election of J. H. Moore, President; M. Pinkney, Secretary; L. H. Boggs, Treasurer, and Maj. W. T. Whitton, Snperintendent of Track. The club has a good strong membership, and was organized for the purpose of puttiug the racetrack in good order, and having a series of race meetiugs dnring the season, the first of which will probably be in June. Good liheral purses will he offered. The track is a mile track, and the club have already funda enough in the treasury to put it in first-class condition, and the work is now in progress. Trainers are at liherty to work their horses on the track from now on. The object of the organization is a good one and we hope it will succeed.—*Bulletin.*

Entries to open races, Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, close to-day. See that the envelope is plainly postmarked or send notice by telegraph.

Mr. Shebley, of the State Fish Hatchery, has published we believe, a statement in reference to the late misnnderstanding with the Chico people, who were to have 8,000 trout, and did not get 500. We have not seen Mr. Shehley's explanation, hnt from what we have heard on good authority, it only makes matters worse by insinnating things which are not possible under the circumstances. In addition to the complaints of the Chico people, they now claim snch tront as were sent, were not the kind they wanted or asked for. It is hard to see now where the matter will end, hnt it left in its present unsatisfactory state, it will deal a heavy blow to State fish culture in California.

Lagunitas lake has lately yielded fine trout to those who have received "permits." It is generally deep fishing, though in cases, some fair sport has heen enjoyed with the fly.

Work is heing vigorously pnshed forward at the State Salmon Hatchery on Hat Creek. For this particular purpose the location is a good one.

One or two large trout have lately been canght in the lakes of the Espinosa Clnh. Up to date, however, the land-locked salmon planted there some years ago, have not heen heard of.

Rancho del Rio.

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Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short etories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Dnncan Milne, Addie Holmee, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departmente which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Jndgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Trnth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keye, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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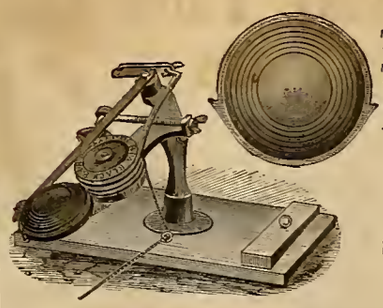
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No. 1—Running, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horse, $50. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and a quarter.

No. 3—Trotting, 2:30 class. Purse $500.

Second Day, Friday, June 5th.

No. 4—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5—Pacing, 2:40 class; purse $300.

No. 6.—Trotting, 2:35 class; purse $450.

Third Day, Saturday, June 6th.

No. 7—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 8—Trotting, 2:50 class; purse $300.

No. 9—Trotting, 2:26 class; purse $500.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, five to enter and three to staat. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a speciat race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P.M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P.M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, May 20th, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Secretary.

DOG COLLARS

—AND—

FURNISHINGS.

Our 1885 Catalogue, which is now ready, contains 72 pages, on which are illustrated over 3,000 styles of

DOG COLLARS, LOCKS, LEADERS, BELLS, WHIPS, MUZZLES, SHIPPING BOXES. KENNELS. BISCUIT. MEDICINES.

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WHOLESALE AND IMPORTING

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204 Sansome Street, Near Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereys.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09½ and sire of Felix 2:19¾, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallab (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27¼ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with bay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or R. H. Nason, Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal Georgs.

Mambrino Wilkes, by Georgs Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alphsus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severs attack of spizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysvills, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:18, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venturo in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jeromo and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:23½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM: dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTed Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:21.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¾ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, be by Bishop's Hambletonian, be by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:18; Secret, 2:20¼; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:24; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgstown, Ky. Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15½ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¾; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17), Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piodmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01½.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21¼.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Wintsr of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15½ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Voluntser, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

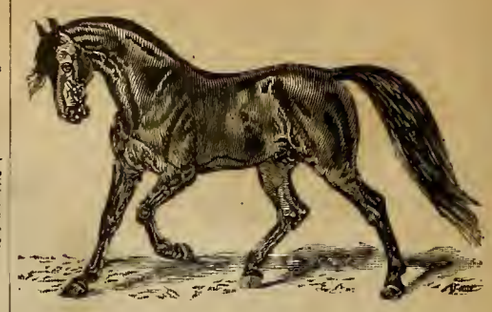
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Clevsland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE

WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25½. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27¾. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallab; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¾. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:24½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Basbaw, dam Topsy, by Propbet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS: FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

This above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addis Lee, 2;36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariably pure-gaited, speedy trotters

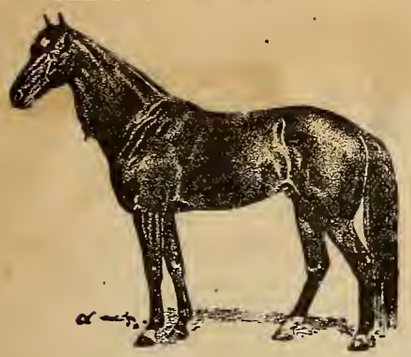
Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares a owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horee, with tan flanke and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead, fe 15⅝ hands high, and weighe 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1873.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by eon of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton'e dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, eon of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE

Is a brouze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very p owerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexand.r's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackeon's Western Star, (eon of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (,0811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollare the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Maree kept in any manner owners may desire, at reaeonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, hoxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13⅞), hie dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam hy a eon of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22¾, and Onward, 2:25½; Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:24¼. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hamhletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a hlack horse, solid color, 15.2 hande high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven hie quahty in many hard fought races, and is the fasteet as well ae one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen raceein the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never heen beaten hy a etallion, and has demonstrated heyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his hlood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired hut intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with hlack points; ie sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam heing Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thns combining in direct crosses the hlood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains heing supported by others of equal merit in the thoronghhred families.

Making hie first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campalgned in reality hnt five eeasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably ont of form that the races trotted hy him were in no eense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a ehowing not equalled hy any etallion in the world The history of his turf performancee to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved hie greateet victoriee. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallione in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20½, ou a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the eame place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powere of thie horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, ae shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile heing trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¾—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse wae near him after the half-mile pole was paseed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the beet race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the eecond and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19½, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Mouroe Chief in 2:20⅝, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two mile ™—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkee and this trial, raine had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile-and-a-half hrush was all the exercise he received. Ent in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half eeconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, ehowe the rating powere of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in Calfornia he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in etraight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was hie first regular season in the etnd, as he had previously served hut eight mares altogether and six foale resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the eeason of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1et.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; ror Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the etallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonahle rates. No liahility for accidente or escapes. All hills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Faehion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$75 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

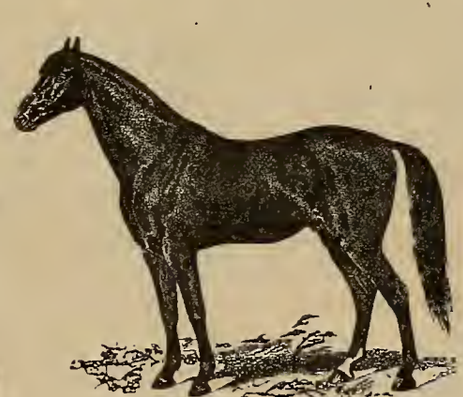
Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His co lor is very "rich, could ecarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hande 3⅜ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,.00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teene." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nonrmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could heat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmoud is the sire of Romero, Leu Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the hest mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson'e" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughhreds in the pedigree have ehown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good ehowing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" hrother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action ie capital, and his endurance on a par with hie action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and pursee.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francieco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mamhrino, eon of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhnnter's Mambrtno, son of Mambrino Chief, hie dam Ripton's dam, hy Potomac.

Tbie ie the largeet and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino etrains, and also eeveral thoroughbred crossee. Hie colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualitiee to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkee has 36 representative in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompeon, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1886, at STOCKTON (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

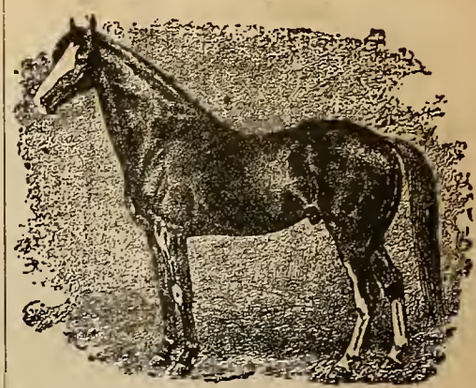
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse wilhin reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose servicee are held at One or Two Hnndred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

Thie young stallion has proved to he one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, hnt the owner muet take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where theee etallions will make the coming season, le five milee from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the eeason of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, eon of Alexander's Abdallah, eire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23¾; Major Edeall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Roee trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, hy Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Deepot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, eon of Buzzard, son of Woodpeoker. Hooton'e dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, eon of Sir Archy, eon of imported Diomed.

It ie worthy of epecial notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times eays: "The hlood of Clark Chief is a conepicuone element in the newcomers to the list that have heaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty maree, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Capital Turf Club,

Sacramento, Cal.

Spring Meeting, 1885.

May 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY. Running. No. 1. Five-eighths dash for two-year-olds; winner of the California or Coleman Stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting penalized five pounds; if winner of both, ten pounds: purse, $250.

SECOND DAY. Trotting. No. 4. 2:50 class; purse, $250.

No. 5. Trotting. 2:30 class; purse, $400.

THIRD DAY. No. 6. Pacing. 2:32 class; purse, $250.

No. 7. Trotting. 2:35 class; purse, $300.

FOURTH DAY. No. 8. Running. Selling race for all ages; mile and an eighth dash; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 less, and two added for each $100 above; purse, $250.

No. 9. Three-quarter mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of California or Coleman stakes at the P. C. B. H. meeting, or of race No. 1, penalized five pounds; if winner of two events, ten pounds; if of three, fifteen pounds; purse, $250.

No. 11. Mile and repeat, for all ages: purse, $400.

FIFTH DAY. No. 12. Trotting. 2:27 class; purse $500.

No. 13. Pacing. 2:20 class; purse, $400.

CONDITIONS

Five to enter and three or more to start. Trotting and pacing races to be governed by the National Association rules; running races to be governed by the State Agricultural Society's rules. Entries to be made in writing, giving name, color, age and sex of horses, and name and residence of owner. All purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent. of purse, entrance money to accompany nominations. Entries to running, trotting or pacing races to close on or before May 2d. Where there are ten or more entries, $200 will be added. The Club reserves the right to trot or pace heats of any two classes alternately if necessary, and in running races reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather, or other sufficient cause. All communications and entries to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order of J. W. WILSON, President.
C. H. TODD, Secretary.
P. O. Box 422, Sacramento, Cal.

Elmendorf YEARLINGS.

ANNUAL SALE

OF THE

Elmendorf Yearlings.

The get of GLENELG, VIRGIL, LEVER, and MONARCHIST, will be held

WEDNESDAY, - - - May 13, 1885

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

For catalogues of sales apply at this office or to D. SWIGERT,
Muir's P. O., Kentucky.

Dixiana Yearlings

—ABOUT—

30 COLTS & FILLIES,

The get of imp. KING BAN,

WILL BE PUBLICLY SOLD

In Lexington, Ky., on **Saturday, May 9, 1885,** at 11 o'clock A. M. Please send for Catalogue to
B. G. THOMAS, Lexington, Ky.

Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE

OF

Thoroughbred Yearlings,

THURSDAY, MAY 14TH, 1885.

orty-Seven Head, the get of King Alfonso, Falsetto, Lisbon and Powbattan, (brother to Parole).

A. J. ALEXANDER.

For Catalogues address L. Brodhead, Agent, Spring Station, Woodford Co., Kentucky. The sale of Runnymede yearlings May 12th, and Elmendorf May 13th.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to
MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell In All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
E. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Contts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - - San Francisco



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.
—A large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS,

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS

FOR SALE.

THE THREE-YEAR-OLD STALLION

ROWDY BOY,

By Rustic, he by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam by Belmont. Rowdy Boy's dam Lonisa, by Belmont, g. d. Silver Cup, by American Boy, Jr., g. g. d. Liz Givens, by Langford, g. g. g. d. Charlotte Pace, by imp. Sir Archie.

Rowdy Boy is a steel gray, 15.2 high sound and gentle, works single and double, full brother to Rowdy Boy, who trotted a trial in 2:23 as a four-year-old.

Apply to Jas. McM. Shatter, No. 13 Montgomery Block, or to
P. J. SHAFTER, Oleina.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:38 P M
*5:15 P M		*5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing,

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Ag

Southern Pacific Company.

TIME SCHEDULE.



APRIL 6th, 1885

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:30 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:30 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Lone via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East, Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
*8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	6:40 P M
*3:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*9:30—*1:00—*1:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—*12:30—1:00—11:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*1:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:20—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—8:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—5:15—5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

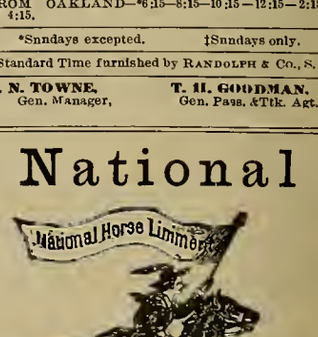
FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Snndays excepted. †Sundays only.

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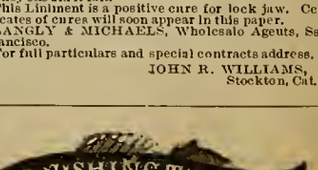
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SAN FRANCISCO.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 19.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Horse Talk from Sacramento.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: We are favored with delightful weather, which all interested in handling horses are taking advantage of and shaping them up for our Spring racee, commencing on May 26th. Sacramento has always been spoken of as possessing the best climate to work horses in of any in the State, and since the remodelling of our track, and coating its surface with clay, making it not only one of the safest but fastest in the country, many horses are brought here to work in preference to going elsewhere. Another advantage possessed by Sacramento is that our tracks are separate, that is, the running horses have an inside track for their exclusive use, and the trotters have the outside, or main track, upon which no galloper is permitted to intrude, consequently there is no danger of collision between the two, or "growling" by running horsemen that the track is kept too hard, and *vice versa*. Occasionally a galloper comes up on the inside and behind a trotter, who is on the outside, causing the latter to want to extend himself a little more than his driver desires him to, but it is a good thing in the end, for it not only learns him to stand most any kind of a "racket" from behind, but also educates him to know that he can and must go right along and tend to business, regardless of the puffing and snorting of a "bob-tailed runner" in the rear. There are a few trotters here that require that kind of a stimulant, a "bob-tailed runner snorting behind them," to cause them to try and go fast; even then I doubt its being a complete success, unless the "snorter" could be ridden by a Comanche Indian, just starting out on a war hunt. But we cannot expect trotters from all, and while Sacramento is burdened with some that cannot, on the other hand it is blessed with many that can,

Adair still "holds the fort," so far as speed goes. He is very "previous" this Spring, and if nothing happens him will be more so this Fall. I saw him do a mile in :23 a few days since without putting forth any more effort than a Dutchman would in drinking a schooner of beer. He had a side partner, too, a pacer, Nevada by name, that was laying right on his wheel all the way. Nevada seems to be getting at himself, or rather his driver, Mr. Jas. Linden, seems to have fully mastered his peculiarities and got him conditioned and rigged in a manner just suited to him, for he is both fast and level-headed, having entirely forgotten how to imitate a jack rabbit, or jump up and try to lick salt off the top of a telegraph pole every few hundred yards. I have never lost faith in him, having always maintained that, when right, he could and would pace three heats in :20. Just remember him and see how near I come to being correct.

Besides Adair, Wilber Smith has in his string Paney, Thapsin, Alborack and several others of less note.

Pensy has been a little off of late, having been troubled with distemper and a slight cough, but is coming round all right again now. If she should graduate first in her class this year, among the four-year-olds, it would be no surprise to me.

Thapsin shows up as a fine looking five-year-old. I am told he was named after a French blistering plaster, called a "Thapsin blister," which is said to be "very hot". If so, he is properly named, for he is "very hot" himself.

Alborack, aged, without a record, is doing finely and as he can clip along a :30 gait now about as easy as Dan McCarty can cheat a granger in a horse trade, you may book him for quite a good one when the leaves begin to turn yellow.

Pete Williams has some five or six in his stable, Col. Hawkins being the "boss" so far as speed is concerned. I saw him do an eighth a few days ago, a Maud S. gait, without a hitch or bobble of any kind, and right here I want to say that in my judgment Pete is entitled to much credit for bringing him round and making him square away, showing the rate of speed he now can. Several parties tried their hands at making a trotter of him, but to no purpose, and he was discarded, so to speak, and finally sold to Capt. Young, of this city, for $300. Under Williams' management he developed into such a performer that just ten times $300 was offered for him last year, but he still remains the property of Capt. Young.

The next most promising horse in Pete's stable is Blacksmith, or as he is more familiarly known here, the "Oregon horse." He is a big, fine looking fellow, "black as a mink," and a trotter of no mean pretentions, I assure you. He reminds me more of Guy Wilkes than any horse on the Coast, a shade larger if anything, but he puts vigor and resolution into every motion, showing a desire to trot and adhere to that way of going. I hope to see him down the circuit somewhere, and as his record of :38 I believe will keep him out of the slower classes, I venture the prediction that he will not be a "high private in the rear rank," in any class he starts in.

Jimmie Sullivan has the well known side-wheeler, Shaker, also Belle Spencer and a couple of youngsters by Algona and Echo respectively. Shaker appears to be able to lower his record whenever called on, while Belle is looking and working fine. She was worked here last Summer, being driven by her owner, I think, Judge Spencer, and at times showed such bursts of speed as to place her on a par with Bay Frank in that particular, but while she was able to go up to the half in 1:08 almost any time when called on, she would sometimes attempt the "long and dauce" business, and finish the mile in a "waltz." However, under Sullivan's management she appears to have forgotten those "feats," and is now going level and smooth, which if continued will carry her to the front.

Dan Denison has given up his stable of trotters, among which was that promising green one, Apple Jack. I am not certain but I think it was on account of Dan's great love for Apple Jack that caused him to give them up. Dan was very sweet on the "Apple horse from Oregon," as he called him, and I think myself he could trot "inside of a mile" in 2:30.

Worth Ober has got such a great number under his control that I am unable to keep track of them all. A big, fine looking chestnut gelding steps along like he knew about what is wanted of him, while Patti the pacer is just a little too fast for any of them. Talk about a Frenchman going to a picnic, or an Irishman to an election! Why, she is an Iowa cyclone on a tear! Can go up to the half in 1:08 too easy to talk about. I think that rate of speed is sufficient to justify her being worked for two years, if necessary, to learn her to come the other half in about the same time. Enigma, pacer, is also in Ober's string. She appears to be quite a good mare, but how good I cannot say for I am not good on guessing enigmas.

Tryon is holding the reins over Prince and his other pacer—as yet unnamed. They are both doing nicely, but have not been keyed up very tight so far, and for that reason I look for them to be good horses farther on.

S. K. Trefy has a stable of five or six head, several of which are quite promising, especially a large, rangy-looking, black gelding that I saw go a mile better than :30. He is a green one, without name or record, but will bear watching. Apex, the three-year-old son of Prompter, is a very fast colt. I think I have seen him pull a wagon a :20 gait, and when he gets thoroughly educated to know what is required of him will be a troublesome fellow to "down."

I saw Cherley Schlutins out behind a side-wheeler to-day, a new one to me, but quite a good one nevertheless. At first sight I was not very favorably impressed with him, as he makes no pretensions to either size or style, but after seeing him go him a mile in :34 I came to the conclusion that whoever he might be he was no kin to the "Deacon's horse," that a gentleman by the name of Cox had working here a short time since. Charley also has a black mare, three years, by Buccaneer, belonging to Mr. Levit H. Todhunter, that can show a :40 clip with perfect ease. Levit is proprietor of one of the coziest meat markets in Sacramento, and while his increasing trade demands his personal attention occasionally, I see him out at the track behind his fine road mare, Griselda, taking in "the sport preservative of all sport."

Frank Rhoads made a purchase at Haggin's sale, which I notice is being handled by Pete Tiejens. He is a bay gelding, three years old, I think, and steps along like an old campaigner, showing that he has not forgotten the lessons given him by that very industrious and capable driver, Jim De Wan, head trainer at Rancho del Paso. Tiejens also has a green mare, a pacer, that is improving fast and likely to be heard from in the slow classes this Fall.

Jersey Jack gives his entire attention to Happy Jim, who is just getting "at himself," and will be heard from later on.

Pat McCarty, better known as Manon Pat, on account of his having developed and brought out that great mare, is in charge of Hon. George Hearst's string, consisting of five head of youngsters, and the black mare Gereter, aged. They are all looking exceedingly well and doing the same, especially the bay colt by Altona. He went a mile last week in 2:37, without a skip of any kind, and finished at a rate that to my eye said a :30 gait. In color, looks, and way of going, he resembles Antece very much, and he was closely related to that fast son of the boss sire of the world. I don't think Antece would be ashamed of him. Pat has also in his stable a fine looking four-year-old, a recent purchase, by Newland's Hambletonian, out of the mare Corisande, record, :24. He is a big, fine looking chap, and by his breeding should make a trotter.

Dr. Hicks is the most industrious man on the track, and when I tell you that he drives over twenty head regularly every day, you will believe what I say. The larger portion of them are youngsters, one and two-year-olds. Transit, two years, by Prompter, will be a "tough citizen" in his class this year, while Bright Eyes, also two years, is absolutely invincible. He has grown much during the Winter and Spring, and now presents himself as a medium large colt, with great length of body, and average length of limb. He can pace "right off and hide" from a :20 horse and pull a wagon at that. On the whole our Sacramento horses are doing well. There are a few here that seem to be out of luck, or something else, and I hold Bob Allen, lessee of the track, responsible for it. Let me explain, Bob has always furnished his boarders with plenty of honey to eat on their hot cakes, and as it had to be purchased in the market sometimes at a high price, it figured pretty largely in the expense account of furnishing the table, so desiring to put to practical use the main hobby of Democracy, retrenchment, he purchased a couple of hives of bees, having previously put in white clover on one-half of the inside of the track. Of course the clover would furnish "sweets," upon which the bees could live, and build up in architectural form the silver layers of comb honey. But that white clover was too tempting for the "pirates," consequently an army of bumble bees came along, pre-empted the entire patch, and were about to devour the honey-producing element, which, if permitted, would result disastrously to the success of Bob's scheme, so he thought to clean them out entirely, the nasty bumble bees, and with that object in view, sent out a gang of boys to "shoo" them off, and tear down their houses from garret to cellar. Now here's where the luck comes in, for just about the time a band of horses that were being worked out together would get up to the half-mile pole, the boys would commence a raid on some new found village of humble bees, and, curious as it may seem, every one of those disturbed "buzzers" would make a "bee line" for those unlucky horses, striking them right square between the ears. Well, now, I don't imagine that it is a very pleasant sensation to the horses to have a bumble bee stick his javeline into them under those circumstances and to keep it up, too, all around the upper turn and sometimes wait until the wire is reached before giving the final threat. Then, too, it makes no difference what position those horses are in, whether at the pole, in the middle, or on the outside, Mr. Bumblebee is sure to pick them out with unerring certainty.

Allen has been requested to keep his gang of "bee hunters" in while the boys are working out their horses, but he refuses to do it, and I expect him to keep it up as long as the bumble bees last, unless by an order of the board of directors he is compelled to desist, Anyone who can invent an apparatus to prevent bumble bees from getting into a horse's "bonnet," can find sale for quite a number by applying to the subscriber, Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

Nearly all the runners quartered here participated in races given by the Blood Horse Association, and since their return have been taking a rest, until within a few days ago, when they commenced to receive a little strong work, consequently I am unable to say much about them now, but I will endeavor to speak of them in my next.

M. M. Allen has gone East in charge of Porter Ashe's stable. May he return again with victory stamped upon every ear and a cartload of twenties. I am almost afraid to say this, for he is reported to have been very much exercised over what I once said, through your columns, every word of which was in terms of praise of himself and horses. However, I am consoled by the knowledge that some men are wise, while some are "otherwise."

OBSERVER.

SACRAMENTO, May 5th, 1885.

Stakes All Round.

Two days races are announced to take place over the Gentlemen's Driving Park, Portland, Oregon, July 2d and 4th, with the following peculiar conditions:

Trotting stake for two-year-olds; 3 in 5. Five-eighths mile heats.

Stake for 2:40 class; 3 in 5; mile heats.

Stake for runners; five-eighths mile and repeat.

Stake for 2:45 class; mile heats; 3 in 5.

Stake for 2:31 class; mile heats; 3 in 5.

The stakes in all of the above races $100 each. Fifty dollars with name and description must be sent to the Treasurer Van B. DeLashmutt, May 1st, 1885, the balance of the stake to be paid to the same July 1st. If the second payment is not made by that time the first will be forfeited.

Three-fourths of the gate money received each day will be added to the stakes, divided equally with the winners of the races.

Where there are four entries or more fully paid up, the second horse to save his stake.

The Oregon State Fair will be held at Salem, Sept. 21st to 26th. The speed programme is very liberal and open to horses owned in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana.

A Montana Stock Farm.

We take from the *Rocky Mountain Husbandman*, of White Sulphur Springs, Montana, the annexed description of Riverside Farm, the breeding establishment of Huntley & Clark:

"There are few breeding establishments in the fer-famed blue-grass region of Kentucky that can, in point of numbers, excellency of breeding and style of produce excell Riverside ferm, the property of S. S. Huntley and P. B. Clark. This farm is situated near the mouth of Crow creek, Missouri valley, and is about three and one-half miles from Toston on the North Pacific Railroad. It embraces about 2,000 acres of farm, meadow and pasture lands, is enclosed in a substantial fence and sub-divided into fields of convenient size. Three beautiful mountain streams that never freeze in Winter meander through it, furnishing an abundance of water for stock and irrigating purposes. The place is well supplied with barns, sheds, lots, corrals and the necessary conveniences for handling stock, and has a complete outfit of farming implements: driving, breaking and training rige and a very good mile track. There is upon this farm about seventy head of mares, forty-nine of which are standard bred and cost, on an average, $400 each, and their produce of yearlings, two and three year old animals and the magnificent stud of trotters, Ben Lomond, Jr., Kentucky Volunteer, Maxim, Bishop, Lewis H. and Drum Lumon, together with a choice lot of youngsters. The stock is all kept in an enclosure, Winter and Summer. The colts are taken from their mothers at weaning time and tied in a shed every night and fed hay and grain, each one wearing a head-stall until Spring, and being tied to the same place every evening, a process which renders them perfectly gentle. The second Winter they take their chances in the field with the rest of the herd and at three years old are handled and driven. About 500 tons of hay are cut from the natural meadows and several hundred acres of grain are grown. One hundred acres of land is being seeded to timothy and red-top this season, which will largely increase the hay capacity of the place. There is nothing particularly fine about the improvements and dwellings, but everything, even to the tool house is supplied, and every necessary implement of husbandry is to be found there. The only particularly stylish and fashionable thing about the farm is the stock, and these, as their breeding shows, can no where be surpassed.

Ben Lomond, Jr., a beautiful chestnut, 16 hands high, by Ben Lomond, he by Trojan, he by Flying Clond, he by Hill's Blackhawk; dam by Morgan Sumpter, he by Ericssin, he by Mambrino Chief, has a record of 2:28 and is king of the Montane turf. He has a kind disposition and is as honest a horse as ever a driver drew a line over. The performences of this horse are truly wonderful. He was never on a track until he came to Montana, and the first year he appeared in public, which was the first year he was driven scored 2:32, and the next year lowered that record four seconds, placing himself in the lead of Montana trotters. He stands at the head of the Riverside stud, which is as follows:

Kentucky Volunteer; record 2:32; a sealskin brown, by Volunteer, dem by Blue Bull, is one of the best bred Hambletonians in Montana.

Maxim, another Hambletonian, bred on the fashionable farm of A. J. Alexander, by Belmont, (by Alexander's Abdallah), dam Primrose, (dam of Princeps, sire of Trinket, 2:14), by Alexander's Abdallah, is a bay, sixteen hands high and has splendid action, has a record of 2:40, which he will lower this season, in all probability, at least ten seconds.

Bishop, in whose veins tingles the blood of the Mambrinos, is by Princeps, (sire of Trinket), dam Sentry, by Sentinel, (full brother to Volunteer). This horse has no record, but the opportunity is to be given him this season to show what he can do.

The three last named of these stallions have been entered for the Fall races. Kentucky Volunteer will go in the 2:28 class, and the free for all. Maxim will go in the 2:40, and Bishop in the three-minute class. Ben Lomond will not be driven this season, but next year will be driven to beat 2:24, or the Montana record, should it ever be brought below this figure.

In addition to these are a number of youngsters that are being trained. They are:

Lewis H., by Advance, dam Lady Frasier, by (Cook, Hussey & Crosby's) Graphic.

Drum Lumon, by Ben Lomond, dam Cardinal Maid, granddaughter to Lexington. This horse is the Mambrino king of Montana, and aside from being a horse of superior symmetry, promises to make his mark on the turf.

Ira Mott, by Ben Lomond, 1st dam Lady Frasier, by Graphic; 2d dam Australia, is a handsome black three-year-old.

S. S., by Kentucky Volunteer, dam Matilda, by Field's Royal George, is a handsome brown.

These constitute the stallions being handled. The fillies are:

Riverside Maud, a beautiful sorrel, 3 years old, by Kentucky Volunteer.

Addie Dean, a black two-year-old, by Kentucky Volunteer, dam Stella McDonald, by Old Clark Chief.

Silver, black filly, three-year-old, by Ben Lomond, dam Dilarmane.

Marin Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam Mary E., by Long Island Patchen. A bright bay, is one of the finest and most promising fillies this celebrated sire has ever produced. The stallion's service for her alone cost $355.

These youngsters are in the hands of Mr. Smiley, an experienced trainer, and can go in three minutes without a skip, and will make a good showing on the Montana circuit this Fall. We also noticed many one and two-year-old colts running in the field, that are of equally as good breeding as the ones mentioned, and that need only to be handled to have their powers developed, and we have no hesitancy in asserting that for number, quality and fashionable breeding, there are few farms in any State that can excell Riverside Stock Farm. But this does not constitute by any means the live stock interests of Messrs. Huntley & Clark. They have in addition, about 11,000 sheep, well bred in Merino, besides a large ranch on Horse Shoe Bend which is well stocked with over 300 Montana, Oregon and States' mares which are bred for draft purposes, the following imported English Draft and Clydesdale horses being used: Time O'Day, Scottish Chief, Bonnie Brestnaught and Bithorne. The youngsters grown on these premises are fine, likely horses, capable of drawing heavy loads; are of a kind disposition and break to service with but little trouble.

The sheep never see either of these ranches, but are kept in the mountains, and the entire lose does not exceed 50 head for the past Winter.

In addition to their wool growing and the raising of roadsters and draft horses, these gentlemen engage extensively in the business of shipping and selling choice stallions and mares. They have now on hand at Riverside ten or a dozen stallions and mares of Clydesdale, English Draft and Norman breeding, worth from six to twelve hundred dollars each, shipped last Fall, which they offer to the trade.

The San Jose Programme.

The San Jose District Fair Association announce the following speed programme for the fair of 1885. The dates are from Sept. 28th to October 3d, inclusive.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, SEPT. 28th.

No. 1. Running; three-quarter mile dash, free-for-all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2. Running; one mile dash, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3. Running; two mile dash handicap; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance. Weights announced Monday, Sept. 21st; declaration Wednesday, Sept. 23d.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29th.

No. 4. Trotting; three minute class; district; Purse, $500; $250 to first, $125 to second, $75 to third and $50 to fourth horse.

No. 5. Trotting; 2:22 class, (open to Vanderlyn and James H.); purse, $750; $375 to first; $187.50 to second; $112.50 to third, and $75 to fourth horse.

No. 6. Trotting; three-year-old, district; Purse, $300; $180 to first, $90 to second, $30 to third horse.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30th.

Ladies' Equestrian; purse, $100; for the most graceful rider, $25 to second, $15; to third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25; second, $15; to third, $10.

No 7. Running; half-mile and repeat, free for-all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 8. Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9. Running; selling race; one mile and repeat; all ages; purse, $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above.

THURSDAY OCT. 1st.

No. 10. Trotting; 2:40 class; purse, $500; $250 to first horse, $125 to second, $75 to third and $50 to fourth.

No. 11. Trotting; two-year-olds; one mile and repeat; purse, $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.

No. 12. Pacing; free-for-all; purse, $400; $240 to first horse, $120 to second, $40 to third.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2D.

No. 13. Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse, $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14. Running; free-for-all; one mile and repeat; purse, $250; entrance free; $50 to second, $25 to third horse.

No. 15. Running; consolation race for beaten horses; purse, $150; $50 to second horse; entrance immediately after No. 13 is run.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3D.

No. 16. Trotting; 2:35 class; district purse, $400; $240 to first, $120 to second, and $40 to third horse.

No. 17. 2:26 class; purse, $400; $240 to first horse, $120 to second and $40 to third.

No. 18. Trotting; 2:20 class; purse, $1,000; $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third; $100 to fourth horse.

District horses to be owned in the district June 1st, 1885. Remarks and conditions same as 1884. A. B. Ellis, Secretary S. M. and S. C. Co. A. A. No. 5.

The Bunch Grass Horse.

[Rocky Mountain Husbandman.]

The assertions promulgated by us in regard to thie unique specimen of the equine family, that they have superior muscle, ligaments and tendons, a harder and more flinty hoof, and greater lung capacity, giving them superior endurance to horses grown elsewhere, which has become almost world wide, is not an idle assertion concocted for the purpose of gaining notoriety for our Territory, but is based upon a sound train of reasoning. The bunch grass of our Territory is a superior feed, as is proven by the fact that stock Winter on it when bleached and dry as well as they do on grain and hay in the States, and the hard, flinty hoof of the cayuse, natives of the country, proves that our gravelly hills produce better hoofs than it is possible to get in the soft lands of the States. And the fact that these small, ill-bred animals possess endurance that far surpasses the States' horse, is also an evidence that our climate has a magic effect in increasing the lung capacity, and consequently the endurance of Montana horses. This is not only true of the horse family, but of all animal kind that make their home within our altitudes. An eminent physician who has had a large experience in examining applicants for life insurance in the States, assures us that he finds a marked difference between the lung capabilities of residents of Montana and those of the States. The greatest difference found between the extreme expiration and extreme inspiration of persons in the States, is not greater than three and one-half inches, while in Montana he finds it to be five and one-half inches, and in some instances six inches, or nearly double that of the residents of lower altitudes, which shows conclusively the greater lung capabilities of Montana residents, and this being the case with the human family it is not unreasonable to suppose it to be the case with the animal world also. And when we have such positive proof as has been given by Montana horses and those that have resided here long enough to become acclimated, we have no hesitancy in reiterating our prediction that the bunch grass horse of Montana is destined ere another decade has gone by to eclipse the performances of any horses the world has yet produced.

Russella, the full sister of Mand S. that was recently sent to Bair at Philadelphia, is a five-year-old, gray in color, and stands 15¼ hands high. Although never given a systematic course of training Russella has shown the ability to trot in 2:30 or better, and it is believed that under Bair's management she should be able to go a mile during the coming season in about 2:25.

The famous old brood mare Indiana, by Mambrino Chief, died at Woodburn Farm, Ky. April 16. She was foaled in 1859, and her produce is as follows: Pilot Mambrino, 2:35, by Pilot Jr.; Ida, by Edwin Forest; Indianapolis, 2:21, by Tattler; Indianola, by Bayard; Indiamau, by Belmont, Integrity, by Belmont; Penraven, by Vakeel; and an unnamed bay colt by Belmont.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves	•	•	•	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	•	•
Male Deer	•	•	•	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	•	•
Female Deer	•	•	•	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	•	•
Spotted Fawn	•	•	•	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	•	•
Antelope	•	•	•	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	•	•
Elk	•	•	•	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	•	•
Salmon												
Trout	•	•	•	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	•	•

At Bird's Point.

The Alameda County Club held its third shoot for the season on Saturday, at Bird's Point, and, as usual with the meetings of this club, it was an occassion of much pleasure to all who attended. The conditions were as usual, 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, with light guns allowed two yards, 100 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules. The attendance of members, as common on these occasions, was large, and that being relied upon by the public, draws a large number of spectators who add greatly to the pleasure and success of the meetings. The weather was everything that could be desired for good marksmanship, with good, strong birds and a rattling breeze off the bay. The shooting of the day considering the strong wind and character of birds, was good all round, and those fortunate enough to get into double figures did big work. Thus Mr. Slade's eleven, his general score by the way at Bird's Point, was very creditable and but for missing an easy bird in the ninth round, it might as well have been a clean score. Considering nearly all the birds were strong tailers, with only one or two incomers, Slade's first eight straight kills formed fine shooting. Mr. Havens, this time, threw aside his uncertainty and tied Slade on eleven, finishing a day's work exceedingly creditable to him. It may not be generally known that on Saturday Mr. Havens used the new Chamberlain cartridge, and the excellence of these cartridges may have assisted him very much, but after all, when Havens shoots in form he is as accurate, quick, and reliable as any man. The only trouble with him are his fits of uncertainty, and, perhaps, heretofore they may have been in some measure caused by the cartridges he used not suiting his gun. There is no doubt that for perfect accuracy in make, the Chamberlain cartridge cannot be beaten, except by a machine for making them more perfect than Chamberlain's; that we shall not see for some time to come, for by all the machine is admitted to be the perfection of human invention. Mr. Adams, the old-time champion of the club, although not shooting this season in his old grand form, came next with ten kills, and even yet he has time left to make himself dangerous on distribution day. There were five nines, all of which were good, but the best of the lot was that of Mr. Ingalls, whose shoulder from other shooting was so sore that he had to let his last bird go, though he did want so badly to get into the double numbers. He acknowledged afterwards to us it was the first time he ever felt afraid of a gun. Considering this was only his second effort at the trap, and that throughout he had strong tailers, right along he did enough on Saturday to convince us he will be a dangerous man in future. We have no hesitation in predicting his future success, for he is *all shoot* by nature. The second barrel, of course, was often used, in some cases, in fine shape, the best being that of Mr. Hopkins, who brought down a clinking tailer at 70 yards by measurement. The score:

Slade	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
Havens	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Adams	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—10
Ingalls	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0— 9
Cadman	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Bell	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1— 9
Hopkins	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—9
Pollock	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1— 9
Norton	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1— 8
Houghton	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1— 8
Smith	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1— 8
Mayhew	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1— 7
Brown	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0— 7
Batchelder	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1— 8
West	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	withdrawn

After the match a freeze-out followed at $2.50 entrance, 21 yards rise, 80 yds. boundary. Owing to the lateness of the hour the pool was divided by the three with a clean score: Messrs. Havens, Bell and Mayhew, the President. The score:

Havens	1	1	1—3	Slade	1 0 0—1
Mayhew	1	1	1—3	Hopkins	0 wdn—0
Bell	1	1	1—3	Miller	0 wdn—0
Smith	1	1	0—2	Pool	0 wdn—0
Coffin	1	1	0—2		

While speaking of this club, here, perhaps, will be the best place to give the conditions of the approaching match between it and the San Francisco Gun Club. After the acceptance of the challenge which came from the latter, the following conditions were accepted:

1. Each team to consist of ten men, with twelve birds each, thirty yards rise, one hundred yards boundary.

2. The trophy to consist of some article of gold or silver to cost not less than one hundred dollars, each club to contribute one-half of cost.

3. The best two scores in three shoots to win. Teams to be selected by the committees of the two clubs, with any member eligible for selection up to the time of each shoot,

4. The first shoot to take place on the 16th of May, at Bird's Point.

We understand the trophy will be designed by Mr. Fred Butler, of the San Francisco Gun Club, whose ability for the work all who know him will readily admit.

At Colma.

The Lincoln Gun Club's open-to-all, clay pigeons, came off as advertised at Colma, on Sunday, and was in every respect a success. The attendance of shooters and visitors was very large, showing, we are glad to note, a rapidly increasing interest in legitimate sports by all classes of citizens in California. The traps were very well arranged, being sunk some 2½ feet in the ground, with a mound between the traps and the guns, completely hiding the trapper. A net 18 inches high was erected in a semi-circle in front of the traps, and any bird that was sprung over the net had perforce to be shot at. The shoot was governed by Lincoln Gun Club rules, and 15 yards rise. Messrs. Venter and Potter acted as judges and Mr. W. L. Eyre as referee, whose decisions throughout the day were quite satisfactory to the large field of shooters present, being no less than thirty-six. The entrance at $2.50 made a puree

of $90, which was divided into three classes, the first 50 per cent., second 30 per cent., and the third 20 per cent of the whole. Although in individnal cases the shooting was very good, and the first end second money very closely contested, generally it was not good, but in judging of this, it must be recollected, many of the shooters had never tried a clay pigeon before. The best work of the day was done by Mr. W. T. Fox, who broke 14 out of his 15 disks, and hit the 13th, hut not hard enough to hreak it. Next to him came the redoubtable Edward Funcke, who is always in the first cless at divieion time. He was unfortunate in missing the early train, which barred him out, but he took the place of one of the gentlemen withdrawing, and succeeded in tieing Fox, who finally beat him for first money in the shoot-off. Funcke's shooting was much admired on Sunday, and he was then, as he generally is, a favorite in the betting. Mr. Ed. Foster, who is a thorough sportsman, and very popular as an amatur, scored 12, which evidently gave mucb pleasure to all present. This gave him third money. Messrs. Elder and H. Golcher got in some work. The former is an old patron of the artificial, hut Golcher is a new beginner. His day's work on Sunday gives promise for the future. Messrs. Kerrigan and John Devaull, Jr., though good sbots at live birds, so far did not succeed with the disks and witb only ten each were out of the rece. Messrs. Murdock and Northrup like Golcher promise well for the future. Altogether it was a very pleasant and successful day, and if repeatad will no doubt be equally well patronized. The score:

W. I. Fox	14	J. Bruns	8	W. Rose	7
Ed. Funke	14	A. H. Overman	8	S. Cohn	7
Ed. Foster	12	C. H. Ford	9	P. McEnroe	7
A. Edler	11	A. Venker	8	E. E. Drees	6
Cambell	10	J. McEnroe	8	Eug. Foster	6
W. Northrup	10	W. Young	3	E. Liebscher	6
J. Devaull	10	J. Karney	8	H. Frisch	5
J. Kerrigan	10	W. Golcher	8	A. Johnson	5
F. Drinkhouse	10	Schwerin	8	H. Northrup	4
W. Murdock	10	C. Brown	7	E. Dunshee...withdrew	
H. Golcher	10	W. Dunshee	7	J. R. Holmes withdrew	
C. L. Neigaire	10	W. C. Lewis	7		
F. Parkes	8	C. H. Cabe	7		

Messrs. Funke and Fox shot off the ties at 3 pair of double birds, Fox winning with 5 kills to 3.

Fox	1	1	1	0	1	1—5			
Funke	1	1	1	0	0	0—3			

A sweep of $1.50 at 5 peir of double birds followed. The winners were: Drinkhouse, Edler, Bruns and Campbell. Drinkhouse first money, Edler second, and Bruns and Campbell divided the third money.

To Sportsmen and Land Owners.

Some time ago we clipped the following from an Eastern paper. Tbe author is evidently a msn of lsrge experience, proper spirit and good judgment. For sound sdvice when out ehooting from home, and in stocking farms with home and foreign game birds, we commend his ideas strongly to the consideration of sportsmen and land owners in California. With her climate, cover and food for such birds, our State beats the world. All we want is a few spirited men who will make the effort in a proper way. He says:

"You suggest clubs to form and rent grounds. That is egain difficult on account of the membership; unless you confine thie to a very few, there will not be game enough, if the members are tolerably good shots and out often, unless thousands of acres ere hired, and then the expense is quite large; of course, if money is no object it can be done. But I will give my own experience, hoping it may prove of some usé to my fellow sportsmen:

"Firet of all I follow one rule: Whenever I go ehooting off of my own laud and where I have no privileges, I drive into the farmers' yards, introduce myself and ask permission. I have never been refused, sometimes a little talk is necessary, still I always come ont right; a few cigars, a drink, and a few kind words, as asking about the crops or the cows, generally go further than money. Many times I don't hlame a farmer for driving off sportsmen, as they don't know a sportsmen from a bum gunner who kills fowl, breaks fences and runs through etanding grain. Our farmers dislike rabbit hunters, as they tear their stone fences down to catch the 'savage coney.' I, therefore, tell the farmer I want to 'hunt birde only.' Another good thing is to present the 'women folke' with a bunch of birds, and once have them right you sre right forever.

Now as to my own preserves. My own place and an adjacent one belonging to an intimate friend of mine containing ahont a thousand acres are strictly preserved. They are not posted, still we sre never bothered with poachers. Six yeare ago there wae nothing on it except woodcocks, now we kill quails, ruffed grouse, ducks, English snipes, woodcocks, rails, English pheasants and rabbits, I hope soon English partridges. We shoot snch quantities that two familiee get game, when in seaeon, every day, and always have a bunch to give away besides, and in epite of all this the game is getting more plentiful every year. Why? Judicious shooting and eome new planting of birds every year."

Good for Cunningham.

On Sunday, May 17th, there will be an open ehoot for youthe, 21 years old and under, at San Bruno, for a valuable cup, given by Mr. Cunningham, the proprietor of the San Bruno grounds. The conditions are: Ten single birds, plunge traps, 5 doubles and 10 single, Hurlingham rules. Entrance free, at Clabrough & Golcher's gun etore, where the cnp can be aeen. This is a true sportsman-like act of our old friend, and one which we like to record on its own merit. Such acte do good all round. In thie case it will be thoroughly appreciated, and no doubt bring together a number of promising young ehooters.

Speaking of tbe healthy effecte of pigeon shooting a cotemporary gives the case of Mr. M. Fuller, of the San Francisco Gun Club, and gives it for not a particle more than it is worth. If it were necessary in behalf of legitimate eport we could give a score more of euch cases. A high clase of pleasure, with bracing exercise, without injury to morals or conscience, is legitimate sport, and it will cure most all kinds of bodily infirmities. Our cotemporary says:

"Mr. Fuller, the crack ehot of the San Francisco Gun Club, is one of the beat examples of the advantage of outdoor amusements. A few years ago Mr. Fuller was as pale as the paper of one of his own ledgers; he had an ugly cough and his appetite for lunch was never beyond the capacity for a plate of soup or a piece of pie. In an auspicious hour Mr. Fuller bought a gun, and began to dodge round the boundariee at pigeon matches, and now he ie so brown, rugged and ravenous that his six hours' work a day comes as easy to him ae an after-dinner nap; people look after him on the streets, thinking him eome imported athlete ont for an airing, and his restaurateur trembles as the crack gunner's stalwart shadow falls, four timee a day, across the threshold. Great are the benefits of an occasional afternoon on the breezy hillside or in the reedy marsh."

A Missive from the Ark "Alameda."

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: It has been some time since I wrote a line to yon, which privilege I now take advantage of with the utmost pleasure, hoping such mey find room in your most valnable paper. In regard to the past season's duck shooting, etc, my location was on Union Island, at which nlsce I obtained the permission to locate my water craft from Mr. Thos. H. Willisms, Jr., to whom I beg to acknowledge obligations for the same; also beg to tender my tbsnks to tbe friends who assisted me in the matter. The location was not a good one for the convenience of sportsmen on account of the distance and time required in reaching me—one dey to come and one to return. Two days of travel was more time than many of our sportsmen can sfford, unless they could stay three or four days. The vicinity afforded magnificent shooting from September to New Yesr's, and fair sport the remainder of the season. The different varieties of duck were fairly represented the larger portion of the season, teal and sprig being in tbe majority, while tbe mallard held their own well the entire seeson. Gadwell, widgeon and other classes made a good showing, excepting the canvasback, which were rather scarce and very shy. However, I bagged 19 one day among other varieties. The locality don't produce feed for this cless of duck to any extent. This shooting ground, or in other words Union Island, is private property, and from my experience in tule and marsh I pronounce it the colossal shooting ground of the State. Its game varies from little butter hall to the swen. Its inconvenience makes it bad in one sense, while on the other hand it tends to make the ground all the better, for that one reason alone. I have, however, received a number of letters the pest season in quest of shooting which I withheld the answers to, and wish to explain why I did so and make my excuses for the omission. I have enjoyed the pleasures of duck shooting for fourteen years psst, during which time I have furnished, I believe, my share of the toothsome material to your delicate palates, and have received the flettering title of "merket hunter," a term which a large class of American eportsmen use with unctious contempt. However, I don' t believe in estimating a man by the garment he wears alone, nor a sportsman by the gun he carries. I believe in regarding all mstter according to its merit. Separately, and in this connection, I wish to mske an observation or two. I willingly admit that msrket hunters, trappers and fishermen are an inferior and an indifferent class of people, and will in many instances hear out the title of ignorance, enbject of course to exceptions, and that few of them sre wortby, or capable of any more exalted position in life. But as a rule they rely on their own industry in providing for themselves, and their hard-earned prodncts, in the shepe of fish, fur and game, though classed as luxuries, are, in fact, necessities to the rest of mankind. No man can fully comprehend the trying experience of the business nntil he follows it for his daily bread and butter; by partaking frsely of the broth, you can form an impartial opiuion. And now to my correspondents. I have to answer some of you and with the utmost truth I take pleasure in doing so. From an experience of two successive years I have found that the position I undertook to fill is beyond the capacity of any living man, satisfactorily to all according to individual ideas end demands was impossible. Ideas and taste differ so much, so that they defeat to a certain extent the objects in view. Every applicant, excepting a very few, explained their wants and desires in unmistakable terms, and their unanimous demand was to the effect that they desired a shoot when tbe ducks were driven in by storm from the north, and from 50 to 100 birds would be their daily reward. Time nor money wouldn't induce them to accept anything short of tbis. It is a poor dyspeptic subject that hasn't an appetite for honey nntil the bees are swarming. This, however, don't apply to all our sportsmen. A good opportunity is generally well appreciated by us all when we can take advantage of the occasion, but red letter days on the shooting grounds cannot be made to order. Gentlemen, modify your ideas and don't allow your ambition such unlimited sway, when the object in view is simply a matter of recreation and enjoyment. Don't count chicks before eggs are hatched; don't measure your sport by its bulk, simply by the pleasure you experience on such occasions. Place a limit on your desires and be reasonable about it. The title "sportsman" is a common phrase, but it is often misapplied. Never impose too freely on good nature nor ride a free horse to death. If you can't afford to treat yonrself to a gunning or fishing expedition, without trying to defray your expenses hy the resnlt of your trip, stay at home and await a more promising opportunity. And when contemplating a trip in the country, drop if posseible from your mind the luxuries of the Poodle Dog or the Palace, and leave your fine garments in safe keeping until you return, but take your gentlemanly instincts with you. Before closing I wish to say to sportsmen that are not inclined to accept ordinary shooting, that it will be useless for them to apply to me. To sportsmen that are content with their daily success be it great or small, and who can appreciate honest effort to make their excursions pleasant as circumstances will permit, I extend a cordial invitation when the seasen arrives. I trust most sincerely that this letter will not be offensive to anyone, as euch is not intended.

Sausalito, May 4, 1885. Wm. Ryan.

At Sacramento.

The first shoot of the season of the Pacific Sporting Club was held at the Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on Sunday last, with ten members facing the traps. Followiug is the ecore.

Routier....31 yards—	8	Chapman..21 yards—	3	Starr..... 21 yards—	1
Kuntz.....21 yards—	11	Pedlar.....31 yards—	4	Vaughn....21 yards—	9
Bronner...21 yards—	8	Graves ....26 yards—	4		
King.....21 yards—	11	Flohr.....21 yards—	7		

The tie on 11 was shot off at donble birds, Kunz making a clean score, and winning tbe gold medal. Vaughn's score entitled him to the silver medal. A match at 5 birds followed, $2.50 entrance, 5 participants, Vaughn making a clean score, and Zuver and Routier dividing second money with 4 birds. Subsequently some matches at glass balls were shot, Pedler and Flohr being the most successful.

This day week, 16th inst., the first shoot in the match between the Alameda County Club and the San Francisco Gun Club comes off at Bird's Point.

The Neophyte Club holde its monthly prize shoot at Bird's Point to-day.

Mr. Bradley, of Braceford, Pa., a representative end popular sportsman of the State, called upon us with Mr. Tucker, previously to the latter's departure for New Orleans. He is here on a brief visit.

The California Wing Club will hold its next prize shoot, at San Bruno, to-morrow.

THE RIFLE.

Sundsy was a sort of off-day at Shell Mound, and from vsrioue causes, especially the funeral of the late Col. Gaylord, of the First Infantry, the sttendance was small to what it usually is.

The members of the Pacific Rifle Club, however, were out in number, and practiced with their usual fidelity. The shooting upon the whole was below the standard of the range. During the dey three crack members of the club indulged in pool-shooting, with 5 10-shot strings at 200 ysrds. With 250 as a nossible neither of the three did themselves justice, and Moore was entirely off. The score:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	Totals
Pierce	46	44	44	44	43	—221
Hovey	42	45	44	45	44	—220
Moore	37	39	43	38	39	—196

In a subsequent match later on in the dey, with Pierce, Hovey and Waltham, the first gave us a sample of his continual good shooting. Tbey had each 2 10-shot strings at 200 yards, and with 96, 89 and 88 out of a possible 100, the most critical might well he satisfied, and yet the other two were several points below their usual record. Pierce's strings show up a fine count of bull's-eyes, nine out of ten shots in the first, and seven out of the ten in the second, cr altogether sixteen bull's-eyes out of twenty shots. Yet when Col. Farrow, of Springfield, Mass., make a forty-seven or two, out of a series of strings, with a possible fifty, the Eastern press, or some one in its name, makes a great talk. Col. Farrow as a rifleman was thoroughly measured here and fonnd wanting. The score:

Pierce	200 yards—	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—49
		5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—47—96
Hovey	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—45
		5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—44—89
Waltham	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—45
		4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—43—88

The Police, we are glad to see, are again herd et work at Shell Mound and they and others need be, if they want to distinguish themselves at the coming meeting of the State Rifle Association. On Thursday and Friday of last week, ehooting in divisions, Sergeant Nash mede the best aggregate at the 4 distances, making altogether a total of 174 out of a possible 200, which is 87 per cent, Next came Officer Whitman with 168 out of 200, with 4 successive bull's-eyes at the 600-ysrd target.

At Schuetzen Park.

The Eintracht Rifles held an interesting meeting at Schnetzen Park, a week ago last Sunday. For a year we have given a very feithful report of their shootings, because they are a very reliable association, and we shall always be willing to do so, if not required to run all over creation to get the data. We give this week what we ought to have given last week. A fine gold medal and ten money prizes were offered for competition emongst the members, the best centre shots and the most bull's-eyes carrying off the prizes alternately, with the number of shots nnlimited. A strong wind prevailed. The following took prizes: Best centre shots. 1st prize, L. Schmidt, gold medal; 2d prize, Schuck; 3d, Streuber; 4th, Young; 5th, L. Klotz; 6th, Roeppke. Most bull's-eyes. 1st prize, F. H. Kuhls; 2d prize, Stamer; 3d, Klare; 4th, Guembel; 5th, Schubert.

At the same place and time en interesting match was shot between four crack members of the California Schuetzen Club, Messrs. Strecker, Utschig, Rahwyler and the veteran Stanton. Mr. Stanton won, making in spite of the high wind 1,033 rings, an average of 20 33-50 rings. We endeavored to get the other scores in time for publication but failed to do so.

Of the events to come the most important is the Spring meeting of the California Rifle Association, which takes place at Shell Mound on the 17th instant. Besides the regular trophies there will be an increased number of prizes for team and individual shooting. It is expected the coming meeting will be far more spirited and interesting than any the Association has had for a long time.

The Spring "Schentzen Fest" of the San Francisco Schnetzen Verein, takes place Sunday and Monday, May 10th and 11th, at Alameda Schuetzen Park. The first day's programme includes shooting at the Company's and public targets, the second eagle shooting to determine who shall become shooting king of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein.—*Hebrew.*

The California Schnetzen will hold its next regular monthly prize shoot to-morrow, at Schuetzen Park. It will not, however, hold any bull's-eye shooting this month.

We regret to hear that Col. Beaver, so deservedly popular with the riflemen of this State, has had a serious spell of sickness, which confined him to his room for some days. He is now convalescent. There is much malaria sickness round the city just now. We ourselves, with others, during the last fortnight have been seriously under the weather.

Next Sunday Captain Siebe will have all his targets altered to the new oval style adopted by the United States Army and the California Rifle Association. Anyone wishing the old-style targets will be accommodated, however, as the Captain will keep a stock for those wishing them.

In Sacramento shooting circles it is stated that a match is abont to be arranged between Messrs. Coons and Wittenbrook and James Parrott and George Routier for a sum of from $100 to $500 a side.

A rifle club has been organized at South Butte, Sutter county, and judging hy the following score, 10 ehots each at 200 yards range, there must be some good shots among tbe members: E. H. Clements, 44, H. H. Brittan, 43, Joseph Clements, 42, George Summey, 41 and John Waysman, 40. In every town a rifle club should be enrolled where a safe range can be procured. It is a healthy pastime, as the necessary training improves the system, and in time of need the skill and experience gained in the practice may prove to be of great value to the State and nation.

At Harbor View.

At the regular shooting of the German Rifle Club last Sunday, the following ecore was made:

	Rings.		Rings.
L. Klotz	400	F. Krug	312
Ph. Klare	397	C. A. Fabian	301
Val. Schmidt	364	J. Wolff	297
R. Herrman	321	M. Mellitzer	293

Mr. Schmidt is steadily improving lately and considering the fact that he uses a Sharp's rifle, made a good score. For the number of the Club there is always a good attendance, which goes to show that there is the right kind of a spirit in it. A bull's-eye shooting will be held shortly.

The "National Gun Association."

We are pleesed to learn that our remarke of last week relative to this body have not been misinterpreted. Of the merits of the clay pigeon, as a substitute for the live hird, we have a good deal of knowledge, and as soon as opportunity offers we ahall post ourselves upon the blackhird target, the American clay hird and the Peoria hlackhird, all of them inanimate targets for use in the practice of wing shooting.

In this discussion the character of the "National Gnn Aeaociation" as formed, officered, managed and advertised alone is of iuterest.

Of the usefulness of e really representative body of sportsmen, such as a real National Association should be, there are not two opinions. Such a body wonld have at its command the hest possible sources of informetion upon the gun aud all cognate subjects in all parts of the country, and the information, if systemetically arranged, would he not only interesting to the *dilettante* sportsman, hut would have a lerge measure of sound scientific value. Tbo papers aud proceedings of such a body, if conducted es it shonld be, would he in demand wherever intelligeut readers were found. We are unreservedly for such a central representative body.

But is the "National Gnu Association" such an organizatiou? We think not. Its constitution says its ohjects are: "To organize shooting tournaments; to establish gun clubs throughout the United States; to promote shotgun wiug shooting; to adopt rules for all classes of shooting at the trap; to secnre and manage game preserves; to protect aud preserve hirds, game aud fish; to collect and preserve specimens of natnral history; to publish reports of all matters of interest in connection with the objects of this Association, and to promote and foster an interest in all lawful sports subsidiary to the main ohjects and husiuess of this Association."

A comprehensive statement, and one not discreditahlo in itself, hnt eadly discredited by the contents of the pamphlet in which it appears.

The only snggestions made in all the rest of the book as to what is contemplated by the Association, are the giviug of shooting tournaments, the organization of a National Gun Corps, aud of a National Corps of Commissionaires.

The first is to he expected, but even in this proper direction the dnplicity of the general manager is shown.

The first tonrnameut is to he shot at "clay pigeons" and live hirds, if the latter can he had, otherwise at "clay pigeons" exclnsively. In the advertisement of the tournament it ia etated that 20,000 clay pigeons have been ordered, and 40,000 live birds. Who does not know that one State Association after another has been compelled to do away with its annual tournament becanse of the impossibility of procuring live hirds? Who helievee that the "National Association" will have 40,000 or 4,000 live birds? Who is not conscious of the fact that the tonrnament will he shot at "clay pigeons" alone, a proprietary target only furnished hy the General Manager of the Association?

Not becanse this target has been anthoritatively determined upon as the best, but because the manufacturer of it has so laid his wires as to enable him to exclude all competitors at the shoots of the "National Association."

It may be nrged that the General Manager is juetified in this arrogation by the fact that he deals in the best of the flying targets. But there is no tenable grounnd for such an argument. That there ia a difference of opinion as to the comparative excellence of his target ie shown by the fact that at the trap ahoot now in progress in Cincinnati, where his place of businese is, another target is used on the grounds of goodness and cheapness.

In fact some of those whom he pnblishes ae supporters of hia "Association" do not hesitate to publicly recommend other targets as being hetter than those for which Mr. Bloom is endeavoring by intrigne to eecure the apparent endorsement of well-knowu sportsmen.

Nor can the fect that names of men universally known appear as members, afford reasonable ground for adherence. In conversation the other day it was nrged that becanse Doctor Rowe, of the *American Field*, Mr. Reynolds, of *Forest and Stream*, and Mr. Bruce, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, are members the institution mnat be a good one. It is admitted that an Aesociation in which these gentleman were interested, into which they had gone on their own motions and in the affairs of which they were active participants, wonld *prima facie* be a good one.

Bnt when greatness is thrust npon them as it waa by Mr. Bloom, who, in the hope of secnring their goodwill, and thereby posaihle free advertising, made them Honorary Life Members, they cannot well refuse it and dieclaim responsibility for the acta of the Association.

Taken together with the fact that other names are uaed and pnhlished without the coneent or approbation of their poeessore, it confirma na in onr belief that the "National Gnn Aeaociatiou" is a masqnerading affair which doea not and cannot appeal favorably for the enpport of many eonnd eportsmen.

That the prime end of the body is to huy and consume vast numbers of Mr. Bloom'a clay pigeons is also indicated by tho fact that though the Constitution providee that annual members must pay an initiatory fee of $5 and aunual dues of $1, and further, that annual members only ehall he allowed to shoot at tonrnaments held nnder the auapicee of the Aesociation, yet a special notice in the advertisement of the coming tournament of the Association aaya that "Non-members can obtain the privilegee of members only npon payment of two dollare." That is, a two dollar entry is charged to non-members, and upon payment of this sum they stand npon the moat favored grondd. And it is further etated, that while the tonrnament ie progressing there will he two additional eete of trape open to use, where the entrance feea will be $2 and $1 respectively.

What an idea! The "National Gnn Association" meete for its annual trap ehoot. None hut members can shoot. All such must necessarily shoot under the same conditione, *i. e.*, from the same traps. None but Mr. Bloom's targets will be permitted upon the grounde for sale. And in order that Mr. Bloom may make hay while the sun is shiniu, and peddle out a few more of his special waree, there are to be three eets of traps in nae at the eamo time. Very cute in Mr. Bloom, but very ill advised aud harmful in itself.

By what right doea Mr. Bloom use his positiou to advertise tha hnainess of the Chamberlin Cartridge Compauy? It appears in bad taste for the "National Guu Aeaociation" to incorporate in ita tournament programme one of e series of shoots, offered by that Compauy purely as a busiuess propoeition.

Is there any ona ao atupid as to suppose Mr. Bloom would have mentioned the Cartridge Company at all if it was not that the Company makes it a coudition of its shoots that the metches shall be shot at Mr Bloom's clay pigeons? Of course the Chamherlin Company has the right to make what conditious it chooses, and we have no fault to find with them as published.

But wa do insist that Mr. Bloom oversteps the bounds of propriety when he makes the purely impersonal "National Gun Association" an instrument wherewith to advertise and push to profitable sale his own peculiar manufectnre.

It is reasonable to suppose that a legitimate Nationsl Guu Associatiou would make rules applicable to all sorts of shooting, without appearing as the advocate of any one sort in preference to enother. It is prohable that in a shooting convention, of men of all tastes from all over the Union, some might prefer oue target and some another, and there is no good reason why the preferences of all should not he consulted, nor any why all forms of artificial targets should uot he permitted, and their repreeentativce given equal facilities and privileges.

If it is true that there are any *bona fide* members of Mr. Bloom's Clay Pigeon Association, they should at once vote a lack of confideuce in the present Geueral Manager and replace him witb someone whose interest in the gun does not begiu with the money to be made from dealings with ita handlers, and end when his clay pigeon is discarded as an inferior and unreasonahly expeusive target.

Other demauds upon our attention make it impossihle to review at greater length Mr. Bloom'e letter and tne pamphlet of his absnrd Association at this time. We only add that divested of catch-pouny clap-trap, tho institution is a weak. ling and can have but a short lease of life in its present form.

A Trainer's Scheme That Failed.

[Vigilant, in N. Y. Spirit.]

A trainer on a lonely hill
Will do a deed of mystery,
And "scribes" will several colnms fill
With that trial and all its history.
The trainer will be all surprise
At the facts they have collected,
And the owner, when they meet his eyes,
Will be equally affected.

Goano's trial has by this time formed the subject of discussion in every turf rendezvous of the metropolis, and will live long in the touting annals of Jerome Park as the most terribly touted trial ever held on the grouuds. Friday, 24th, was a lovely Spring morning. The trainers were "up and at it" and when we arrived the "schooling" had begun in earnest. St. Savionr strode away gallautly in advance of Duchees, and General Monroe was being "sent along" at a merry pace. Grenadier was coming gallantly down the gallop, lighting for his head, and Promenade and Brown Duke were having it hot, as Midgely's hand swung aloft to admonieh the boys to "be easy." The first thiug we heard npon arriving wae that Goano had not heen seen that morning, and, of conrse, there were plenty ready to proclaim that he had broken down, and supplement it with, "I told you so." Others argned that it meaut a trial in store for the Withers favorite, as it was noticed that East Lynne was also absent.

"Come over to the stable, 'Vigilant,'" said Major Hubbard ae the Erdenheim lot was being taken off, and so, after the morning's work was over, we adjourued to the stable where the Major, Rollins and Fitzpatrick were lounging. Joe Cotton'e Derby chances and the merits of the Porter-Whitthorne controveray in Tenneasee were diacnssed, and we arose to depart.

"Why, yon're going to aee the great trial, ain't yon?" asked the Major.

"What trial?"

"Goano's—Don't play ignorant now; he'll he tried at twelve o'clock. He wasn't out this morning, neither was East Lynne. That's 'tip' enough. Ben Pryor's playing cunning. He'll wait until the hour he thinks all the trainers are at dinner, and it's ten to one he'll slip out, try his colt and filly, and be home again as quietly as if uothing had happened. Let'e see, it wants ten minntes of twelve now. We had better start. Come, Fitz.; come, Walter."

The four of na strolled out, and, as we passed Lee, Hyland, and several others, it was all we could do to assume a nonchalance, and give the idea that we were merely going over to the club-honse. Reaching the enmmer-house on the hill, we were eoon made aware of the fact that others than ourselves were on the scent as along came John Hyland.

"What are yon going to do out here?" asked the Major.

"Jnst abont what yon are—tonting the favorite for the Withers. I came to see Goano."

A minnte later came Midgely, then Charlie Miller, and finally, a half dozen etable boys. Around by "The Bluff," the brush-harrow could be eeen at work.

"That's a sign something's np," exclaimed Hyland, pointing to the harrow in the diatanco; "they don't do that every day."

"And meaus that Clare's received instructions," we added.

"Snre," whispered Rollins.

There were no signe of immediate action. Ben Pyror would not he likely to appear until the harrowing was done, and then he would first have a canter, so we went off to dinuer. Tweuty minutes later we again set ont, and could see old Eph Snedeker stealing along ahead of us toward the club-house. It's a chilly day when anything escapea the wizard.

As the track hroke upon our view not a human being was in aight. The team and harrow were gone. Nothing stirred in the snnlight but the dust, whicb occasionally rose in puffs with tbe strong wind playing over the meadows.

"Let's make for the old judges' hox, on the hill yonder, north of the stand," we observed.

"Anywhere eo that wo see," answered the Major.

"Hold on," we exclaimed, catching his sleeve.

"What do you see?" asked the Major.

"I aee three figures away in tbe distance; they're coming out of the T. Y. C. Ben alwaye staya up tbere, and, from here, one of the figuree looks like hia. Yes, and here comes two horses in the Clipsiana clothing—see their heads? Now they're on the brow of the hill—they're coming this way. By Jove, Major, it'e a etraight tip—there's going to he a trial."

Stealthily we climbed the hill north of tbe stand, and made for the unused house formerly occupied by the judgea. Our care to avoid heing seen was useless, for in the top tier of the grand stand we could see at least a dozen heads peering over the benchos; on the veranda of the club-bouse two or three figures were to be seen, whilo in tbe dense evergreen trees below a pair of human limhs were plainly visible. Verily auch a morning for touting Jerome Park never knew. The touts were legion; like Roderick Dhu's men, they were behind every hnah, rock or tree.

"By gad, sir, it beate all the touting romauces of Newmarket," exclaimed the Major.

"There's no use of hiding ourselves; Ben will see those fellows in the staud and might as well eee us," remarked Fitzpatrick.

Sure enough, Ben had seen them, and was coming down the stretch. By this time the horeee had been breezed a mile, and now their clothes were removed.

"Goano's taken the inside of the track," remarked the Major. "That means business."

"Keep your hend over your watch, Major," said Rollins. "Ben can see it glitter in the snnlight, even if he is a half mile off."

Away went the pair at au easy lope down the stretch, little Dan on Goeno and Higgs on Eest Lyne. "Oh, what a mover he is," said the Mejor. But they were going slow, and it was not until they reached the quarter-pole that they dashed off like twin hullets. Every tout wae now on his feet, aud Freuk Clerk snddenly appeared in the stretch, as if he had risen ont of the earth. Esst Lynne was leading as they turned the bluff, and as they ceme in sight ehe was still in front. Down the stretch they ceme, and passed the post with East Lyune a neck in front, doing the three-quartere in 1:25.

"Why aiu't yon fellows in eatiug your dinners?" called out Beu Pryor, as he walked down to the stand and looked up at the crowd.

"It's worth losing a dinner to see the Withers 'crack' tried," answered Hylaud.

We ran down to the etretch. Ben was off up to his corner. Hyland, Billy Donohne, Bob Clarc, Pete Wehber, Berte, "Bud" Yuille, Rollius, and Fitzpatrick were all comparing watches. When we reached the corner Ben had the clothes on his horses, and sent them away. We chaffed him nnmercifully. He took it pleasantly, but it was easy to see he wae deeply chagrined. The horses were sent aronnd once more, and then taken down to the stable. Ben hurried off after them. When we passed the stahle it was shut tight—doors, hlinds, and all. To all appearances, not a soul hreathed within, which gave it the appearance that the weights were up, and that the stable contained mysteries forbidden to profane eyes, Five minntes later, from the top of the hill, we saw the doors reopen and Goano and East Lynne emerge, largely attended. Certainly Goano did not do his best, as Dan had not stirred on him at the finish. But the trial, ite mysterious surroundings, aud the way in which it was watched form one of the episodes of the Spring, which will live a long time in the training annals of Jerome Park. Ben Pryor had tried a hit of cunniug. He was frnetrated, bnt the weights carried is still hie secret, and if known might change the entire aspect of affairs.

Notional Breeding.

[N. Y. Spirit.]

A writer in a recent issne of *Bailey's Magazine* treate profoundly the profound question of breeding, which, from the time the breeding and racing of thoronghbreds became an institution, has formed one of the most debated questione, and one, too, upon which a thousand theories have been advanced, ventilated and fonght. The writer holds that quality shonld come from the mare's side, and power from the sire. Whilst we do not desire to combat the judgment of the writer, we are disposed to consider the attainmeut difficult, and, from the fact alone ae held hy very many experieuced breeders, horses, as well as all animals, favor the paternal parent in outline, while from the maternal they derive their peculiaritiea of constitution and temperament. This is illuatrated by the manner in which many sires of racehnrses "merk their get," ae the eaying goes, and which explained signifies the uniformity of type in the colts and fillies got by different sires. During the period when the get of Lexington were on the tnrf, nine horsemen ont of ten conld tell a Lexington at a glance. Again, no type could be more charaoteristic than that of the Vaudals, as, with few exceptiona, they inherited Vandal's prominent forehead and oddly-shaped head, jnat as the Lexingtone did their eire's carriage of the head, his sloping quarter, highly set tail and straight hindleg. It is eqnally easy to dietinguish a Longfellow or a Great Tom, a Leamington, a Virgil or a Revolver. Hence, in view of the disposition of horses to favor their sire in conformation, it is a matter of difficulty to nnderstand why tha writer should commend the dam for the hestowal of that quality.

The writer also advocates the union of nntried mares or maiden maree with horses that have sired winners, and that tried mares should be the kind to mate with untried sires. This would certainly be wise on the part of the owner of the untried animal, but certainly owners of tried broodmares will he exceedingly reluctant to breed them to untried sires, as not only would they suffer pecnniary loss if they were to offer snch get for sale, bnt, as the writer advances no good reason to ehow that the progeny would be any the better by the reeult of such nnion, breeders are indisposed to pass tried sires to gratify the writer's mere assertion of its good, unsnatained as it is by precedents to show its value. One of the best animals of his day in America was the result of a chance cover, both sire and dam heing at the time in traiuing. We allude to the celebrated Muggins. The writer then etates that "the sire that best merits the patronage of breeders is the one that, to nse a homely phrase, 'gets all his stock to rnn a hit,' nn matter what may he tbe class of mare sent him." This is, in our judgment, the soundest argument advanced by the writer. It recalle the case of Glenelg, who is probahly the sire of more useful stock than auy stallion of our recollection.

In the naxt clanse our contemporary statee that particnlar attention should be directed to the choice of a sire in the case of maidens, "for it may he safely acceptad aa a general rule that in all degrees and conditions of animal life the first offspring is inferior to those that succeed it, and in no instance is this doctrine more clearly demonstrated and verified than in the case of the first foal." He then adds that "many hroedera regard the first foal as useless for racing purposes." We are well aware that there is a prejudice in tbe minds of many tnrfmen against first foals, but it behooves us to panse aud aek if this prejudice is well fouuded. Touchstone was a first foal, so was Pot-8-os, Dr. Syntax, Sorcerer, Sulten, Sir Hercnles, Catton, The Colonel, Tauras, Bay Middletou, aud Filho da Puta. In recent times eo noted an Eaglisb horse as Hampton was a first foal, his dam heing four years old at tho time. Favoniue was a first foal, his dam heing six, and Mneter Kildare's dam was the samo age when she foaled him, hoing a firet foal. Melton, the Derby favorite, is a first foal. Certainly in America a largo number of onr most distinguished horses have been first foals. Among these we may mention Springbok, whose dam was ouly four years old when she foaled him; General Mouroe, whose dam was five; Runnymede, whose dam was five, Aristides, Leveller, aud Katie Pearce, whose dams were five, as were the dams of Magenta aud Ouward. American Eclipse waa a first foal, so wae Planet and Berthuue, while Foxhall was not only a first foal, but so was his dam, Jamaica. The fact is, ae we have often pointed ont, the Stnd-Book will prove or disprove any theory advanced.

Foals.

At Rancbo del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

TROTTERS.

April 23d, bay colt, by Director, dam Gray Hambletonian, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

April 23d, bay colt, by Exile, dam Young Woodbine, by Electioneer.

April 23d, bay colt, by Exile, dam Lncy, by Geo. M. Patcben, Jr.

April 25th, bay colt, by Alssks, dam Dapbne, by Wbipple's Hambletonian.

April 25th, bay colt, by Exile, dam Black Swan, by Ten Broeck.

April 26th, bay filly, by Alaska, dam by Gns, be by Milliman's Bellfonnder.

April 29th, bay filly, by Echo, dam Alice Brown, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

April 15th, bay filly, by Ecbo, dsm Jones msre, by Winthrop Morrill.

April 30th, bay colt, by Exile, dam Kate Hayes.

May 1st, bay filly, by Exile, dam Columbia filly by Gen. Dana.

Msy 2d, chestnut filly, by Algona, dam Minnie Warren, by Langford.

May 2d, bay colt, by Norwood, dam Siskiyou Girl, by Gladiator.

At Woodburn Farm. Property of A. J. Alexander, Sprin Station, Ky.

April 20th, Tulip, by Alexander's Abdallab, slipped foal.

April 22d, bay or brown filly, by Harold, dam Tweedle, by Woodford Mambrino, from Tweedle Dnm, hy Pilot, Jr.

April 23d, brown or gray colt (brother to Mand S.), (large), by Harold, dam Miss Russel, by Pilot, Jr., from Sally Russell, by Boston.

Property of F. Rockefeller, Cleveland, Obio.

April 17th, cbestnut colt, by Harold, dam Wilna, by Belmout, from Woodford Belle, hy Gray's Mambrino.

Property of Geo. K. Sistare, New York, N. Y.

April 24th, chestnut filly, by Harold, dam by Mambrino Patcben.

THOROUGHBREDS.

At Rsncbo del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

April 25th, chestnut filly, by Jim Brown, dam Nannie Hubbard, by Hnbbard, from Demirep, by Melbonrne, Jr.

April 25th, hay colt, by Kyrle Daly, dam Gracian Band, by Lodi, from Fannie Johnson, by St. Lonis, son of Altorf.

At Woodhurn Farm, Spring Station, Ky. Property of A. J. Alexander.

April 18th, hay filly, by Powhattan, dam Queen Victoris, by Lexington, from Magenta, by imp. Yorkshire.

April 18th, cheatnnt filly, by King Alfonso, dam Lerna, by Asteroid, from Lanra, by imp. Levisthan.

April 20tb, chestnut colt, hy Pat Malloy, dam Peaceful, by Planat, from Lorette, by imp. Sovereign.

Property of Redding Bros., Glasgow, Ky.

April 23d, bay filly, by Powbattan, dam Zilpab, by Foster, from Ida Dickey, by Joe Stoner.

At Rancho del Rio. Property of Theo. Winters, Esq.

May 4tb, chestnnt colt, tbree white feet, white in face, by Joe Hooker, dam Callie Smart, by Norfolk, from Mattie A., hy imp. Australian; mare will be bred back to Joe Hooker.

At Marysville. Property of J. B. McDonald, Esq.

May 1st, chestnnt colt, whita strip in face, white stockings in front, by Joe Hooker, dam Lexington Belle, hy Lexington, from Eagless, by imp. Glencoe. Mare will be bred back to Joe Hooker.

Californians at Jerome.

In the Jerome Park notes in the current issue of tha *Turf, Field and Farm* we find the following reference to the del Paso colts:

The arrival of the Rancho del Paso Stable, property of J. B. Haggin, from California, created quite a stir among tha trainers at Jerome Park. The horses, sevan in nnmber, comprising this string have heen closely watched, and a prominent trainer told the writer that he had "not slept sonnd since the Rancho del Paso Stahle arrivad at Jerome Park."

Tyrant, ch c, 3, hy imp. Great Tom, is tha most conspicuous member of tha California team. Tyrant has never atarted in puhlic, hut his private reputation preceded him. The colt was selected and purchasad as a yearling hy Col. S. D. Bruce, who paid only $300 for him and sold him the same year to his present owner for $5,000. The colt is a large, heavy-muscled fellow, and moves like a steam engine. He is engaged in the Withers and the Belmont Stakes, and it will take a good one to beat him. Goano and Richmond will not have the race to themselves, and, in my opinion, Tyrant will win the place money, and Goano will have to be in his hest form to reach the wira firat.

Precioso, h f, 2, by imp. Glenelg, dam Stamps, is not so larga as her fnll sister, the qneenly Louisette, was at the same age, bnt she is compactly huilt and avidently possesés the apeed which runs in this famona family. Precioso cost Mr. Haggin $4,100 as a yearling. She will win thé purchasa money with intarest.

Hattie B, ch m, 6, by Norfolk, is quite a fast mare. I like her action very much, and sba should win the expenaes of the Rancho del Paso Stahle in tha Eaat.

References to Sunday pastimes snggest a good atory that nsad to ba told by James Merry, the famous Scotch sportsman. While he was Member for the Falkirk Bnrghs a rnmor was circulated among his constituents that he had allowed a horse of his to run in a French raca on the "Sawhuth-day," and he was forthwith summoned to tha Touu Hall to answer this horrihle charge. He obeyed the summons. The hall was crowded, and ona of the meanister's aolamnly pnt the dreadful qnestion. Amidst breathless silence the accused rose to answer: "It is quite true," he began, "that, having sent a horse of mine across tha channel, I did so far forget myself as to conform to the cnstoms of the country, and allow him to start for an important prize on the Sabhath-day." (Direfnl groans from the electors and all the old women.) "But, gentlemen, hefora I thought about the day on which the race was to he run I had backad my horse very heavily, and I won the Frenchman's money, *and I brought it back to spend in auld Scotland.*" The mention of the siller won his forgiveness; tha groans changad to applause; three cheers for Mr. Merry were called, and tbe indignation meating dispersed in the best possihle hnmor with bim.

Sam Rider, a atable attendant lately employed at Palo Alto, and for a long time in the service of Dr. Hicks, of Sacramento, was killed at Rontier's Station, Sacramento county, last Wednesday night hy a kick from a horse.

Work and Play.

[Chicago Horseman.]

The Americans are a nation of workers, and notbing sstonisbes the intelligent foreigner so much as the sustained intensity witb wbich everyhody fills his position in the body politic. Our lesding merchants are at tbeir offices as soon as the clerks, and brains and muscles sre kept at their full tension to achieve one common object. In a field singularly adapted for success, the human intellect has devoted itself to tbe highest msterial success, with results whicb have astonished the world, developed a continent and created the foremost nation of modern times. An industry wbich knew no rest, added to an inventive intellect, whose constructiva genins was greater than all tbe obstacles which opposed it, has transformed in tha space of one brief century a continent of solitudes into the bome of fifty millions of tbe human race, hound togetber by tbe telegraph and railway into one great family. Influenced by one great motive, tbe Union, in one brief century, bas developed a commerce so enormous tbst it is to-day tbe most formidable factor in the world's great commonwealtb. This grand result has not been attained without some serious sacrifices snd not the least of tbese is, tbst not only has onr tastefor aminsements been narrowed, but iu many instances tbe actual appetite bss been destroyed.

Fortunately our people are realizing tbat amusement—bealthy recreation—is not a luxury, but a necessity, tbat to work from year's end to year's end without a breathing spell, entails a distinct loss of vitality, tbat it contracts tbe mental and earning capacity and results in eventnal and certain loss, and one of tbe most cheering signs of tbe times is the nniversal interest taken in all out-door sports. Baseball, La Crosse, athletics, aquatics, tbe rod and gnn, all hava their votaries, for manifest reasons, many of these amusements only interest tbe performers themselves, or a very small audience. The mind-wearied merchant, the tired clerk, tbe overworked mechanic, are not interested in the technic of the games, nor do they feel like spending tbe pbysical energy required in participsting in tbem. What thay reqnire is changa of air and scene, rest and pleasurabla excitement, this the race-course and tbe trotting track supplies, as no otber sport ever has or can.

The journey to tbe trsck is a pleasure, tbe sbort ride by rail, or the pleasant driva along the rosd, the meeting with friends, the renewal of old scquaintances, brightans np old memories aud makes everybody feel yonng again. The quiet stroll ronnd tha stables, looking at the cracks aud walk up the qnarter stretch, has its cbarms. The grand stand with its thousands of smiling faces is a stndy in itself. Each race hrings its separate joys, its own excitement, and wben tha big race of the day is called, and tha contestants wbosa name and fame have been heralded far and near, come up for the word, when all have made tbeir choice and tbe gallant field have started on their lightning journey, what can eqnsl tba fierca, wild joy of the contest, or tha pleasnre of the finisb? Aud when the last race is over, what is more pleasant tban the ride bome in the Summer eveuing, wben tbe races are all run over again, or later on, wben over a social cigar we prove to our own satisfaction how totally different the resnlts would have been, had such a jockey not made the running, or that driver not played a waiting raca. But after all, we have had a good day, fresh air, a brigbt sky, rest, recreation and healthy excitement, and over and above all, one day snatcbed from the avarlasting grind of business life.

Good racing is the natural amusement of our people, and the glorious task devolves npon onr associations of increasing its popnlarity and making their programmes to meet tha taste and capacity of tha great masses of tha people. We look for the progressive management which will say: "I don't want 3,000 people at a dollar, I want 7,000 at 50 cents, or I want 15.000 at a qnartar; give me no section, I want tba whole people." Leaving the English Derby ont of the calcnlation, the course of which is free, the Manchester meeting is the most popnlar all ronnd meeting in Englaud. One shilling is tha price of admission, and it is a common thing for 50,000 people to he in attendance on any average day. This association adds £1,000 and £2,000 each to its staka races, and tbus proves that the nimhle shilling is quicker than than tha slow dollar. Manchester is ahout the same size as Chicago, there is no good reason wby wa shonld not have as large audiences. With the faithful execution of the law, acting in nnison witb an enlightened public sentiment, onr running and trotting meetings are rapidly improving in tone and in favor, the old prejudices are dying out, our best citizeus are taking an active part in tha managament of both turf and track, and there is a gratifying apirit of progress manifest all along the line.

The associations which will achieve the greatest and most enduring success, will be thosa who cater not for a class, but to the great hody of the people, who provide good programmes and insist upon genuine races, who are as careful of the characters of their judges as they are of their treasurer, and who give to the public at a reasonable price the very best value which that same money will procura, The American peopla are a nation of workers, bnt they like their play days and nothing attracts tbem so readily aa a gennine racing day.

A fast walk in a horse is the most valuable gait that training can acqnire. It is valnable in a plongh horse, in a team horse, and particularly so in a driving horse. Soma horses will trot along very well nntil thay come to ascending gronnd, when you wish to relieve him by letting him walk up grade. He tbeu falls into a slow, lazy walk, that is very trying to tba driver's patience; bnt a well-trained walker will atep off briskly at tha rate of four miles an honr, and the driver feels that he has heen detained but very littla by letting his horse walk up the hill, as ha starts off at his nsnal trotting speed, being relieved by the change of walking up the hill. Colts should ba trained to walk fast before there is an attempt mada to improva them in any other gait. Tbis may be accomplishad hy commencing very young, and leading at a walk hy your side, urging additional speed little by little, without letting it break into a trot; bnt this must not ba continued long at a time, so as to weary or tire. One or two short lessons a day will soon show a wonderful improvement, hut after-lessons will he required to prevent a relapse.

At last the qnestion of who will train and drive Mr. W. J. Gordon's horse this season is settled. The applicants for the position were numerous. After considering carefully their varied qualifications and situation in life, Mr. Gordon's choice fell on Thomas J. Dunbar, of Milwaukea. He has fairly earned the reputatiou of being a shrewd manager aud first-clasa driver. He is also a genial gentleman, who will go straight forward and do his duty.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

It is claimed that the avarage height of racehorses has increased an incb every tweuty-eight years since 1700. Tha height of horses theu was thirteen hands two inchas, and in 1871 was fifteen hands two inches.

Two Renowned Broodmares.

It is gratifying to be able to state tbat tbe two most famous hroodmsres in America are still fertile. During the montb of April, Green Mountsin Msid dropped at Stony Ford a black filly to Messenger Duroc, and Miss Russell added to tbe wealth of Woodburn a black or gray colt, hy Harold. The one is the sister of Prospero, Dame Trot and Elaiue, and the otber is the brotber of Mand S. Green Mountsin Maid is twenty-three years old, snd she hss a son and daugbter witb a record of 2:20 each, and two otber daugbters with records of 2:22 and 2:26¾, making four in all in the 2:30 list. Sbe has four otbers ready to enter tbe 2:30 circle, and sbe is the dam of Electioneer, sire of the trotters wbich hava the best one, two and tbree-year-old records. She bas prodnced to tbree different stallions great performers on tbe turf and in the stud. Miss Russell is a younger mare, but sba is greatly renowned. She is twenty years old, and has three in tbe 2:30 list and one with an unquestioned trisl. These sre ber jewels: Msud S., 2:09¼; Nutwood, 2:18¾; Cora Belmout, 2:24½, and Nuthourne (trial), 2:26½. She has four others capable, witb training, of heating 2:30 this year, hut nnfortunstely for record breaking efforts, tbree of them are engaged in the stud. We hope tbat tba two distingnished strsngers which April brought us will survive tbe troubles of colthood, snd prove worthy of their ancestry as their powers ripan. The growth, tbe development of eacb, will be followed with interest. By tbe way, why would it not he a good thing to unite the distinguisbed families of Stony Ford and Woodburn? Lord Russell, tbe brother of Maud S., shonld be given a chance to woo Elise, the sister of Prospero and Elaine. The union of the blood of Green Mountain Maid and Miss Russell would give us an animal crammed to the eyes with performing straius.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Sacramento Colt Stakes.

Anent tbe proposed Colt Stakes at Sacramento, tbe conditions of whicb ara given in tbe advertising department, wa append tha following letter from Wilber Smith, which will serve to introduce the new stakes:

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: I wish to say a few words in regard to the Colt Stakes, of which I have sent you a circnlar by a former mail.

It is a fsct tbat a local Colt Staka could have been arranged in this and surrounding counties any year in the past five. All that was necessary was that soma one sbonld undartaka the clericsl work. Four persons, namely: W. Ober, M. W. Hicks, Geo. Knear and myself, bad this yaar exprasad a deaira to trot colts, and wa had almost gotten up a stake, when it was proposed to make tbe stake extensive enough to includa everybody that wisbed a chance to enter. We have done so.

My connection extends no further than tbe receipt of entries and secretary'a dutiea. Tbe following residents of this county have signified their intention to make an entry in tbe proposed stakes:

A. D. Miller, Morria Toomey, M. W. Hicks, Josepb Zuver, Floyd L. Smitb, W. Ober, Geo. Knear, P. J. Williams, S. C. Tryon, Wilher F. Smith, Wm. Tibhetts, F. Slack.

Truly yonrs, WILBER FIELD SMITH.

SACRAMENTO, May 6tb, 1885.

Death of Forest King.

The bay horse Forest King, 6 years, hy Monday, dsm Abbie W., by Don Victor, from Mary Chilton, by imp. Glencoe, died at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, Thursday morning, of inflammation of the howals and kidneys. He was owned hy S. J. Jones, of Portland, Oregon, who purchased the horse from the Palo Alto stud, two years ago, at a short price, and it proved a good investment. Forest King went tbrough the California circuit last year and won many good races. He had no liking for a distanca, hnt carried his weight well, and was very fast for anything np to a mile and a qnarter. With 118 pounds np he won the Nighthawk Stakes, ona mile, at the State Fair last Fall, in 1:43½, and bis win of a weight-for-age race of one mila and an aighth at tbe Fall meeting of tbe Blood Horse Association ia seldom heaten. With 118 pounds on ha ran the distance over a track that was not fast in 1:57½, heating Philip S., Lncky B., Glendair, Nellie Peyton and Billy the Kid. He has been ailing all this Spring and could not be trained.

Names Claimed.

By Michael Fox, Turf Honse, San Francisco.

SALLIE MONROE, for his filly, now hlack, may turn gray, foaled April —, 1885, by Monroe Chief, her dam Sweethriar, hy Eugene Casserly.

By R. H. Nason, Gilroy.

WOONBINE, for ateel gray colt, small spot on right hindfoot, foaled April 14th, 1885, by Jim Mulvenna, dam Maggie D., hy Billy Walker. [Note—Publishad last week, and errone ously credited to Guy E. Grosse, Santa Rosa.]

A telegram from Nashvilla nnder date of April 30th, says: "At the Bella Meada breeding establishment forty thoroughbred yearling colts and fillies were sold at an aver age of $558, and aggregating $22,325. The principal sales were sold to Dwyer Bros., Naw York, S. D. Bruce, S. S. Brown, Pittshurg; John McKay, San Francisco. The highest figure paid was $950. About 1,000 persons were present from all parts of tbe Union and the aale was a grand success."

The "John McKay" mentioned among tba buyers is prohably John Mackey, Snperintendent of Rancho del Paso.

Dan Mace was buried in the family plot of the cemetery a the hamlet of Winchester, near Medford, Mass. Jim Goldeu, out of respect, did not work any of hia borses the day of tbe funeral, and gave his men at Mystic Park a boliday. All the men and hoys were ont at the gates, standing with bats off, as the funaral procession passed the track on the way to the grave.

Commodore Kittson'a four-year-old colt Rataplan, tbat won a number of good races last season, including several notable stakes, is becoming so vicious tbat it is unsafe for people to approach him. He has improved in form, howaver, and is believed to be at present a better horse than ever before.

It is said that Little Brown Jug has recovered from his old lameness. It resulted from unevenness in tha sole of tba foot, throwing a strain on the ligaments of tbe inside fora-legs. By trimming the hoof and regulating the shoes the soreness bas disappeared.

Trotters in Colusa County.

[Willows' Journal.]

Our reporter, in search of an item, visited the Race Track one day this week, and there found the course lined with vehicles of all descriptions, from the clumsy dog cart to the airy track sulky, to which were attached flyers of all colors, sizes and ages. The first that attracted our attention was a fine, blooded three-year-old bay, owned and driven by William Bentz. This is a very promising colt, Prince by name, sired by Morris Merrill's Messenger horse, dam a very fine Signal mare, now the property of Fred Quint. The next was a trim mare, now the property of Fred Quint. The next was a trim built, three-year-old mare, the property of Constable Potts, eired by Tilton Almout, dam, a Hembletonian mare. We next hailed W. R. Merrill, who came jogging along seated behind Belle A., a three-year-old brown mare, sired by Tilton Almont, out of a Messenger mare. This is a very promising animal and one of which Mr. Merrill is justly proud, she having won first money over all competitors in the District, ae a two-year-old, last Fall, et Chico, as well as taking the first prize as the best mare of all work, and the best two-year-old roadster. She also took the first premium as the best two-year-old roadster at the State Fair in Sacramento. Mr. Merrill hae qnite a string oi youngsters under his charge. We were invited by that gentleman to visit his stables. We did so, and there fonnd first, Climax, a powerfnlly built, dark bay, two years old, sired by Almont, dam a Belmont mare. Climax, took second premium at Chico last Fall, as best yearling roadster, and was also awarded the same honors in Sacramento. In an adjoiuing stall was the beautiful black three-yesr-old pacing mare, School Girl, sired by Almont, dam Bleck Maria. Mr. Merrill also has two very promisiug colte sired by Almont, the property of his brother, Morris Merrill. We next called on W. W. Marshall and found him bney with his horses. First on the list is a large, handsome, blood-bay stallion, Almont Hembletonian, sired by Almont, dam a Hambletonian mare. Mr. Marshall has also e three-year-old Langford mere, Flore, a four-year-old Almont filly, Nellie M., two yearlings and a light hay mare, Bird, who took second prize at the Almont colt show last Fall in Coluse. C. H. Merrill also has two very promising colts. One, a three-year-old black horse, Major Mont, sired by Almont, dam a Belmont mare, the other an iron gray horse, Pike's Peak, sired by a Nigger Baby horse, dam unknown. Besides the above F. G. Crawford, A. A. Jackson, W. G. Rohrback and J. R. Troxel have several very fine young colts. There is talk among horsemen of Willows about having several days racing some time in the coming Fall. We would urge the business men of Willows to lend them their earnest support, for such a meeting would undoubtedly be a source of revenne to our town.

Eastern Dates for 1885.

TROTTING MEETINGS.

Parkville, L. I.	May 5 to 7	Beacon Pk, Boston	June 29 to July 2
Gentlemen's D. P., Philadelphia	May 5 to 8	Cincinnati, O.	June 30 to July 4
Suffolk Park, Phila.	May 12 to 15	Detroit, Mich.	June 30 to July 4
Lowell, Mass.	May 19 to 21	Winnipeg, Manitoba	July 1 to 4
Belmont Park, Phila.	May 19 to 22	Lawrence, Mass.	July 1 to 4
Terre Haute, Ind.	May 26 to 29	Island Park, Albany	July 4 to 10
Pt. Breeze Park, Phila.	May 26 to 29	Pittsburg (Pa.) Driving Park	July 14 to 17
Lawrence, Mass.	May 27 to 29	Exposition Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.	July 21 to 24
Jersey City, N. J.	May 28 to 30	Cleveland, O.	July 28 to 31
Manchester, N. H.	June 2 to 4	Paris, Ill.	July 29 to 30
Elmira, N. Y.	June 2 to 5	Lawrence, Mass.	Aug. 4 to 7
Exposition Park, Pittsburg, Pa.	June 2 to 5	Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 11 to 14
Morrisania, N. Y.	June 2 to 5	Utica, N. Y.	Aug. 18 to 21
Crawfordsville, Ind.	June 3 to 6	Hartford, Conn.	Aug. 25 to 28
Cortland, N. Y.	June 9 to 11	Island Park, Albany	Aug. 25 to 28
Goshen, N. Y.	June 9 to 12	Subject to change if any preceding meeting is abandoned.	
Haverhill, Mass.	June 9 to 13	St. Joseph, Mo.	Aug. 31 to Sept. 5
Bradford, Pa.	June 9 to 12	Springfield, Mass.	Sept. 1 to 4
Williamsport, Pa.	June 9 to 12	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 8 to 11
Hartford, Conn.	June 9 to 12	Mystic Park	Sept. 15 to 18
South Bend, Ind.	June 9 to 12	Rochester, N. Y. S. T. H. B. A.	Sept. 22 to 24
Saugerties, N. Y.	June 14 to 16	Beacon Park, Boston	Sept. 22 to 25
Binghamton, N. Y.	June 16 to 18	Somerville, N. J.	Sept. 29 to Oct 1
Olean, N. Y.	June 16 to 19	Suffolk Park, Phila.	Sept. 29 to Oct 2
St. Mary's, Pa.	June 16 to 19	Lawrence, Mass.	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2
Providence, R. I.	June 16 to 19	Goshen, N. Y.	Oct. 6 to 9
Kalamazoo, Mich.	June 16 to 19		
Mystic Park, Medford	June 23 to 26		
East Saginaw, Mich.	June 23 to 26		

RUNNING MEETINGS.

Memphis, Tenn.	April 22 to 26	St. Louis, Mo.	June 6 to 13
Nashville, Tenn.	May 1 to 6	Coney Island, J. C.	June 11 to July 3
Lexington, Ky.	May 5 to 13	Chicago W. P., Ill.	June 27 to July 11
Far Rockaway, L. I.	May 9, 13 and 16	Winnipeg, Manitoba	July 1 to 4
Washington, D. C.	May 12 to 15	Monmouth Park	July 4 to Aug. 25
Louisville, Ky.	May 15 to 25	Saratoga, N. Y.	July 21 to Aug. 8
Baltimore, Md.	May 19 to 22	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 11 to 29
Brighton Beach, L. I.	May 23 to Dec. 1	Chicago, Ill.	Aug. 29 to Sept. 5
Jerome Park	May 26 to June 8	Coney Island, J. C.	Aug. 29 to Sept. 19
Latonia, J. C.	May 27 to June 4	St. Louis, Mo.	Sept. 8 to 12

Principal Foreign Events in 1885.

Northampton Stakes	April 15	Northumberland Plate	July 1
Crawford Plate	April 22	Cumberland Plate	July 7
Craven Stakes	April 23	Newmarket July Stakes	July 7
Babraham Stakes	April 23	Chesterfield Stakes	July 9
Newmarket Handicap	April 24	Liverpool July Cup	July 15
Great Metropolitan Stakes	April 25	Manchester July Handicap	July 18
City and Suburban	April 29	Leistershire Cup	July 22
Hyde Park Plate	April 29	Goodwood Stakes	July 28
Esher Stakes	May 2	Stewards' Cup	July 29
Poule d'Essai—French Two Thousand	May 3	Goodwood Cup	July 30
Two Thuusand Guineas	May 6	Cheverfield Cup	July 31
One Thousand Guineas	May 8	Brighton Stakes	Aug. 4
Chester Cup	May 13	Brighton Cup (Handicap)	Aug. 5
Great Chester Stakes	May 14	Astley Stakes (Lewes)	Aug. 7
Kempton Park Grand Prize	May 15	Lewes Handicap	Aug. 8
Newmarket Spring Handicap	May 19	Great Ebor Handicap	Aug. 26
Payne Stakes	May 20	Prince of Wales Stakes	Aug. 26
French Oaks	May 21	Great Yorkshire Stakes	Aug. 27
Manchester Cup	May 28	Great Yorkshire Handicap	Sept. 15
Whitsuntide Plate, (Manchester)	May 29	Champagne Stakes	Sept. 15
French Derby	May 31	Doncaster St. Leger	Sept. 16
The Derby	June 3	Portland Plate	Sept. 17
The Oaks	June 5	Doncaster Cup	Sept. 18
Grand Prize of Paris	June 14	Park Hill Stakes	Sept. 18
Ascot Stakes	June 16	Manchester Autumn Handicap	Sept. 26
Prince of Wales Stakes	June 16	Great Foal Stakes	Sept. 29
Royal Hunt Cup	June 17	Great Eastern Handicap	Sept. 30
Ascot Gold Cup	June 18	Newmarket October Handicap	Oct. 1
Rous Memorial Stakes	June 18	Rous Memorial Stakes	Oct. 2
Hardwick Stakes	June 19	Nottinghamshire Handicap	Oct. 6
Wokingham Stakes	June 19	Clearwell Stakes	Oct. 12
		Cesarewitch Stakes	Oct. 13

The Lexington correspondent of the New York *Spirit* gives the following samplo of the horse trader'e talk:

George Wheatley, Seaforth, Can., formerly owner of the great Canadian sire Clear Grit, is here, looking for a young stallion to take his place. Whitley is a droll one. I asked him if he had found anything yet. He said, "No; but I have just looked at one that could not go fast enough to warm himself, and a second-rater in breeding. His owner said, 'Well, sir, I would like to sell him, only there is a carload of twenty mares coming from Ohio to be bred to him. He has really too much to do here.'" Whitley laughed right out. The Kentuckian asked him what he was laughing at. "Why, man," said Whitley, "I am a liar myself, and can't help laughing when I hear one of my own kind of stories come home to me."

Remembering the Drivers.

Talk ran riot for a while, and finally drifted to Cleora, when Gray drove her to her record in Chicago, and Isaec Morris, of Le Moine, Ill., who is very wealthy, sold her for $15,000. "How much did Gray get out of it?" said one. "Oh, he got the finger and his discharge," wae the reply. "He drove himself ont of a job," remarked another. A Westerner spoke ont bluntly, "I would rether drive for a butcher than a millionaire. Why, Splan could heve made as butcher than a millionaire. Why, Splan could heve made as much driving a hack as Commodore Kittson paid him, and much driving a hack as Commodore Kittson paid him, and then, ou settlement, one or two fines, and some other little extras, were deducted from his salery. True, Commodore Kittson has lived np to the letter of the contract, but nothing more. When Johnston paced in 2:06¾ it was generally thought thet Splen got $1,000, but snch is not the cese. Even as close a man as J. I. Case, the Racine millionaire, is said to be, gave Ed Bither $1,000 after he drove Jay-Eye-See to his record, aud is very liberal with 'the heelers.' Bair, it is said, got $4,000 after he drove Maud S. to her record. This was only following up the liberal spirit inaugurated years ago, when Mr. Erastus Corning gave Charley Champlin a brick house for driving George Palmer in 2:19¾.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Few recehorses have made a greater sensation iu their days than Voltigeur, the Derby winner for 1850. Got by Voltaire, ont of Martha Lynr, hy Mulatto, he was purchased by Lord Zetland for 350 guineas. Robert Hill, his lordship's trainer, fell in love with his horse the moment he eet eyes upon him. The tenantry on the eetates becked him to a man, and the domestics anticipated their wagee for months to come in hetting upon him; even the ladies' maids could not sleep for dreeming of his snccess. His arrival in London, accompanied by the famous Tuhal Cain of Aske, was like that of a royel personage; a train full of North Riding farmere came np with him, and a body of London hackers met him at the etation and cheered him as he started for Epsom. Never did the lnsty Yorkshire throats eend forth a more ringing cheer than when he shot pest the wiuning post. In the St. Leger, however, a rank ontsider made a dead heet with him, bnt when it was run off there was no question abont Voltigeur's victory. In the same year for the Doncester Cup, he beat the hitherto nnconquered Flying Dutchman. But the next year, at the York Spring Meeting, the Dntchman, in one of the moet exciting racee of the century had his revenge. After which both horses were withdrawn from the course.

Mr. H. C. Jewett, of Bnffalo, N. Y., the owner of Jerome Eddy, 2:16¾, has for some time beeu engaged in extending and verifying the pedigree of that horse in the maternal line. It is now established that the second dam of Jerome Eddy was by Burr's Napoleon, a son of Young Membrino; that his third dam was by Long Island Black Hewk, and the fonrth dam by imp. Trustee.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Treatment of the Brood Mare.

How shall the mare be treated dnring her pregnant state? If the purpose is to procure a colt for draft or general purposes, I think it better to give the mare moderate daily work on the farm, until within a month of foaling time, and a class of food that will keep her in a moderately thriving, but not fat condition. To accomplish this I believe that no better grain food exists than good eonnd oats for the first eight months of pregnancy, after which an addition of one-half the qnantity of wheat bran hy weight should be added; and if it be Winter season, a few carrots, potatoes or sugar beets shonld be given daily to keep the digestive orgaus in a healthy condition. The amonnt of the feed depends wholly npon the size of the animal, and the work she is reqnired to do; bnt enough shonld he given to keep her thriving, and at no time dnring pregnancy ehonld she be allowed to become poor, or in a dehilitated condition, from lack of feed or over-work. The last month of pregnancy she should, if the weather be warm, be furnished a yard or paddock to run in when the weather is fine, and a box stall at least ten feet square, kept well bedded with clean dry straw, to run in nights aud dnring storms. If the mare is a road animal, and not suited for farm work, there is no objection to her doing moderate road work for the first six or seven months of pregnancy when she shonld be dismissed from work, and be treated in a similar manner to the draft or general purpose mare. A mare treated in this manner rarely ever has any trouble at foaling time; and yet on account of the colt being born as it is, many times with the head covered with the placental envelope, which will smother the colt in a few moments if not removed, safety demands that she be watched by some person of good judgment, and capable of rendering assistance if needed. After the colt is born the mare should receive for the first week light, easily digested food, given in quantities about half of a regular feed, consisting of crnshed oats and wheat shorts, and all water given shonld be slightly warmed, bnt not enough to make it sickish. If the colt is inclined to be costive, give the mare a few potatoes or a little fresh grass, bnt not enough to physic it. If the colt's bowele are moving too freely, give the mare a handful or two of wheat flour in her feed and in her drink, which will soon regulate the trouble in most cases. If the colt manifests much pain (in either case) send for the best veterinary to be found, but never for a quack. After the first week the mare should receive much the same treatment as dnring her pregnant state, which perhaps a little stronger feed to keep np her condition.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

The English are constantly complaining of the great want of horsee about eixteen hande high or a little over, and weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., of good form, fine action, moderately fast, kind disposition and enduring. Now stock got hy thoroughbred stallions, except out of cart or slow heavy farm mares, have not sufficient weight for the English carriage, and those out of lighter mares are not large enongh; moreover, all their colts are likely to grow up fretful, scary, aud more or lees unsound. A handsome, sound, sixteen-hand or over, American trotting stallion, weighing 1,200 lbs. or more, is just the horse to get superior carriage stock out of well-shaped, sound and roomy American mares. Plenty of these may be found, of good shape, sound, with reasonable action, spirit and kind temper. Colts from these may he worked enongh on the farm when from two to five years old, to pay the expense of rearing, and when well matched they could be qnickly sold at high prices in our own market or exported to England, whichever would be most advieable. The demand for this class of horsee is also greater among ue than the supply, so there is no danger that between the two countries such horeee will lack for purchaeers. Eveu increased attention to their breeding on the part of our farmers cannot fill this demand, for our population, it muet be recollected, is also rapidly increasing; and what is more, growing richer and richer, and consequeutly will have the ability to indulge more and moro in the use of fine, stout carriage horees.

Collar Galls and Sweeny.

Probebly no one item, in the long list of abuses to which the horse is subject, ceuses more pain to the animal and annoyance and loss to the owner, than galled and sweenied shoulders, those of horses that work to the plow or draw heavy wagons.

It is no uncommou thing to see the intelligent and hnmane farmers working horses day by day with great patches of skin rubbed from their shoulders by an ill-fitting collar, the owner vainly trying to pnsh his busy Spring work and at the sane time heal the refractory sores on the shoulders of his stock.

This is one of the cases where very emphatically the onnce of prevention is better than the pound of cure; and, as the bnsy eeason is very rapidly approaching, farmers would do well to heed a few bints from one who never has horses with galled or sweenied shoulders. In the first plece, then, look to your collars and see that they are of the proper size and right kiud of material even though you have to spend a few dollars for new ones to replace some which, thongh not worn out, humenity, as well ae economy demand that you throw away.

A good collar should be stnffed with cnrled hair, and lined with ticking, and when new, shonld be just large enough to meet and buckle in the first holes, and when the horse has his head elevated to about the poeition in which you want him to carry it while at work, there should be about space enough between the collar and neck at the bottom to thrust in the fingers of one hand; this to prevent choking when pulling hard; more space than this will allow the collar to slip up and down, and cause galls and sweeny.

In purchasing a new collar for a particular horee, see that it fits as above directed. Do not take the say-so of the hurness maker or your teamster, because a collar always gete larger as it ie used end will eoon become too large to be used with safety.

The hames shonld fit tightly in their place on the collar with the hooke working from two to three inchee above the "point" of the sholder according to the size of the horse, and the shepe of the upper pait of the neck.

And now, having thus fitted collar and hame, see that they are kept so adjnsted, for as the warm weether comes on the horse will lose flesh and the collar need freqnently to be taken np accordingly.

Shonld the collar become too large after having been made as small as possible, it may be easily adjusted hy placing a ped, made of old cloth, carpet, skeep-skin, or sack, and put it under the entire collar so that the edges may be donbled up end the hames be placed npon them to keep them in place.

A good plan as the time draws near to pnt your horsee to plowing, is to bathe their shonlders about twice a week with a decoction of white oak bark, alum water or some other astringent wash, to toughen the skin; for, no matter if the horses have been kept at work during the Winter, the change to plowing will always render them liable to galls. I might add to the above that while getting well padded collars for horsee, let the farmer not forget to carefully pad the shonlders themselves with healthy flesh by liberal feeding.—*Cor. American Farmer.*

Obstructed Urination.

At the last meeting of the Elmira Farmers Club, the following case came np, as reported by *The Husbandman:*

Comiug to the regular order of discussion one of the members reported a case of illness in a horse that puzzled him much to assign a canse, until the trouble had proceeded so far as to endanger the nsefulness of the animal. He had observed, about ten days before, eruptione on the belly and flanks, the appearance like that of small boils prodnced by snrfeit. The horse was fat and had been nsed moderately nearly every day through Winter; his coat was shedding well and his spirits high, indncing playfulness, even at the time when the eruptions first appeared and for a week later. He had been kept in a roomy hox-stall, fed on good hay and oats, and carefully used. All these conditions made the ailment more mysterious. But it progressed to snch a degree that stiffness in the limbs was perceptible about a week after the first appearance of the difficulty. The suggestion was then made that there might be trouble with the uriuary organs, although this seemed quite improbable. Examination was made and obstruction found, thus clearing away all mystery. Evidently the eruptione proceeded from vitiated matter carried into the blood. After proper cleaning improvement was soon seen, but there wae exudation of matter from each eruption, indicating bad condition of the blood.

Mr. C. D. Carr recommended for use in euch a case a decoction of skunk's cabbage, to be given in moderate doses, perhaps half a pint daily, until full restoration, or until the nrinary organs assumed their proper functions. Mr. S. M. Carr advised frequent examination and constant care to prevent the trouble, and euggeeted powdered roein ae an efficient diuretic.

A simple method of keeping either a breachy horse or cow in any kind of enclosure is to put a common halter on them. Remove the tie-strap to it, and put in its place a piece of half-inch rope eleven feet long. Three feet, (or thereabouts, depending some on the size of the animal), from the end attaoh to the halter, tie in tirmly a ring; hring the rope between the fore-legs, and np around the body just behind the fore-legs. This will hring the ring that was tied into the rope under the chest and between the fore-legs. Now tie the loose end into the ring under the body. The animal cannot now raise his head high enough to jump, and will be found where it ie put regardless of its jumping proclivities. After a little practice in putting this rigging on, the medinm will be struck in not making it too tight so as to not fret the animals, nor yet so loose that they can get over the fence.

The following simple ointment often canses the soree from scratches to heal very speedily: Get a small qnantity of slaked lime and mix it thoroughly with fresh lard in the proportion of two spoonfuls of lard to one of lime. With a soft hrush remove all the dirt and dust from the affected parts and apply the salve night and morning. Keep in a dry place and use no water abont the heels. Give a tablespoonful of glauber ealts in feed night and moruing for a month or more.

Horses will get more rest out of their Sundays by being allowed the freedom of a field or lot, than by being tied up in the stable. They need exercise every day, and if they have no work to do they shonld be given the liberty of a place where they can romp as they like.

A good halter which would cost lese than two dollars may save the life of a horse worth two hundred dollars. It is poor economy to faeten horsea in the stable with cheap and dangerous haltere.

The Saddle Horse.

Some snperb saddle horses have ranged fully 16 hands high, hut nnlese they are powerfully made in proportion, they look too weedy, and the broad-belt of daylight under them givee the impreesion that they are not adapted to bear the burden of a fnll-grown man's weight upon their backs; 15½ hande is a more desirable height for the model saddle-horse. But he muet be finished at the extremities, as if he was fashioned by the cunning hands of the ideal sculptor. His neck must be long and shapely, rising gracefully from the withers and arching superbly towards the crest, ending where hie delicate and sprightly ears spring from the head. His eyes should be unusually full and brilliant, his jowl remarkably clean cut, his nostrils as generous as the palm of a man's hand, and the entire facile expression that of intelligence and noble breeding. The arch of the neck should be followed by a corresponding curve in depression at the saddle place, and this should be succeeded by rather a high crupper bone, which gives that lofty carriage of the tail that makes it appear like an unfurled banner. The limbs should be neat, yet broad in their chiseled flatness. The pesterns should be long and well inclined, for the ease and springiness of his movementa depend upon the depression at the saddle place and the long, alanting pasterns. These break the jar of movement, like finely tempered springs, and give a grace and beauty and pleasing effect in solid or self colors that is much superior to piebald combinetions.

Even when the physical proportions of the saddle horse are thue perfect, he lecks everything if he is not animated by that proud, aristocratic spirit that broadly defines the difference between the cold-blooded cob and the high mettled racehorse. —*National Live Stock Journal.*

A number of importers and breeders of French draft horses have addressed the following circular to all those interested in this breed of horses: "There is no question but what the interests of breeders and importers of draft horses imported from France can be more effectually secured, and the value of such horses greatly increased by harmonious action on the part of the members comprising the organizatione known as the National Norman Horse Association and the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association. The future intereets of all engaged in breeding French draft horses makes it necessary that the most earnest efforts be made to sustain and increese the prestige of the French draft horses in America, by merging the two organizations into one, and thus concentrate the efforts of all engaged in breeding and importing this breed of horses. All who favor the consolidation of the two existing American, stud books for Freuch draft horsee are requested to communicate their views to Hon. John Virgin, President Norman Horse Association, Fairbury, Ill., or T. Butterworth, Secretary, Quincy, Ill.

HERD AND SWINE.

Pigs on Alfalfa.

[Colorado Record.]

Captain Tyler, the farmer, and Mr. George W. Rust, the writer for the *Breeder's Gazette*, are neighbors at Boulder. The Captain has made farming a success. Mr. Rust as a writer is a success. The former has made from alfalfa the the finest beef, pork and mutton that has been offered in the Denver market for many years, while the latter says over hie own signature in the *Breeder's Gazette*, "alfalfa is a good enough feed, but the pig cannot eat enough of it to thrive." Now what are we to believe? When we see Captain Tyler's cattle at the ahambles big and fat, and his hogs that have had no other food than alfalfa through the Winter, at the slaughter as fine as the best that comes up from the corn feeding regions, are we to conclnde that Tyler is right, or that Rust ia wrong? Theories ofttimes look well on paper, but facts are stubborn things. The Captain said to us the other day: "My hogs have had no other food then alfalfa," and the butcher at Boulder remarked: "The finest pork I have offered my customers for many a dey was frem the hogs purchased of Captain Tyler."

As we looked about among some big fat horses of the Captain's we inquired on what had they been fed? Said he, "On alfalfa, and nothing more." Then continuing the conversation, he said: "I have been thirty years studying to make money at farming, and until this alfalfa plant was understood, have made but little progress. It is the feed of all feeds. Too much cannot be said of it. It is peculiarly adapted to this country. It is the plant that is to meke Colorado one of the grandest and richest feeding couutries of the world. It is the cheapest plant that was ever cultivated. It will make beef, pork, mntton and fat mules."

We looked in at a butcher's stall and saw the racks studded with plump quarters of well marbled meat, and were prompted to ask, "From whence came this heautiful heef? and on what was it fattened?" The answer came, "the cattle that made it were from the ferm of Captain Tyler, of Boulder, and they were fattened on alfalfa. All of our customers pronounce it the finest flavored flesh of the hullock they have ever eaten."

How He Made "Gilt-Edged" Butter.

A Berkshire County (Massachusetts) farmer writes the *Scientific American* how he makes quick-selling and high-priced butter. It has common eenee truths in it. He saye: „My object has alwnys been to make the best butter—not the most profitable necessarily, hut the best. Having this object in view, I have been compelled to discard oil meal, and thue reduce the quantity of my butter and the value of the manure. I have been obliged to take the cowa out of all baaement cellars, and have consequently received less butter for a given amount of food. I have beeu forced, instead of dropping the manure into a convenient cellar below the cowe, to give up this cellar and wheel manure into a shed. I have been obliged to discard deep setting and to content myself with the open, ahallow method, which is more expenaive, and requiree more attention, and returns less butter. I have been obliged to reject all feeds except corn, wheat, hay, beeta and carrots. I have been obliged to give up using the milk of cows that have calved too receutly or too remotely. I have for a dozen years carefully and faithfully tried to make good butter—as good as it could be made. This has always been the first consideration; profitableness has alwaye been eccondary. The result has been for many years this butter has brought a higher price than any hutter in county of Berkshire, where so much good hutter is made, and it has taken the first prize over the county. It has been in euch constant demand at eixty-five cents a pound the year through that when making 100 ponnds a week there have been unfilled orders for twenty-five to thirty pounds more.'

The Brood Sows and Pigs.

A great many breeders of swine seem to think that brood sows require but little attention when not sucklingpigs. This is a great mistake; for the health and thrift of the pige depends entirely upon the health and thrift of the sowe while carrying and suckling them. Therefore too much attention cannot be given them. They should be in a healthy, thrifty condition when bred, and receive such attention after that as to keep them in a thriving condition. Their feed should be a mixture of mill feed, oats, roots, etc., with plenty of room for exercise in a grass or wood lot. They should be kept separete from other stock, especially some six weeks before farrowing time, and provided with a clean, dry, werm place to sleep, so that they will not pile up and injure each other, for this is the canse of more pigs being loet at or before farrowing time than any other, and can be largely avoided with a little care and attention.

Some ten weeks before farrowing time each sow should be put into suitable quarters—the season of the year being taken in consideration—so that she may become acquainted with the place before farrowing. If not they ere liable to become very restless. They should not have too much material furnished them out of which to construct a nest, as they are liable to overdo the thing when they can, but a sow should be allowed to make her own nest, as she can make it better than you can for her. Let them do as they please, for worrying them mekes them feverish and nervous.

The bed should be prepared in a place where it and its surronndings can be kept clean and dry. It should never be allowed to become wet, musty or foul, and no dust should be allowed to accumulate, as dust on young pigs is very injurious to them, and a very small injury to young pigs may prevent a week's growth, as well as insure disease. At all seaeons they should have a shelter above them. If the weather is warm this is about all that is necessary. In the Winter or eerly Spring they should be sheltered from the winds and storms. There is not much danger of getting them too warm. After giving birth the sow will be weak, circulation and all the vital functions reduced, and the bodily heat will be lowered in proportion. Nor will it be too warm for the pigs. Their mother's body has been a warm home, and they fully realize that this is a cold and heartless world when first they make ite acquaintance. At the critical hour leave the sow completely alone, and disturb her as little as possible afterwards.

Do not feed or slop her until she gets up and hunts for food or drink. She is week and nervous and very much efrnid somebody will hurt her "babies." If one goes "poking his nose" around it will get her excited and she will probably step or lie on some of her pigs. The best treatment that can be given her at this time is no treatment et all. One of the greatest troubles in raising pigs is to prevent the sows from lying on them and killing them. This is the reason why they should not be fed or disturbed until they get up in search of food. As long as they remain quiet and do not etir around the pigs are safe, unless in case of too much feeding, when a pig mey get outside of the nest and not being able or wise enough to get back again, may perieh from cold or hunger. But if disturbed or given food she will certainly get up to eat it, or get excited, and then will lie down again, and very likely on a pig or two.

This advice mey not suit those engaged in the breeding of fine hogs, who may want to be present upon all occasions at the critical moment to give the sow and pigs such assistance as they may need, and who almost always have their sows so tame or kind that they will permit such attention; yet they will find that it will win nine times out of ten anyway. All a sow wants is a suitable place to farrow and to be let alone.

From the time the sows are put up their feed should be increased gradually until up to full feed, but should be of a loose and laxative kind. Milk honse slops, bran, ground barley, rye or oats, should be given. Corn is too heating and liable to canse fever and constipation, and is not as good to produce milk as other food. An abundance of milk for the first eight or ten weeks of the young pigs' existence is the best preparation they can have to fit them for profitable growth in after life. Therefore the sow should be supplied with a milk-producing food, regularly three times a day all she will eat. However well ehe may be fed, if the pigs thrive as they should, their capacity for taking all the milk will alwaye exceed the ability of the sow to furnish it, even when she ie placed under the most fevorable circnmstances."—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Sulphur for Stock.

Sulphur is a good tonic, and although my horses and cattle are well fed and kept in fine condition, I give each one a heaping tablespoonful of sulphur once a week as long as kept in stable on dry food. When in pasture they don't need it. If this is done Wednesday evening, then I give the same quantity of pure wood ashes in their meal mess every Saturday eveuing. I also give the same to my poultry. A tablespoonful is well mixed in a gallon of water, and the meal then stirred up evenly in it. This operates as a preventative of lice. When wanted to kill lice on cattle a heaping teaspoonful is well fixed with about four quarts of bran, shorts, corn or any other meal.

It may be fed every day provided it does not scour the cattle, and if so, then not so often. The effect of the sulphur must be watched. If the lice and their nits are abundant, as the sulphur acts slowly, it will be better to take crude petroleum, dip a horse brush in it, and then brush the hair very lightly till the oil touches the skin. If no crude petroleum is at hand, then take kerosene, and mix it half and half with melted lard, and brush that in. The lard is necessary to reduce the strength of the kerosene, for if applied pure it would be too strong for the cattle. Some mix sulphur with lard to apply for lice, but this apt to make little sores on the skin, especially in cold weather. If cattle are kept in good fleah, lice rarely attack them; if they get on calves they retard their growth badly and otherwise injure them.—*A. B. Allen.*

There is no such disease as hollow horn. When cattle are sick their horns are apt to be cold, but we must look elsewhere than to the horn for the disease. Indigestion is quite apt to be the cause, and this is often accompanied with loss of appetite indicated by a refusal to chew the cud. It is a popular mistake to suppose that the cud has been lost and must be replaced. We might as well talk of putting an appetite into a dyspeptic man. Exercise and careful feeding will bring cattle around all right and men also, for that matter.

Ward C. White, the most successful dairyman in Wiscousin uttered that aphorism that has gone over the whole world: "I always speak to a cow as I do to a lady." When I asked him to tell me the answer to the whole dairy problem, in one word, he replied: "Well, my boy, I should spell it c-o-m-f-o-r-t." Remember that milk-giving is a maternal function, and no man should abuse a mother.

POULTRY.

Poultry Notes.

It is a common mistake to throw away eggs after the hen has left her nest long enough so that the eggs have become cold. It is almost nniversally believed that if eggs are cold to the touch the embryo chick is chilled to death, but it by no means follows. A partially developed chicken appears to pertake of the nature of cold-blooded animals, and will endure a chill that would be fatal to the chicken that is already hetched out, or that has arrived at a stage of considerable development.

We have taken a hen awey from her nest and kept her away exactly twenty-four hours in quite cold weather, cold enough, in fact, to give a heavy frost all over the ground. Not the slightest heat was perceptible about the eggs when they were handled. We then allowed the hen eccese to her nest, and there were eleven good chickens which came from a nest of thirteen eggs, but, be it noted, they hatched out on the twenty-second and twenty-third days instead of on the twenty-first day. This shows that the process of incubation was simply retarded while the hen was abseut from her nest.

Of conrse the chill conld not be carried on indefinitely. The time would come when if the egge were left out in the cold they would not hatch. Undoubtedly many eggs have been thrown away as useless when hens have died, or have been killed, or have abaudoned their nests, or been accidentally kept away, when a goodly number of chickens might heve been procured from euch eggs.

For shipping eggs for hatching purposes by express, the box should be large enough so thet there will be plenty of room, not only to hold the eggs but to contain packing material enough to keep the eggs from touching the sides or bottom of the box, and to prevent them from shifting position when on the jouruey. If a cushion or pad be used it must be fastened to the bottom of the box, and should be stuffed with some moderately elastic substance, like cut hay or chaff. India rubber is too elastic for a cushion.

Eggs will bear transportation almost any distance if well packed. They have been seut repeatedly all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and have been shipped from England to America and hstched well. The packing material may consist of oat chaff, coarse dry wheat brau or the eweepings of barn floors, consisting of clover leaves and grass eeed with the hulls on. Fine soft hay, cut very short in the hay cutter, answers a good purpose. Screw the lid upon the box; do not nail it on. An npright handle on the box is a good thing for it serves to keep the expressmen from piling other boxes upon it.

Take about as much flour of sulphur as your hand can grasp and sprinkle it amidst the materials of the nest of a eitting hen and upon the eggs, so thet her under parts will come in contact with the sulphur. Also scatter it among her feathers so that it will penetrate to the skin in every part of her body, and you will find that the chickene will not be infested with lice when you take them from the nest. The application is best made at night. Go with your lantern at night and you will find the hen will bristle up her feathers when you alarm her a little, and then you will find the snlphur may be distributed down to the very roots.

It is next to nseless to attempt to make grass grow in a poultry-house yard, unless it be in e separate enclosure, where it may be cut frequeutly and taken to the fowl yard. Clover, either white or red, or both, snd Kentucky bluegrass can be grown successfully, so as to form a thick, dense mat, and frequent cuttings be given the poultry. Later and during the Winter, until the grsss starts again, fine, dry hay or rowen should be substituted. Grass in some form should be made a staple article in poultry food all the year rnnnd.

An experienced correspondent claims that a mixture made of equal parts of red pepper, alum, resin and snlphur will cure chicken cholera. Feed a tablespoonful of this mixture in three pints of scalded meal daily, and the chickens will get well speedily. Carbolic powder is an economical substance for the destruction of fowl vermin, a little goes a great way. It ehould be scattered freely over the ground beneath the roosts, in the laying nests, or wherever the fowls congregate, as well as occasionally rubbed or sifted into their hody feathering. Lice cannot live where this purifying disinfectant is present.

There is little use in attempting any assistance in hatching. It only perpetuates a race that has inherited a tendency to lay thick-shelled eggs or those with tough membranes. Again, it is a very delicate operation and generally not successful, unless you know just how to do it. If you manage in euch a way that there is any bleeding, the chicken will in die forty-nine cases out of fifty. It sometimes happens that the membrane liniug inside of the shell is exceedingly dry and hard and tough, owing to the dryness of the air surrounding the nest during the latter part of the period of incubation, and the dryuess of the nest itself. In euch cases softening the membrane in blood-warm water will cause it to loee its rigidity, and the chicken will break through without aasistance. —*Poultry World.*

A New Idea.

In a New Zealand jonrnal, I observe a communication of great interest on the subject of the keeping qnalitiea of unimpregnated eggs. The writer referred to eays: "The fact that unimpregnated eggs will keep good for an almost indefinite time does uot appear to be generally known. Now that hens are laying freely, why do not poultry keepers shut up their male birds, and instead of selling all their eggs at a very low price in Spring, keep some for sale in Winter? If people will but make use of their senses they will soon understand the cause of the keeping qualities of unimpregnated eggs. The yolk and germ in such an egg is entirely surrounded by albumen, which effectually excludes the air, without which there can be no decomposition. After impregnation such ie no longer the case; the homogenity of the albuminoue envelop has been destroyed. Not only so, but in impregnation the elements of death have been introduced, for ie not the development of the chick the death of the egg? Keep this elemeut out of the egg, aud there will be no chauce of decomposition. I have kept unimpregnated eggs for nine months, and have found them after that length of time quite good. The male birds were ahut off away from the hens for several weeks in Spriug, and the eggs laid during that time were simply stowed awny in baskets or boxes till they were required for domestic use, all unnecessary greasing, ealting or limiug being thus dispeused with. Some people say that the hens will not lay so well without the male birds; others say they lay better. From my own experience I do not think there is auy difference in the nnmber of eggs produced. Assuming, however, that the hens do not lay so well, the increase of price obtained and the fact of being able to have eggs in abundance all the year round, will amply pay for any shortcomiugs on the part of the hens."

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francieco, - - - Saturday, May 9, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 26th to 30th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Spring Meeting, Petaluma, June 4th, 5th and 6th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 24th to 29th.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petalnma, August 31st to Sept. 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.

Sale Datee Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

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Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

"Correepondent'e Views."

There are quite a number of people who believe that the editor of a paper endorses whatever appears, unless at the time or soon after objections are published. Were this the case there would necessarily be long arguments between editor and correspondents, and in some instances the paper would be wholly occupied by the discussion of one particular subject. Since the publication of Mr. Huntington's communication accompanying the picture of Shawmut, there have been torrents of questions. "Do you think Harry Clay is the sire of Dexter? Have you lost faith in the Hambletonians? Do you think that the Clays and other descendants of Grand Bashaw are entitled to the first place in the history of trotting? Do you hold the Arab cross to be potent in the production of trotters? Is it possible, Mr. Editor, that you have given up the idea that a near thoroughbred strain in harness horses is not advisable?" And many others analogous to the foregoing. Now, Mr. Huntington has written many valuable and interesting communications for the *Breeder and Sportsman*, and we are under obligations to him for the labor he has bestowed. His articles are interesting, and though he may at times be carried away by his enthusiastic admiration of the Clays, no one is bound to accept his views unless convinced by the logic of his arguments. He writes pleasantly, and if at times he takes grounds which cannot be sustained, there are advantages to be gained by attracting attention to points which call for investigation. Had there been controversies regarding the action of racehorses, there would have been a better knowledge of the flying gallop, and an approximation to the truth before the cameras told such a wonderful tale at Palo Alto. We were on the right track twenty-two years ago, resulting from a dispute with "S. T. H." in the *Spirit of the Times*, but went no farther than to prove that a horse when running fast struck the ground with one foot at a time, and then came the air-flight. It was taken for granted in those days that the last great impetus was from the hindleg before the body was hurled along entirely clear from the ground. In making a diagram of the strides had it been noticed that the print of the forefoot preceded the bound, and that the impress of the hindfoot followed it, then it would have been apparent that the "last effort" came from the foreleg, and that the "first contact" was the hindfoot. Twenty years ago, and since that time there were strong prejudices against the Clays. Nine men in ten, though well versed in trotting affairs, held it to be "soft blood," and that there was a lack of stamina in the whole family. This view was unwarranted at any time since Henry Clay was put in the stud, and there is not a man in the United States who has done so much to relieve them from the unjust imputation as Randolph Huntington. Fighting singlehanded in defense of his favorites, he naturally imbibed strong prejudices against their rivals, and as the merits of the Hambletonians became more and more apparent, it may be that this had an influence in giving a still greater bias. We admire a man who sticks to his friends when adversity makes his friendship valuable. Fair-weather assistance is akin to dispatching a tug to aid a vessel when the wind is fair and from main to studding sails every inch of canvas is "drawing." There is no need then, but when there are adverse gales, when the anchors will not hold and the good ship is drifting on to the rocky shore, then the vapor king is a welcome assistant.

There is another quality we admire in men, and that is enthusiasm. It is oftentimes used as a term of reproach, and at time in conjunction with the approbious epithet of "crack-brained." Enthusiasm has accomplished what "cool calculation" has branded impossible. When that and pertinacity are conjoined, enthusiasm to conceive, determination to carry to a successful issue, if the project has a secure foundation there is no danger of failure.

Mr. Huntington is all right in his enthusiastic advocacy of the blood he fancies. When this warmth of feeling leads him to attack others of equal merit it is reprehensible. And right there is where a majority of those who write and who talk horse make mistakes. They are prone to underrate other families than those they deem best, and seem to think that denunciations of a race is laudatory of the breed which meets their approval. Especially is this the case with men who decry the thoroughbred in fast trotters. Men who have so little knowledge of blood horses as practically to be in entire ignorance regarding them, promulgate their views with dogmatic obstinacy and seek to teach when they have not acquired knowledge enough to master the alphabet.

Our position has been that there are good animals in all of the prominent families. This has been held for many years, although when the study began we were imbued with prejudices, since discovered to be groundless.

We are fully as well pleased to receive articles which take an opposite side, than those which coincide with our views. There is scarcely a phase of horse breeding and horse management which is not of paramount interest to our readers, and when presented in courteous language will give us pleasure to publish. We must reiterate, however, that the responsibility for opinions expressed rests entirely with our correspondents, and the absence of editorial comments does not imply acquiescence.

The sales of thoroughbred yearlings on the Kentucky breeding farms are the attraction of the current month. Major Thomas will sell the Dixiana lot to-day (Saturday), Elmendorf will come in next Wednesday, the 13th, and old Woodburn the following day, Thursday, the 14th. Col. S. D. Bruce will be present at all the sales and will attend to commissions sent by mail or telegraph.

Vacations.

There is no portion of school-life so vividly recalled as the intervals between the terms, or retrospections of that period which afford more pleasure. In after years there is the bright vista between the giving up and resumption of business cares, the recollection of which is treasured until the recurrence of the annual trip. As the years become of the past there are many fond memories which line otherwise black clouds until the grand vacation comes, when rest is completed. We continue to hear good reports from our friend at the Springs. He has gained in flesh, that is solid, serviceable muscle, while there has been a wasting of adipose tissue and an increase of nerve force. He feels like a four-year-old racehorse. Not so volatile, perhaps, as a two-year-old, but a growing consciousness of ability to emulate what he could accomplish when he was in right good form. Acting on the advice of our physician we are enjoying what may be termed a half-vacation. Breakfast at 6 o'clock, when the mornings are occupied for an hour or two, in the endeavor to bring up correspondence, and the pile of letters is slowly decreasing. From that time and until nearly noon there is pleasant occupation watching the horses exercise on the Oakland Trotting Park, and no without excitement when there is a faster brush than usual, or a close contest when a trio of horses are "working out" in company. Monroe Chief rushes through the backstretch in 33 seconds and comes tearing home at a still faster rate. Manon may be a bit erratic at one trial, the next she is "at herself" and moves with precision and grace. The black Nutwood is redeeming himself, and in place of bucking, pacing and galloping compasses the mile handily in 2:25½, making the last quarter at a :20 clip. There are pacers which can drum a right lively tune on the solid surfaee of track, and promising colts at work. Once or twice a week the desire to take a fast ride can be gratified by getting behind Autevolo for a brush through the stretch, though we must confess that a little faster would be still more gratifying, though the hope is strong that there may be progress as the months roll by. There are a lot of things to fill in the afternoons with, and the doctor says, "Keep out of doors all you can, and do not write or read when there is commotion in your head." This is an embargo on a close attendance at the offiee and visits there will be occasional. Our assistant, Mr. Culver, will render any assistance required, and give information on matters connected with the paper. The "books" are at the service of all those who wish to investigate pedigrees, performanees or doings of the past. Should anyone desire to see us personally, by sending a notice a few days previous to the offiee, we will meet them at the time they appoint.

Capital Turf Club.

Several races on the programme of this club failed to fill, and a committee has been appointed to arrange events to take the places of those that did not receive the required number of entries. The races thus caneeled are:

No. 1. Running; five-eighths dash, for two-year-olds.
4. Trotting; 2:50 elass.
5. Trotting; 2:30 elass.
6. Pacing; 2:32 elass.
7. Trotting; 2:35 elass.
9. Running; three-quarters dash, for two-year-olds.
13. Paeing; 2:20 class.

Of the original programme the following numbers have filled and will go:

No. 2. Running; for all ages; three-quarter mile heats.
3. Running; for all ages; one mile and a quarter.
8. Running; selling purse; one mile and an eighth.
10. Sacramento Derby, for three-year-olds; one mile and a half.
11. Running; for all ages; mile heats.
12. Trotting; 2:27 class.

There will be no change in dates. The committee to suggest the extra races will report this (Saturday) evening.

Golden Gate Fair Association.

This Association held its annual meeting last Monday and eleeted the following officers for the current year: President, A. C. Dietz; Secretary, L. Walker; Treasurer, Union Bank of Oakland. The Board of Directors consists of A. C. Dietz, C. H. Cushing, D. F. Majors, R. P. Clement, James Adams, J. C. Smith, Richard T. Carroll and John English. The dates for the fair of 1885 were fixed in the week before the opening of the State Fair, Aug. 31st to Sept. 5th inclusive. These dates have been heretofore claimed by the Petaluma Association, but we are informed that it was done under a misapprehension, and that there is a probability of the time of the Sonoma county meetings being changed to conform to the order of previous years.

Trout Fishing.

Among the legitimate sports of California that of late years have sensibly fallen off instead of increasing, to the regret and disappointment of all who take a real interest in the State, is that of trout fishing, and the result of this season, so far as it has gone, offers suggestions we can no longer disregard if the evil is to be met boldly and remedied. By those who have for some years past followed this delightful sport during their vacations, this falling off, both in the character and number of our trout, was not only expected but predicted. Indeed, it required but little observation to make such a prediction, for each season of late years has seen our best and favorite streams within reach of our large cities gradually diminishing in their supply of fish. As the same evil prevails, more or less, in all the States of the Union, it has now become incumbent to ask ourselves in California how is the evil to be met and remedied? The law of production, if fairly dealt with, will always be equal to the demands upon it. But the evil complained of now comes to us with all its disagreeable features, simply because the law of production is *unfairly* dealt with in all parts of the State, from one end of the year to the other, in express violation of the law, and often by men who in many cases would feel themselves much insulted if they were called thieves and robbers for doing so. Yet what else are men, whatever their social standing may be, who thus wilfully and persistently break the laws of their country year after year, from January to December? The object of the law in protecting trout during certain months was to aid the law of production and to afford every citizen of the State a fair chance to have his share of the season's trout, if he so desired. What then can we call the men who fish all the year round, or those who, taking advantage of their residence in the country, whip the neighboring streams for weeks before the season opens, catching all the best fish before they have a right to do so, and leaving only fingerlings for those who are too scrupulous in principle to anticipate the season by a day? This is one great cause of the visible falling off in the character and number of our public trout. Another cause is the suicidal practice of nearly all of our anglers of catching scores or hundreds of worthless, useless fingerlings every time they can do so, instead of leaving them to grow and propagate in due time. All this disregard for personal decency and respectability can only be remedied in two ways: either we must have local game constables to look after the law-breakers, or the legislature must pass a law prohibiting trout fishing altogether for five years. Either one or both of these remedies must be applied at once, or our streams will be utterly depleted. In other States it has cost the citizens a vast amount of money and trouble to replenish the streams so wickedly depleted, and in a short time it will cost us the same, if we do not unite as a man all over the State to see the law of the land enforced and the law of production respected. In this case, as in others, the old saw comes in well—we cannot eat our cake and have it. Which shall it be? Shall we in future be honest and sensible, or rogues and fools? Judge each of you as an American citizen, proud and grateful for the privileges so freely granted by your government, and you will judge correctly.

The first calamity to overtake the California stables in the East is reported from Omaha, in the death of Mr. R. P. Ashe's two-year-old colt, Gaston. The cause is not known at this writing, but the colt was in good health when the car started from Sacramento. Gaston was bred by Theo. Winters, and sold at the Spring sale last year to W. B. Todhunter, who in turn sold him to Mr. Ashe. He was by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn (dam of Bonanza), by imp. Glen Athol, from Mattie Gross, by Lexington.

The State Fair speed programme, as it now stands, provides for the following classes: Trotters, 2:20, 2:21, (Manon barred), 2:23, (Sister barred), 2:25, 2:27, 2:30, 2:36, 3:00 and yearlings; pacers, 2:35 and free-for-all. It will be observed that the trotting purse for the 2:18 class has been stricken out, but the Society will offer a special for the fast horses if the owners desire a race.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

P. L., Petalnma.

Did Demoret start with Thornhill, Thad Stevens, and Nell Flaherty at Sacramento, when they run their best heats; which I think were 1:43, 1:43, 1:43½, 1:46, 1:45½?

Answer—She did not. The starters in that race were Thad Stevens, Nell Flaherty, Thornhill, Twenty Cents and Queen.

G. W. R., Napa.

Four persons are playing Euchre, A and C, partners, against B and D. A deals, B passes, C assists his partner. Can A take it up, and play it alone?

Answer—Yes.

Maud S. did her first mile this season in 3:07.

Trotting Colt Stakes.

There is no danger of opening too many trotting colt stakes, and we are gratified to learn that two have been advertised for foals of 1885. One of them is to be trotted when yearlings, the others in 1887. Having advocated for many years the commencing of the education of youngsters, when old enough to haul a sulky and driver, our position is well-known, and that it is the right course we are assured. Every year strengthens the impression and increases our faith. Had we to trot a horse when fully matured, say six or eight years old, the lessons would be begun at an early stage, and trot races, too, from babyhood up. Judiciously treated there is scarcely any danger of injury, and should there be there is a greater chance of recovery than injuries to old horses. We have trotted two colts, when yearlings, two and three-year-olds without damage of any kind, and as the duo have been the only ones we had in training, there was no chance for selection. There was steady progression with both. Anteeo went from 3:17 as a yearling to a public trial in 2:20¼ when rating as a four-year-old, and then in his five-year-old form gain a record of 2:24. Antevolo trotted in public when a yearling in 3:01, when two years old in 2:41, and made a three-year-old record of 2:29¾. From present appearances he is likely to reduce the time—in a corresponding ratio—this season. Palo Alto has far exceded these figures with colts which have been trained "in harness" from yearlings up, and though some have met with mishaps we firmly believe that it was not the "work" which was the cause. With the colts referred to, as the elder never had a shoe on his forefeet so long as we owned him, and the other never wore a shoe at all, it is not an unfair conclusion to ascribe immunity from casualties to the treatment pursued. In the first place it was beneficial to the feet, in the second the legs were relieved of the strain of heavy weight, and with far less danger of injury from blows. The stakes alluded to will be found among the advertisements, in which appear the full conditions. They close on June 1st.

Tyrant and the Withers.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Horseman* says:

"The Rancho del Paso stable from California has arrived, including Tyrant, the latest prominent candidate for the Withers. He is certainly a grand looking colt, being a big, strapping chestnut, and decidedly favors his sire, Great Tom, in appearance. His capabilities and the expectations of his owner as regards the Withers started from California a rumor no bigger than a man's hand. Before the colt left the Pacific Slope he had backed down to 10 to 1, and when he arrived at St. Louis the odds were 8 to 1 against him, the book being full at that figure. Since then I learn a heavy western commission, from no less a city than Chicago has been located at odds satisfactory to the backers. Nobody here seriously believes in his ability to beat Goano, Richmond or Brookwood, but they cannot let such a sure 'tip' go by."

It has never been claimed on the part of Mr. Haggin or the many admirers of his colt that Tyrant had any mortgage on the Withers, or any other stake in which he is engaged, but they do regard him as a grand racehorse, and in good form this Spring. The Eastern experts decided with great unanimity early in the year that Tyrant could not possibly get a place in the race, and what they predicated this judgment on is an unfathomable mystery. They had never seen Tyrant move, neither had the other colts named had work enough to determine to any certainty what they would be able to do. When the betting opened 40 to 1 was offered against the Del Paso entry, but the odds rapidly fell off to 8 to 1, yet "nobody believes," etc. Tyrant may not win the Withers, but public form is a much safer guide to laying money than stable or any other sort of local prejudice, and we have been puzzled all along at the readiness of the bookmakers, those fellows who so dearly love a sure thing, to lay long odds against a horse they had never seen and in favor of colts only at the time taking their preliminary gallops. They have undoubtedly had reports from touts in California, but the facilities afforded the spotters have not been first-class this year, which they know without telling. Their observations either at Del Paso or Santa Anita can have but little value.

Our Horses in the East.

The New York papers chronicle the arrival of the Rancho del Paso stable at Jerome Park, though at the time these notices were published there was little to guide them in forming an estimate of their capacity. Tyrant and Hidalgo are awarded encomiums for their good looks, and the sister to Louisette is the recipient of compliments. Probably in the course of another week there will be something more tangible to base opinions upon, and as Claypole will have to be "moving strong" by this time, there will be clearer statements and more of a tendency to prophetic utterances.

The Fair Programmes.

There appears in this number of the paper the programme of the Santa Clara Fair. In the main it will be found satisfactory, but until the other programmes are made public we have no desire to make extended comments. The arrangement of programmes is one of the most trying of the many trying ordeals with which the directors are burdened. It can not be otherwise as long as men are more anxious to advance their own interests than that of others. It is natural that a person who has a horse eligible for a certain class should be anxious to have that particular figure adopted, and it is also in accordance with self-interest that others which are considered too "fast" for that class should be debarred from participation. It is beyond reasonable doubt that the managers of fairs are guided by what they consider to be the best for the good of the Association with which they are connected, and in "speed departments" figures are adopted that promise to make the best return. Several things have to be taken with consideration. The entrance money is an important factor, as matters now stand, and the classes which will induce the most liberal return from this source are decided upon. Still we are thoroughly imbued with the idea that an advantage would be gained from lowering the percentage on purses, and that a greater number of stakes for trotters would be an advantageous move for associations, and he of undoubted benefit to owners. Attractive racing and trotting is of more importance than entrance money. When the public feel that contests are likely to bring out the best animals, and with a fair prospect of close struggles, there will be so much of an increase in gate receipts as to make amends for other short-comings. As the trotting horses of California are likely to remain at home this season there could not be a better outlook for that branch of sport, and it is safe to assert that it will be a great year for the harness division. This being the case there is little risk in offering liberal purses, and the endeavor to bring out a full support will result in good to all concerned.

"Clashing of Dates."

Although not far enough advanced in the season to work any serious difficulty it is unfortunate that there should be any disturbance in the way of the time set for the fairs being at the same periods. There will be serious damage to both institutions should Oakland and Petaluma fix upon the same week, and owners as well as associations would be injured. While it is well-known that ever since the organization of the Golden Gate Society the fair has been held on the week preceding that in which the State Fair commences, there was an impression prevalent last Fall that the intention was to suspend operations. This we understand to be the reason why Santa Rosa and Petaluma resolved to open a week later than heretofore. While the management of the Golden Gate has been efficient in nearly every respect, President and Directors working with a will, and devoting all their energies to advance the interests of the Association, their plans have not been put on the trestle board in time to get the full benefit of the work which has been so cheerfully done at a later period. There has heretofore been a dead interval. The State Society, San Joaquin, and others, commence to plan the succeeding fair as soon as the preceding has been accomplished. Stakes are gotten up, programmes are outlined, plenty of evidence that things are to be lively, and this point is about the only one which is left unguarded by the Golden Gate.

We have little fears of a lack of harmony this year. The interests of all the associations demand that there should be concert among those which are contiguous, and as all connected with these are, so far as we are acquainted, tolerably reasonable men, there will be fraternity in place of cross-pulling, and the only obstacle to success removed.

Rowdy Boy.

The Rowdy Boy who fell dead when trotting a race, was surely a very promising horse. He showed a fast trial when four years old, and there was no question of him going a distance. It could scarcely be otherwise as his sire was Rustic, and the dam of Rustic was by Belmont. Then the dam of Rowdy Boy was Louisa, by Belmont, granddam Silver Cup, by American Boy, Jr., and his next dam Liz Givens, by Langford, the next Charlotte Pace, by Sir Archie, etc. P. J. Shaffer has a "full brother" three years old, which he christens the same name as the one that died, and which he offers for sale. It is somewhat mixed up to have two of the same, though the purchaser can change if he feels so inclined without trespassing on the rules of the National Trotting Association.

The Horse'e Gait.

It ie mere fashion and not a well cultivated taete that leade the Londoners to admire a high stepping horse. There is nothing graceful in the nndue lifting of the forward feet. It ie not a peculiarity of etep that men are warranted in breeding to establish, becauee it may go out of fashion. There are certain styles of dress and ornamentation that are very lightly esteemed, in some cases becoming offensive to the public eye after tbe fashion has had ite short-lived day. The cut of garment disappears when it is worn out, but if men breed to a whim of fashiou not likely to produce a peculiarity that will be permanently attractive, they can not readily breed the peculiarity ont. Mere speed, if sufficient to win, will always sell, no matter whether the horse goes with his legs well under him, or on the other hand, travels as wide as a wagon track.

Symmetry alone, while it will sell a well-bred cow at a good figure, without her lifting a foot, is really a secondary matter in the case of a borse designed for service, and valuable mainly in the ratio of the work he can do. Symmetry with agility, a springing step, conjoined with fair speed, are qualities that will never go ont of fashion. The horse with extra high knee actiou, is never a graceful mover, and oleaving the air as he does with his forelegs is a waste of strength, and must, in the nature of things, curtail his speed and tire his muscles. Tnere ie hardly any combination more repellant to a man of aste in horse matters, than a high lifting of the knees, aseociated with a hesitatiug or dragging action in the hind legs.

While vanity in man ie not willingly tolerated, it can consistently be encouraged in the horse, for we assume that some horses do show vanity, and that a measure of this element is necessary if we would bave a proud, elastic etep. In fact, it may he questioned whether we can expect to secure that sort of step and carriage that will fit the horse for attractive exhibition, or make him salable at a good figure to a man wanting elasticity and style, except he be literally a proud-spirited horse, to the extent of showing that he is vain. It is the bright horse, mentally, that is invariably the quick and attractive stepper. Hence we must breed for energy. Whether it is called nervone energy or brain force, we must have this inherent and manifest in the progenitors if we would secure it to the progeny, and no peculiarities of muscular development will give the elaetio step without it. —*Live Stock Journal.*

The Steeplechase Course at Aintrie.

Have you ever read a detailed deecription of the Liverpool Steeplecbase course at Aintrie? You may call it dead flat and all grase. On Friday before the Grand National Steeplechase I walked round it. The going all the way was the best, I think, I ever saw on any course, flat or steeplechase, and when I say that it was all grass, I make exception of one little hit, only of about 200 yards, and that was "seeds" after a clover crop. It is 4 miles 850 yards for a mere trifle under two circuits, and altogether thirty obstacles, counting from the start and going right on over the two circnits here to be taken. No. 1, which also connts as 16, is a growing white-thorn hedge, slight, and about 3 feet 6 inches. No. 2 and 17 a hedge, shoulder high to a 6-foot man, and fairly thick. No. 3 and 18 a ditch, about 5 feet aoross, with a hedge 3 feet high, and a guard rail to the ditch. No. 4 and 19 a thorn hedge, about 4 feet high and a 2½-foot guard rail 2 feet before the fence. No. 5 and 20 the same as No. 1 and 16. No 6 and 21, or Beecher's Brook, is made up of a thick thorn fence about 3½ feet high, with a grip of ditch 6 feet deep, and about 6 feet wide on the landing side. No. 7 and 22 a thorn hedge, 4½ feet high in the lowest part, and 5½ feet in the highest. No. 8 and 23 a thorn fence about 4½ feet, with a ditch 6 feet wide on take-off side, guarded by a rail. No. 9 and 24, Valentine's Brook, is the same ditch as Beecher's Brook, which rune through the far end of the course, and is crossed in different places going ont and comiug home. The fence is about feet high, hut is virtually more, because the take-off side is on ground lower thau the base of the hedge. The ditch is on the far side. No. 10 and 25 a slight thorn hedge. No. 12 and 27 is one of the worst obstacles of the lot. The fence is nearly 5 feet high and thick, and there is a wide ditch on landing. So far about a mile and a quarter has been covered with a dozen jumpe. Then succeeds about half a mile galloping on the flat, a hurdle, a ditch, a feuce, and the water jump. This water jump is supposed to be 12 feet 3 inches wide and 2 feet deep, with a thorn fence in front 2 feet high. It is nnder 10½ feet across the water hut that does not matter. Ae you will have seen the second figures show the order of the obstacles on the second tour which ie identical with the first, excepting that instead of doing the long bit of galloping to No. 13, the horses join tbe racecourse eoon after passing No. 12, and finish with three ordinary hurdlee in the last third of a mile.—*Cor. N. Y. Sportsman.*

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16¼ hands higb, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾; Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¾, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stnd Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For fnrtber particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, be by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 15½ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precantion will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no lisbility will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm
STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

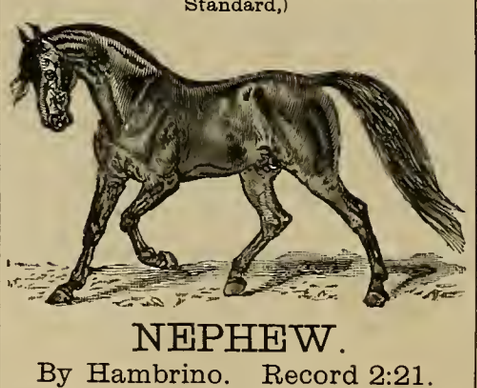
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet, Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco, or San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, 2d. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnold's Virginia Whip, g. g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

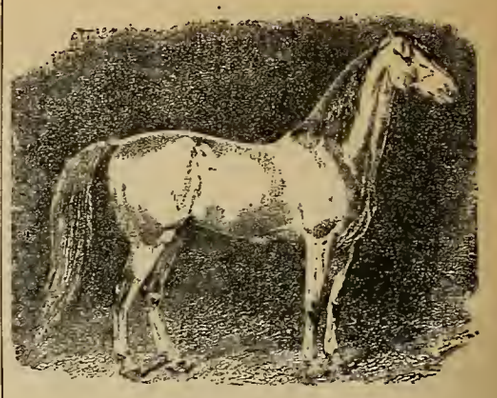
Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trabern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¾; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 ponnds, hence be breeds large. Rustic is a borse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nightime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

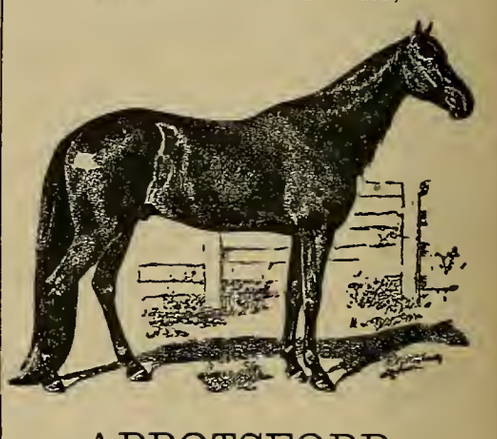
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

Will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19¼; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25¾; Rachel, 2:26¾; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:26; Fanstina, 2:28½; Phil Sberidan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

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MISS LULU E. SOUDERS.

This fine painting is 36x48, elegantly mounted and perfect gem of art for the parlor, saloon or drawin room. It was on exhibition at the late Mechanics' Institute Fair in this City and attracted much attention. It can be seen at the office of the

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THE WINNERS,

With Records of 2:30 and Better.

Compiled and published by L. C. Underhill, a complete history of every horse on the turf, giving color, size, age, breeding, record, and races of all prominent horses. It gives in the order of occurrence every race of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Johnston, St. Julien, and all the great winners, Rules of the N. T. A., Betting Rules, and is the most complete book for horsemen ever published. 300 pages, only 25 cents. Sent on receipt of price, by addressing NEW YORK SPORTSMAN, Box 2,950, New York City.

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Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Loboe road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Welghts; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights," Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and he without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a beliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¼, last half in 1:13¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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218 California St.,
San Francisco.

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Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

351 Third St., San Francisco.

Pacers, Pro and Con.

[Columbus, in Chicago Horseman.]

If, as tha new theorists inform us, the only certain method of producing speed is to incorporata a pacing dam in the pedigree of our new born, or unborn trotters, then let us turn to those recognized channels of inherent blood, and breed our meres to some member of the Canadian family, thus taking tha initiative step in the new departure.

Having continned our course until the required number of fashionabla matrons have been obtained, it will then be time to think of salecting a sire, whose union with the judiciously hred brood mares shell prove a happy blending of causa and effect, and time at last will pay us for our trouble.

We are not speaking ligbtly of the theory referred to, far from it, for we hold it to ba a good one; neither do wa care to elevate it before the public gaze, to a height that would lead any to believa that we were endeevoring to throw asida tha other pet notions of breaders, who claim that a Hambletonian Ster cross is tha thing, or that Clay dams have given us all of our great performers and sires.

What we are driving at is this: If anyone thinks well euongh of the acheme, to stake his all in pacing bred brood mares, let them go to the fountain head and obtain that serviceable elemeut which has enabled Canadian stallions to rank A 1 as sires of famous brood mares.

Some writers say, nsa the pacing blood nearer home; hreed to daughters of Blue Bull, Pocahontas Boy, Legal Tender, Red Buck, Stucker's Rainbow, or any of the Indiena pacers.

We would ask them, why do this?

We would also say, don't do it.

And why? Simply this. Have wa any assurance that Blue Bull's deughters are going to prova a success in the stnd? Have wa anywhera in the annals of the turf a record of one single instance whera a mnshroom sire cansed his influence to be felt beyond a single generation? If any ona can cite an instance, please call my attention to it.

It is contrary to the rules of all breeding, this thing of perpetuating the nothingness of some chanca sire, like Blue Bull. Ten thousand times a year it is rung in our ear that Blue Bull is e fer mora femous horse then Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

If such is the case, why don't we find representatives of this numerons family at Woodburn, Fairlawn, Indian Hill, Palo Alto, Highlawn, Stony Ford, Ashland Park, or any of the many other noted breeding places of America's horse of pleasure and speed? I am not afraid to record myself as being a friend of the dead Hero of Chester. Neither do I wish it nuderstood that I place him above them ell, so far as to do away with the rest of America'a jewels in her crown of great sires.

But, did not Hambletonian and Clay blood give us George Wilkes? The smallest hair of whose tail wes of more valne to the breeding interests of the country than all the generations of Blne Bulls dead or alive.

Ethan Allen, the representative sire of a presumably despised race, could kill all the Blua Bulls the world has ever saen on a trotting course, and taka them one at a time at that.

Two members of the despised Hambletonian strain have more heats in 2:30 to their credit, than all of Blue Bull's sons and daughters.

But enough of this, though we would state as a raason for this spleenic attack, that wa are perfectly disgusted with the nonsense going the rounds of the press regarding the greatness of Blue Bull, and the utter insignificance of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Henry Clay, Ethan Allen and Mambrino Chief.

To continne the subject proper, this article shall have to do, principally, with the Colnmbus hranch of the Canadian family.

Having arrived at this class of "Kanucks" last, does not signify that they are the least in importance. The influance of the Columbus branch has been felt from Maine to California, while at tha South they are not an unknown quantity.

The founder of this staunch and worthy class, was foaled about 1830, at St. Johns, Province of Quebec, being subsequently removed to Vermont, and dying at Stillwater, N. Y., in the year 1859. His breeding being obscure, little can be written of the blood that mada him famous. His gait, however, clearly marks his identity for like the other members of the family. Old Colnmbus was a natural pacer, possessed of a fair degree of speed. After arriving in the State of Vermont he was converted to tha trotting gait, and during his early years won a number of races. As records were not kept then, as now, we possess no knowledge of how fast he did trot.

In 1852 the one great son of Columbus was foaled. Young Columbus was a trotter; there is no doubt of this, while better still he became the sire of trotters, and tha sire of daughters who in turn produced trotters. Democrat, a second son of old Columbus, sired Fred, 2:30.

Phil Sheridan, 2:26½, proved himself to be the best son of Young Colnmbus and in his game daughters, Adelaide, 2:19¾, and Phyllis, 2:17½, we learn that the worth of the class under discussion, died not with the earlier members, but still lives, a braathing volume of testimony of the merit of the Canadian family.

Old Columbus sired one 2:30 animal, Confidence, 2:28.

Democrat is credited with Fred, whose record has already been given.

Young Columbus has oleven to his credit with records of 2:30. Myron Perry, one of his oldest sons, is the sire of General Tweed, 2:26½. Phil Sheridan has ten in the roll of honor. Billy Bowlegs is the sire of Kitty, 2:30. Abe Lincoln is the sire of Flora Belle, 2:26, and Gen. Sheridan has three euccessful candidates for 2:30 honors to his credit.

Old Columbus sired three mares that have produced 2:30 trottors, while Young Colnmbus sired six mares that have produced eeven 2:30 performers and tha end is not yet. Excepting the Pilot hranch, no other division of the Canadian family has produced aa many noted matrons. Leaving out the Canadian family, where can we find a pacing class of horses whose daughtera have mada their mark in the harem?

Some claim that the Edwin Forrests are a pacing race, that they aprang from pacing ancestry. This belief is fast losing ground, and nearly avery student of equino loro is satisfied with the following breeding.

Alexander's Edwin Forrest was sired by Bay Kentucky Hunter, a son of tha bay Kentucky Hunter that was burnad to death in his stable, who in turn was a son of Kentucky Hunter. To the contrary, notwithstanding, the sire, grandsire, and great grandsire, as well as the dam and granddam of Alexander's Edwin Forrest, were aquare-gaited trotters.

A resume of tha Canadian family teaches the truth, that of all classes of pacers, thoy alone are entitled to rank A 1.

Their speed has never been qucationed, their endurance has been proven time and again, their worth in succeeding generations is plainly evident to all who read and reaeon, and their mission is not yet ended.

Bonasetter proved the worth of tho blood at a long distauce from the original source. Hinda Roso is a living and lively bit of proof that a littla of the blood of Old Pilot does no harm. Phyllis is still a well preserved and profitable campaigner. Steve Maxwell demonstrates that the Pilots were good for a distance. Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See are not ashamed to admit that their dams belonged to thie femily. Hundreds of good horsemen are proud of the fact thet their favorites are related to the hardy race under discuseion. And thonsands will yet testify to tha growing merit of the honest littla Kanuck.

Aside from the five families of pleasure animals alreedy discussed in these articles, thera yet remain a large number of horsee who may be properly classed as members of a miscellaneous family. Many examples of this femily are pacers, or descend from pacing ancestry, as for instance: The Copperbottoms, the Hietogas, the Bull Pups, the Flax Tails, the St. Clairs, the Tuck-a-Hoes, the Rainbows, the Red Bucks and many other divisions of this class, soma of whom are well known in certain localities alone, while others enjoy mora of a nationel reputation.

The descendants of Iron'e Cadmus are both pecers end trotters, while one branch of the Edwin Forrest belong to the same category.

Many persons desirous of doing away with tha trotting or pacing of horses in warmly contested racee, have started the cry that such animals are the victims of a cruel, but short-lived prectice, for they assert that the trotting horse is at best a short-lived creeture. In this statement they ara greatly at sea, and unless some more valid reason can be furnished by these reformars for the doing eway of trotting and pacing races, it is safe to state thet the sport of the New World may be said to be as firmly established as is the turf of the Old World.

The trotting horse is not a greatly abused animel; he is cared for according to the best known laws of health; he lives to a ripe old ege, and, as a class, has a far easier time than fells to the lot of the ordinary member of his species. Numerons examples can be cited as proof of this assertion, notably among them being Dexter, Goldsmith Maid, Star of the West, Spaulding's Abdallah, Volunteer, Ethan Allen, Daniel Lambart, Lucy, Chicago, Joe Brown, Tom Keeler, Huntress, Lady Mec and Flora Temple.

Many die in harness, with their face to the ioe. Still this cannot he held against the custom, as thousands of car, dray and brewers' horses drop dead during eech succeeding heated term. Veterans, such as Amarican Girl, Lew Scott, and Bonesettter, ara entitled to all tha honors of turf war, and their sudden death should not be laid to the usages of the trotting turf.

Making the Minister Happy.

In a brief conversation with John Splan, a few days ago, about horses and kindred subjects, he remarked that there was au "inspiration" produced by driving a splendid trotter on the road. No one who hes been accustomed to handling the ribbons over a handsome 2:40 or 2:30 trotter, will question or deny for a moment but what there is an inexpressible fascinetion emanating from the act of driving such a horse; but we scarcely think it reaches up to tha sublime limit of "inspiration." In order to illustrate and elucidata his point and to show man's innate and inharent love for a fast horse, Mr. Splan ralated an anecdote of a clergyman, who lived on Long Island near the track where he was working and training his string of horses. It was the habit of this good old minister to take his daily "constitutional" every morning along the country roads, and on "shank's mare." In tha course of these rambles Splan and the minister frequently met, and formed a nodding and speaking acquaintance. One pleasant morning the pair met by chance on the road, and Splan invited the ministar to occupy a seat in his huggy and take a drive behind one of his horsee.

At first the good old minister appeared startled at the invitation to ride with a professional driver and a fast horse, and then he gave the subject a moment of calm and prayerful considaration, and finally he accepted the request in the same spirit that it was tendered. In a few moments the man of God and the man of the world were traveling togather the same "straight and narrow road;" not upward nor downward, but simply onward, and still onward at a 2:40 clip. The ride gave the good man a new and hitherto undiscovered sensation; it excited, exhilareted and fascinated him. These pleasant morning rides were continued by the minister and Splan at intervals during the training season, until the Dominie became an ardent and enthusiastic admirer of the trotter. These rides, the minister said, "refreshed his inner man" and gava him an "inspiration" that enabled him to write a better and more cogent sermon, and to teach the gospel to his congregation with more power, clearness and unction, than he had hitherto done. He found that his love for his Maker, and his love for his fellow man was rendered all the better, brighter and sweeter by the addition of a new love that he had formed for a trotter.

Mr. Splan was training, at this period, a nnmber of horses for E. Simmons, of New York, who is known to be one of tha most generons and largest-hearted men ever associated with tha trotting turf, and he mentioned to him, in the course of a casual conversation, about the acquaintanceship formed with the clargyman, their rides together, and the incidents associated tharewith, and when the story was completed and Mr. Simmons had listened to the recital of it with more than usual attention, he directed him to send the old ministar a 2:40 trottar as a present, or as a willing contribntion to a most worthy person. The minister accepted tha "sacrifice" with a warm heart, and although years hava passad away since then, Splan saya the old Dominia and the old trotter are still frequently aeen on the roads of Long Island. The possession of a trotter has dona the good old man no harm.

When Cupid's arrow had pierced Splan's heart and ha was looking around for some one to tie the matrimonial knot, that ahould make the twain one for all time, it ie not atranga that the old ministar of Long Island shonld he elected to perform the interesting ceremony. "One touch of nature makes all the world akin."—*Chicago Horseman.*

Mr. Rollin P. Saxe, who needs no introduction to the farmers and stock growers of thia Coast, has an announcement in our advertising department, to which we invite attention. The pricea thare quoted are within the raach of every farmer, and dispose of tha oft repeated charge th at fancy pricea for braeding atock praveuts the general improvement of farm animals.

Mr. Rohert Syer, of San Jose, offars for aala an Abbotsford colt, which he claima is a gilt-edge young horee. He dascribea him in our advertieing columne, and will promptly attend to any correspondence on the subject.

Mr. W. O. Bowers, hetter known to tha world as "Joa" Bowere, has succeeded Col. McNaaser, as proprietor of the Golden Eagle Hotel, Sacramento.

FISH.

That Peculiar Case at Chico.

A fortnight ago we published an article from the Chico *Enterprise* ralating to tha 8,000 trout which ought to have been sent to Big Meadowe, but which, according to the *Enterprise*, dwindled down to 486 on delivery. As we statad, the casa is causing very unfavorable comments in public and private circles, and so in justice to both pertias we now give Mr. Shebley's statement as it appeared in the Grass Valley *Daily Union*. Clearly in this case the Commissioners themselves do not appear to be blame. Judge Dibble assured us personally this week that he gave the order to Mr. Sheblay to deliver the fish end that wes all he could do. As the case now stands it is nothing more or less then a question of veracity between Mr. Shebley and tha gentlemen receiving the fish, and a case of such unpleasant and aggravated features that ye sincerely wish we could see some way of reconciling their statements. To ba just, however, we must hold the Commissioners free from blame. The following is Mr. Shehley's statement:

EDITOR *Daily Union*: My attention has been called to an article in the Chico *Chronicle* of the 17th, in regard to a lot of young trout I recently transported from the State Fish Hatchery at my place to Chico, which is such a misstetement of facts, and such a gross imputation upon my personal integrity, and a seeming reflection upon the Boerd of Stata Fish Commissioners, that I feel called upon to reply. Along with facts the article mixes nntruths, which I desira to briefly point ont. I took hy rail to Chico 8,000 young Truckee trout, and on the trip and before they ware delivered into the care of the party who took them to the Big Meadows not exceeding 100 of them died. Upon arriving at Chico, where the fish had to remain over night hefora going over the wagon road to their destination, I arranged to convey a stream of water to the cans during the night, which furnished an adequate supply to keep them in proper condition. Thera was no necessity for a watch npon the cane during the night to supply them with water, and if such was kept by the persons stated in the newspaper article. I was not aware of it. The fish were all right as to numbara before I went to bed, and I supposed they were in the same condition when taken in charge by Messrs. Woods, Eliot, McIntosh and Hawkins, at the hour of five o'clock next morning. I had proposed to accompany the fish to the Big Meadows, and attend to their transplanting, as had always been my custom, hut Mr. Woods and party insisted that with instructions from ma they could properly care for the fish, and seemed annoyed, I thought, that I should insist upon going. The party left with the cases containing the fish, and I returned home, and was not aware that anything was wrong with the fish until the appearance of the article above mentioned, which but yesterdey came into my hands.

Now I wish to state that there were 8,000 trout in the cans when they arrived at Chico. Of course I do not mean there were precisely that number by actual count, but a very close approximation thereto. There must have been the same number left Chico next morning in the possession of Mr. Woods and party, unless the cana were tampered with during the night. The party who took the fish did not indicate before they left that they had doubts as to the number of tha fish, but it seems that at the end of their day's journey they made an actual count of them, and found 591 of them all told, of which 105 of them were dead. They then became aware that I had committed a swindle as to the number of fish. Tha *Chronicle* states that it was my expectation to accompany the party, but that they "closed ma out" by the statement that they could do it themselves, and that they were wise in doing so as it "revealed the swindling manner of the fish hatchers in selling and planting." On the contrary I contend that it would have been more wise for them to insist upon my going with them, as in the event of their finding ma attempting to palm off less than 600 npon them for 8,000 fiah they could have confronted me with dishonesty; and it would appear better for them after receiviug from me what I claimed to have been 8,000 fish, the truth of which could have been shown before they left, not to have mada a forty mile trip, and then having their suspicions aroused.

I will also state that the State Fish Commissioners do not sell fish. Naither have I at any time sold any fish belonging to the State, or received one dollar from any person when I have distributed fish by order of tha Commissioners. The persons at Chico who have misrepresented me to the *Chronicle* know that they did not pay me anything, or were asked to do so, and in insinuating that I have been receiving money for fish distributed by the State, or falsified the number which I took to Chico, or elsewhere, they utter a base slander.

Respectfully, JOSEPH SHEBLEY.

During the current week Deputy Commissioner Jones arrested three thieving Chinese fishermen at Stockton for violating the law. They were all convicted and fined $50 each. In about six weeka the new steam launch of tha Commission will be ready for use, and then there will he livaly work with the brigand brigade of aliens and Chinese thieves.

The Vallejo *Chronicle* gives an instanca of the voracity of tha sea-lion that beats all. One recently canght a salmon and devonred it near the Vallajo shore, leaving only a few small fragments floating ronnd on the surface. Then cama a gull to pick up tha fragmants and that was the last of him. Tha sea-lion was still on the look-out and seeing his chance, gobbled down tha gull, feathers and all. We wouldn't wonder if this is all trua. We can believe anything about the feeding capacity of a sea-lion.

A wrong impression prevails in soma quarters that the fry of young fish can he purchased by monay at the State Hatchery. This is entiraly wrong. If there ia any young fish wanted for planting in interior streams or privata ponds, application for the same must ba made to the Commissioners, who will aend the fry through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, at the expense of the partiea applying. We believe there is no caae of private ponds being supplied at all, certainly not in preference to pnblic streams. In no case, either, has money ever been received by tha Commissioners for whatever young fry they may have distributed. In no case will money ever be received.

An Eastern paper talls of an honest man at a Kentucky horsa sale. At these sales it is the custom to sell horsea on the atatement of the owner as to their virtna and defects. At oua of the late salee a young man who had a horse antered was aekad, as usual, by the auctioneer, if he had anything to aay about the animal. His prompt and honest reply was, "He's not worth shncks, Captain. Sell him!" The horse was knocked down for $90 to an appreciative purchaser.

The cunning of men given to evil ways to reach their ends is well known, and the fish-poacher in the Eastern States, if all is true told about him, is not a whit behind the land thief in his cunningness. A late number of the *Forest and Stream* is responsible for the following:

"The Long Island waters which are still open to the public are very few, and are nsually skinned by poachers some weeks before the opening of the season. This year the long-continued cold weatber and tbe fact that the streams have been closed by ice np to within a few days of the opening, has protected the fish to a greater degree tban in many years, and good fishing is expected. Of all waters in the State, those of Long Island, both public and private, are more persistently poached than any other. The island produces the trout-thief, not only in nnmbers, hut in perfection, and the king of them lives on the Great Sonth Bay. Most wonderfnl stories are told of his ingennity in evading the watchfulness of the owners, and it is asserted that with a rubber diving suit and a silken net he goes beneath the water and nets tront in broad daylight, while the proprietor, looking over the pond from his window, sees nothing wrong. Allowing for exaggeration, it is certain that this man sells an enormons amount of trout from an exceedingly small pool in which he claims to have bred tbem."

N. B. N. B. N. B.

—:o:—

Live Stock!




350 Choice Merino Rams, very high grade, $12.50 each per carload. Also Pedigreed Rams, $25@$50 each.
30 Imported Holstein Cattle, $250@$450 each.
40 Thoroughbred and Non-Pedigreed Jerseys, $100 to $250 each.
10 Ayrshire Bulls, $100@$250 each.
5 Hereford Bulls, $300@$450 each.
10 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $30@$40.
10 Durham Bulls, $200@$350 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $100@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.
These are the prices on cars, CASH, and the larger the order the lower the prices.

ROLLIN P. SAXE,
Agent for Importers, Breeders and Owners, Russ House, San Francisco, or 488 Edwards St., Oakland.

☞ I will import or export Live Stock from any country to the United States, and deal in every kind of Live Stock except common horses and beef cattle. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Trotting Stakes

For Foals of 1885.

The Sacramento Yearling Stake for 1886.

Seventy-five dollars entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid January 1st, 1886; $25 June 1st, 1886, and $25 the day before the race. All receipts of gate money and for sale of privileges to be added to the stake. This stake for foals of 1885 to be trotted at Sacramento the last Saturday in October, 1886, good day and track. Half mile heats to harness, 100 yards distance. First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of Stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments. Entries to close on June 1st., 1885, with Wilber F. Smith, Secretary pro tem. Sacramento,

The Sacramento Two-Year-Old Stake for 1887.

One hundred and fifty dollars entrance, of which $10 MUST accompany nomination; $10 to be paid January 1st, 1886; $30 January 1st, 1887, and $80 the day before the race. All receipts of gate money and from sale of privileges to be added. For foals of 1885; to be trotted at Sacramento the last Saturday in October, 1887, good day and track. One mile and repeat in harness. First colt, six tenths; second colt, three tenths; third colt, one tenth of Stake. Failures to make payments, when due forfeits all previous payments.

Entries to close on June 1st., 1885, with Wilber F. Smith, Secretary pro tem, Sacramento.

N. B.—All colts should be named, pedigrees given, and their color and marking accurately described.

Paid-up subscribers have a vote in the selection of Officers and Judges for each stake.

WILBER FIELD SMITH,
Secretary pro tem.

FOR SALE.

AN ABBOTSFORD COLT. HE IS A DARK CHESTnut, foaled May 23d, 1883; stable and halter broke, is fine and perfect in all his points.

Dam, by Geo. M. Patchen, and is one of the best road mares in the State. She is game and fast; too free if anything, never needs urging.

Granddam, supposed to be Messenger She was bought by Wm. Corbitt, Esq., from Hiram Woodruff, off the track at Louisville, Ky., and was well known as a flyer in her day, record 2:36, when 2:40 on a plank road was all the cry.

PRICE OF THE COLT, $1,000.

Apply to ROBERT SYER,
P. O. Box 657, San Jose, Cal.

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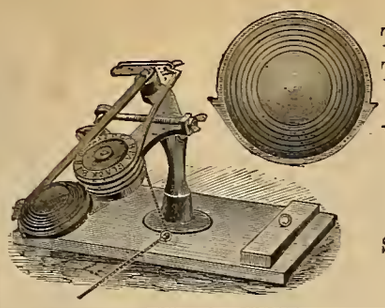
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The Most Perfect Breakers,
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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TARGET MADE.

We Challenge its Equal.

First invoice will arrive about May 10th.

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E. T. Allen,

Sole Agent For Pacific Coast.

416 MARKET STREET,
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FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13½, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10 Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection

Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen for loggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

The Ingleside.

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THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

Rancho del Rio.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE
—OF—
THOROUGHBREDS,
PROPERTY OF
THEODORE WINTERS, Esq.,
AT SACRAMENTO,

Thursday, July 16th, 1885.

The second annual sale of yearlings, the get of Norfolk, Joe Hooker and Three Cheers, will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on the above date. Catalogues will be ready May 5th, and may be had on application to

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ANNUAL SALE
OF
Thoroughbred Yearlings,
THURSDAY, MAY 14TH, 1885.

orty-Seven Head, the get of King Alfonso, Falsetto, Lisbon and Powhattan, (brother to Parole).

A. J. ALEXANDER.

For Catalogues address L. Brodhead, Agent, Spring Station, Woodford Co., Kentucky. The sale of Runnymede yearlings May 12th, and Elmendorf May 13th.

WANTED.

Two black Newfoundland puppies, perfectly thoroughbred, from three to five months old. The advertiser will give full value for the dogs, but no fancy prices. **Apply at this office.**

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Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St. Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fasbion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvsreye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's Amsrican Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which be belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brotber to Mand S, 2:09¼ and sire of Felix 2:19¾, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Maree kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars call or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or R. H. Nason, Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Brsd by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, bs by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton'e dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood hay, five years old, fifteen hands three inchee in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of spizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since bis memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where be started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven otbere with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¼. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Paaturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTed Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weigbt, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of bis colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:21.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:20, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, be sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harrie' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¾; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgstown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leab, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmitb's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22½.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, be by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourtb dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamhoul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—Hs is a blood hay, 15½ hands bigh, near fore and near hind ankle wbits, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, ebowing higb quality inherited from both eire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the bighest type of the trotting bred borse, excsptng none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:3o or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black etallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 15 hands higb, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22½; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (etallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Tborne, 2:16½; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Tbird dam, by Mamhrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he hy imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, tbe sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a tboroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eigbtb of a mile in 19 seconds, bis gait ie hlg and square, he strides 23 feet, and witb age will make a fast horse. Witb bis eize, breeding, good fset and lsgs be can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will he allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8tb, 1881, hoth hind anklee wbite, 15½ higb, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred oy Col. R. G. Stoner, Parie, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, tbe sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witberepoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sirs of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Tbird dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with tbe distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but sbowe a nice way of going, and is wbat is termed a big little borse. He will hs broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We bave some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt ie a full brother to Sparian, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident whicb placed him out of training. Terms, $50 tbe season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off bind ankle wbite, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloater, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½.

Second dam, by Seely'a American Star.

Tbird dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and emootb, and with age will make a fast and game borse. His conformation ie very pleasing. He baa a fine mane and tail ntcely carried, and muat make a superior atock borse.

Will be allowed to aerve fifteen approved marce, at $50 tbe eeason.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First aire, by Young Domino, grandaire by Domion, great-grandaire by Dewdrop.

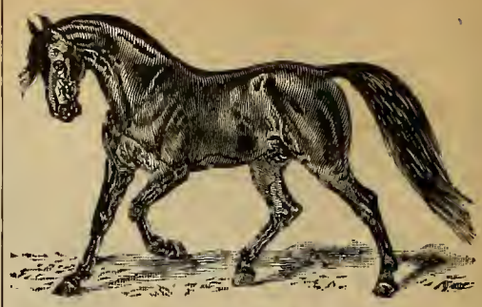
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cloveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Sterickor Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horae to breed for carriage and mark t horaes. This kind, of a horse is what bas been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. Tbe Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, atyle, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horae. Disposition la kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

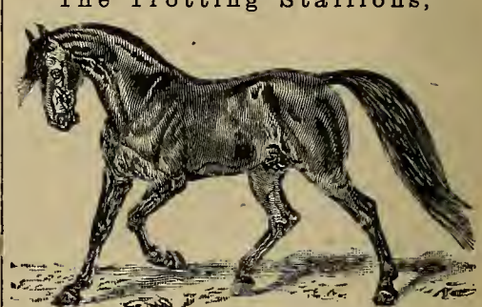
Sired by Whipple'e Hambletonian, dam Revere, by Imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian bas sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State Tbere bave been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty bad a record, at four years old, of 2:25½. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockinghird, a two-year-old, witb a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double borses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisber, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For tbe season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 18 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood bas a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¾. He is tbe sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:24½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, be by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, tbe dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions bas ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavla' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, tbe dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Teapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invarlable puro-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at tbe time of service. All marea a owner's risk.

For further particulare apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅝ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Fride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leifler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,150 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (.6811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leifler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale 2:22¾, and Onward, 2:25¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:24¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¾), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 ponnds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in really but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¾, 2:20¾ 2:20¾, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18¾; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07½, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¾—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18¼), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19¼; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19½, 2:19½; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to heat the best trotting record for two miles—4:48¾. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnis Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanksr. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS, $75 THE SEASON.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rats he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmehal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland end, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rnls, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mars of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 ponnds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

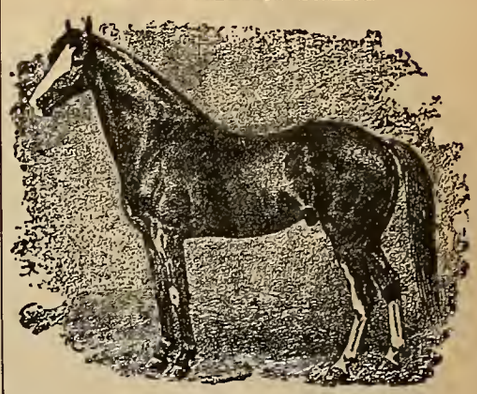
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further perticulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mars from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and svery one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dem, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexender's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22¾; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16¼.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk,

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

The Trotting Stallion.

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Spring Meeting

—OF THE—

Sonoma and Marin

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

—TO BE HELD—

June 4th, 5th & 6th, 1885,

.....AT.....

PETALUMA, CAL.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Thursday, June 4th.

No. 1—Running, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance: $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horse, $50. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and a quarter.

No. 3—Trotting, 2:30 class. Purse $500.

Second Day, Friday, June 5th.

No. 4—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5—Pacing, 2:40 class; purse $900.

No. 6.—Trotting, 2:35 class; purse $450.

Third Day, Saturday, June 6th.

No. 7—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 8—Trotting, 2:50 class; puree $300.

No. 9—Trotting, 2:26 class; purse $500.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P.M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colore to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, May 20th, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Secretary.

DOG COLLARS

—AND—

FURNISHINGS.

Our 1885 Catalogue, which is now ready, contains 72 pages, on which are illustrated over 3,000 styles of

DOG COLLARS, LOCKS,
LEADERS, BELLS,
WHIPS, MUZZLES,
SHIPPING BOXES. KENNELS.
BISCUIT, MEDICINES.

And all Furnishings Pertaining to the Dog.

To insure the receipt of Catalogue, send 36 cents in postage stamps or postal note.

Medford Fancy Goods Co.,

101 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK

I. BREMER, General Manager.

[P. O. Box 3771.]

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, **MILES & ANDREWS,** Fentonville, Mich.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as hercin described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

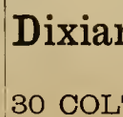
It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is indnced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - - San Francisco



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in

Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods.

And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

—A large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS,

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS

Dixiana Yearlings

—ABOUT—

30 COLTS & FILLIES,

The get of imp. KING BAN,

WILL BE PUBLICLY SOLD

In Lexington, Ky., on **Saturday, May 9, 1885,** at 11 o'clock A. M. Please send for Catalogue to

B. G. THOMAS, Lexington, Ky.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†3:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A.M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following ratee:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Snn. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Snn. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

---

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Front in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Ag

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Southern Pacific Company.

TIME SCHEDULE.



APRIL 6th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*8:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Lone via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, } Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East. } Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and } Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East } Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*3:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*8:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:22—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*1:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:15.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—6:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Snndays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., S. F

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

National



HORSE LINIMENT.

Perfectly Wonderful how Quickly this Medicine Cures Flesh Wounds!

THE BEST SPAVIN CURE IN THE MARKET.

No Farmer or Stock Raiser should be without it. I will guarantee it to do all I claim for it, and refund the money should it fail.

This Liniment is a positive cure for lock jaw. Certificates of cures will soon appear in this paper.

LANGLY & MICHAELS, Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

For full particulars and special contracts address,

JOHN R. WILLIAMS, Stockton, Cal.



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 20.
NO. 503 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The American Saddler.

[Columbus in Chicago Horseman.]

Heving done for the preseut with the trotting families, the next in order are the seddlers.

Who can tell of a time in the history of maukiud, wheu it was not in fashion to use the horse as a saddle auimel.

From remotest entiquity, loug before the saddle was brought into use, prior to tbe inveution of the irou bit, the children of men were wont to use the horse as a meane of conveying them from oue poiut to another. In the journeyings of the Israelites, duriug the all the years that the roviug tribes of Arabia have wandered over Asia, iu the times of peace as well as war, the horse has been to them an inseparable companion.

By his aid, Mahomet's bauner was carried across Africa aud placed ou the citadel of Grenada; without his essistauce the Goths could uever have reached the gates of Rome; mouuted on his back the American pathfinder, Johu C. Fremont, fouud his wey across the treeless pleins, aud over the uuexplored Rockies, and gave to the uniou the Golden State.

Without their horses, the Noble Six Hundred, immortalized by Tenuyson, would uever have reached "the jaws of death," or "gates of hell;" in short, had they been infantry men, they would have remaiued to fame unkuown.

Depending eolely ou his powers, Ben Holliday laid the heaviest wager kuown iu America, and established the Pony Express. It is needless to state that the plucky stage owner won his race, as every shool boy has read an account of the eame.

Why multiply instauce upon instauce of the worth of tbe eaddle horae? He came first, aud is likely to remain to the last. Still it is iuteresting to note tbe improvement that has beeu made in the breed, as well as take cognizance of the greater amouut of comfort obtaiued from his use duriug these latter days.

Duriug the height of the Olympiau games, the Greeks invented aud first used the suaffle bit. To the time of Cæsar, belongs the houor of introdncing the curb bit. The saddle was first used by the Goths, and was borrowed from them by the Romaus.

The stirrnp, however, was entirely unkuowu to either Roman or Greek; the first record we fiud in history of its use was duriug the Norman iuvasiou of Englaud.

When we thiuk of Alexander the Great mounted bereback on Bucephalus and with only a rude thong to serve as a bridle, and iu imagiuation hear him as he sighs for more worlds to conquer, we lose some of the respect gaiued for him during our school days, aud mentally compare him to a well-mouuted cavalry mau ready for service on the frontier. The comparison does not speak favorably for the ancieut king of Macedonia, and we doubt not but what the old Seveuth Regimeut, with the lamented Custer at its head, could heve bore to the earth Alexander's poorly mouuted legious.

While the saddle horse has long beeu an auimal of service and profit, still he has contributed no small amouut to the pleasures of maukind. In the chase, in the city as well as country, among all classes of people, he has used his streugth aud giveu his speed for the beuefit of his master.

Following the hounds on foot is a very prosiac as well as laborioue pleasure. We would rather imitate Isaac Walton, aud doze or dream by the side of some winding brook, than undertake followiug the hounds without our mount as they give chase to a red fox. Take away the huuter and the euticing sport of fox huutiug or wolf huuting would fiud few adberents.

Let me say right here, that the much boasted hunter is not so excelleut a saddle animal, as the peculiar class of horses termed saddlers iu America. A horse that can only trot or gallop, is not a typical saddler.

As with her roadsters, America can lay claim to having the finest breed of saddle horses iu the world. And no where else is he more appreciated. For the past teu years a first-class saddle auimal has commanded an excellent price iu any of our large cities, and besides the demaud is aiways greater thau the supply. In the breediug of the saddle horse, there are more prizes end consequently fewer blauks, than in the rearing of trotters. Having judiciously selected the necessary number of mares aud cansiug them to be bred to a typical saddle stalliou, the owner can confidently expect the happiest resulte from his experiment.

As is trne in the case of the perfect roadster, the breaking of a colt for the saddle makes or unmakes the animal. A horse that is spoiled iu the early days of his educatiou, "one tbat is fooled with," to use a common expressiou, is never to be couuted upon with that certainty that rests with the perfectly brokeu animal.

Very much then depeuds upou the early lessons given tbe saddle colt.

There are men pecnliarly adapted to become teachers of this class of horses, just as there are individuals whose forte it is to handle trottiug bred horses, or agaiu as there ere men boru to hold the reius of government over e running stable. Like statesmeu, horsemeu are not mede, they are born.

Everyoue cauuot hope to emulete a Pitt, a Sheridan, a Sumuer or a Beuton; neither cau we all be Deu Maces (poor fellow, he's dead now), or Tom Ceunons, or Mejor McDaniela, or eny of the more promiuent lights of the track or turf.

Still, much cau be accomplished by patieuce aud perseverauce. Wheuever I find myself growing augry at the horse I am riding or driving, I cauuot keep from thinking of what George Sauuders said to the writer, some seven or eight years ago. At that time Mr. Saunders was devotiug his time aud skill to the breaking and trainiug of Newburn and Ella Earl. Both auimals were "cautious," es the boys used to say, aud George's patieuce was taxed to its utmost. Oue dey, while watching the autics of Newbern, I remarked to George, "Why don't you get augry with the blemed fool and dress him dowu?"

"That would never do," replied George "When a horse is mad it is poor policy for a driver to give way to his feeliugs, for au angry horse aud driver would soon play the mischief with things. If you must lose your patience with the animal you are driviug, do so at a time when the horse is iu good humor, else you will undo the labor of mouths or years."

To breed what is known iu America as the saddler, requires a combination of blood uot uecessary to the production of auy other class of auimals, and solely peculiar to this family. A horse that cau ouly pace or walk, is not a prououuced success under the saddle; iu fact, they are uot styled saddlers by the authorities. The pacing gait is essential in the make-up of a saddle horse, but that gait aloue makes the poorest excuse of a ridiug horse I have ever sat astride of.

To single foot, is not to pace; to fox trot, is not saying that the horse eau pace or single foot; while the running walk is solely akin to the fox trot, but it is not that either. Five gaits make up the peculiar attrihntes of a first-class saddle horse, aud to be able to go auy of the five at the expressed will of the rider, is what sells the animal. A chauge of gaits, rests both mau aud beast, and a horse must be able to shift from one gait to another, before he is eutitled to the name—saddle borse. Breed a clean limbed, warm blooded, pacing mare (oue that cau go over the ground at a smart pace, without swayiug so much iu her efforts, as to cause oue's teeth to chatter aud left side to ache), to e kind dispositioued, thoroughbred stallion, and should the result prove a horse foal, you may look in time for a sire of saddle horses. Provided, of conrse, the mares mated with him are similarly breo. While the stalliou should be one-half or five-eighths thoroughbred, it is not held advisable to breed mares for this specific purpose, whose pedigree coutains more than thirty or forty per ceut. of thoroughbred blood.

It is claimed that a thoroughbred horse cau travel more miles with the same weight, thau auy other animal whose back is adapted to the use of the saddle. But I will venture to say, in the face of the admirers of tbe thoroughbred, that an auimal bred as I have stated the saddle horse should be, can go more miles iu thirty days, than auy thoroughbred living or dead.

And why? Simply from the fact tbat the variety of gaits they possess enables them to rest one set of muscles, while a secoud are performing the needed service of carryiug the horse on, thus giving natnre time to restore the cell matter destroyed by use.

A fox trot is eesier on the horse than tbe trot or gallop, as it iuvolves a less amouut of friction, and the horse can go six or seven miles an hour, with comfort to himself aud rider; while, when urged to the gait known as siugle footiug, he can reel off eight or ten miles an hour, aud coutinue the journey until time for luuch or diuuer.

The horse may learu to fox trot and not be able to pace a step, but the single footer can go from that gait to the faater pace with perfect ease aud without a jar.

Some claim that the fox trotter must of necessity be a pecer. I stoutly deny the assertion, as I have rode a number of Texas ponies that were edepts at the running walk and fox trotting gait, who conld not pace a step.

I well remember a blne colored Texas horse, raw-boued, leggy and sour tempered, who conld go tweuty miles and back as easily aud quickly as auy auimal I have ever seen. This horse made a specialty of the fox trottiug and running walk gaits, while he could not take a single step at the lateral mode of progression.

Other writers again essert that fox trotting and single footing are the same gait, aud es proof of tbe correctness of their declaratiou state tbat uo one bas yet beeu able to clearly define the difference.

It is a difficult matter to place some things iu writiug, especially so when the subject pertains to the gait of horses.

The instantaneous photograph is tbe only correct method of proviug the truth or falseuess of the ideal actiou of the horse, aud while trotters and runners heve served es subjects for the pbotographer's skill, the saddle horse hes uot es yet ettracted their attention. The siugle foot mode of progression is a more rapid gait than the fox trot, the left front foot is given e peculiar shake or twist, while the gait partakes more of the lateral motiou. A horse may, and many do, fox trot, siugle foot aud pace; but, as we remarked before, an animal may fox trot aud uot be able to pace, while a siugle footer is invariably a pacer. We say iuvariably, perheps it would be better to add, so far as our experieuce aud readiug has goue.

Tennessee, Kentucky and Western Missouri, prodnce the creem of American saddle horses, and the breeders of thia clasa of auimals in the tbree States mentioned, have reaped a sure aud profitable harvest from the rearing of the same.

Laying Out Tracks.

Directions for layiug out trscks are still in request, notwithsteuding the frequent publication of the formula. We have two inquiries now ou file aud auswer both herewith. We would suggest that farmers aud breeders who have no track might paste this strip of iustruction in their scrap books or their hats and have it on haud, but we have no idea that they will do so. They will read it, lay it down, forget it, and when they get ready to build a track write to us for particulars.

To lay out e half-mile track, lay off two straight sides, 600 feet each (parallel) and 452 feet 4⅘ inches apart, couuected at each end with a perfect semi-circle (radius 226 feet 2 3-16 inches); place the feuce exactly upou a liue so formed (which is the inside of the track) and the track will measure exactly half a mile three feet from the fence; the outside feuce to be placed accordiug to the width of the track desired. If rot couvenieut to obtaiu an engiueer to run the curves, it cau be doue as follows. Place e ceutre stake midway betweeu the parallel straight liues at each eud, take a wire with a loop at the eud, loose euough to turu upon the stake, aud measure upon this wire 226 feet 2 3-16 inches (tbe radius of the curves) which, from the centre stake, will exactly reach the euds of the straight liues; theu describe a semi-circle, beginiug at the end of oue straight side, putting dowu a stake every twelve feet, if that is the length of the feuce pauels desired.

To lay out a fnll mile track, select a level field of 42 acres, draw through the ceutre of it a straight liue of 440 yards (a quarter of a mile). On each side of this line, and au exact distauce of 140 yards, 2 inches from it, draw parallel liues of equal leugth, so that the space betweeu tbe two outer liues will be 280 yerds 4 iuches. This being done, a stake should be driveu at each eud of the ceutre line; a cord shonld be fasteued thereto; exteud the cord at right angles for 140 yards 2 iuches, until it touches the eud of the outer line, and then describe with the extreme eud of the cord eu onter curve or semi-circle between the ends of the two onter linea. There will then he a coutiuuous outer line, beiug exactly a mile (1,760 yards) in leugth, and requiriug au enclosure of forty-six acres of gronud. From this outer line or track set the ferce of the course three feet in ou the straight sides and curves. Iu this wey au exact mile (as near as may be) is preserved for the actual foot track of all the horses. The track should be graded around the turus like the track of a railroad or circus, the onter portiou highest, so that a horse cau exteud himself at full speed around the turus as on the straight sides.

The brood mare Lida, property of Com. N. W. Kittson, died at Erdeuheim on the night of May 4th, from the decay incideut to old age. As the dam of Enquirer she will always be uoted. She was also the dam of Tocsin aud The Sqnaw. Lida was a bay, foaled in 1858, by Lexingtou, dam Lize, by American Eclipse, ont of Gabriella, by Sir Archy.

Mr. C. W. Story has obtained a judgment for $1,000 against the Chicago Driving Park for three-fourths of tbe entrauce mouey in the Ashlaud Trotting Stakes of 1884, won by his colt, Reference.

The Saratoga Association hea determined to dispense tbis season with book-making aud book-makers, having ouly auction pools aud Paris mutuels (the law allowing.)

Kathleen, dam of George Kinuey, hes been sent to Frank Harper's Nantura Stock Farm, Midway, Ky., to be bred to Ten Broeck.

Kentucky Yearling Sales.

The first of the annual sales of thoroughbred yearlings was held at Belle Meade, the estate of General W. G. Harding, on the 30th ult. Ever since Bonnie Scotland was domiciled at that, the most superb of Tennessee breeding farms, or, at least, after the Bonnie Scotlands showed to the public what was not generally known before, it has been one of the great sales of the year. Until General Harding became the owner of the great son of Queen Mary there was comparatively little demand for the stock bred at Belle Meade, but it did not take long for racing men to appreciate the quality of the stock, and when the powerfully-formed, handsome bay stallion took the front place as a sire the market henceforth was never sluggish and youngsters by him were bought at long prices. Enquirer took the place of John Morgan, when the name-sake of the famous guerilla chieftain succumbed, but on the death of Bonnie Scotland it was a difficult thing to select one which would be likely to fill the throne of the defunct king. Then it was held advisable to depend upon hereditary succession, and Bramble was purchased. She by Bonnie Scotland, from Ivy Leaf, by imported Australian, her dam Bay Lesf. There was thus a strong backing of the genealogical tree. He had been a good, honest performer, running at all distances creditably, though in a measure lacking in the speed and dash of others of the class. The first of his get were offered at the annual sale last year, commanding good prices. When Luke Blackburn broke down two years ago he was also bought of the Dwyer brothers, and as he was conceded to be one of the great racehorses of any or all eras it was a sensible move. Like all really great racehorses his pedigree was good, by Bonnie Scotland, from Nevada, by Lexington, and beyond that a long line of royally bred ancestors. The two main qualifications on which breeders must rely, viz: blood and performances, were united. Enquirer is a son of Leamington, and his dam was by Lexington, and the next dam by American Eclipse. There have been many fine racehorses of the get of Enquirer, the great Mc-Whister generally recognized as his best, Falsetto not far behind. There is a sad history connected with the breeder of Enquirer. A dashing cavalry officer in the Mexican and Indian wars, of fine presence and undoubted courage. A beautiful home in Kentucky, mainly devoted to the rearing of thoroughbreds, wife and son, the main end of his being. He joined the confederate forces, played well his part in the dire struggle. There came a terrible black cloud over Bosqua Bonita. The son, then in the full flush of early manhood, sickened and died. The mother was not long behind. Then came financial troubles. The woodlands and rich bluegrass pasture fields went into the hands of another; the thoroughbreds were scattered, and about the last member of a once powerful family was old and desolate. He struggled for a time, but he was hopelessly entangled in the web of destiny, and a friendly pistol bullet brought the tiresome journey to an end. In uniting the blood of Leamington, Bonnie Scotland, Jack Malone, John Morgan, the other stallions which have been kept at Belle Meade, and the grand old Tennessee strains, which flourished when Old Hickory was on the turf, there was a good foundation upon which to build a superstructure of speed and endurance. If the youngsters prove what is reasonable to expect when their progeny shows, there will be a succession of stars from the beautiful meadow.

The day was quite unfavorable for the sale, there being a heavy rainfall, which compelled the use of a large tent. Thirty-two were sold, eleven of them purchased for Rancho del Paso. The aggregate was something over $20,000, an average of over $600 each. As there will be a good deal of anxiety on the part of those who have sent commissions to purchase at the Kentucky sales to get a line of the probable price, a full list is appended. The animals struck off to John Mackay are intended for Rancho del Paso, and should there be as liberal purchases made at the sales to come California will have a grand addition to her list of thoroughbreds:

Chestnut colt, by Luke Blackburn, dam Sparrow Grass—Dwyer Brothers, Brooklyn, N. Y. ..... $ 800
Bay colt, by Bramble, dam Ermengarde—Dwyer Brothers 525
Brown colt, by Bramble, dam Valerian—Colonel S. D. Bruce, New York 800
Chestnut colt, by Enquirer, dam Vanilla—John Mackey, San Francisco, Cal 425
Bay colt, by Blackburn, dam Silver Maid—Dwyer Brothers 850
Bay colt, by imported Great Tom, dam Saxony—John Mackey 625
Chestnut colt, by Bramble, dam Lady Lindora—Appleby & Johnson, New York 600
Chestnut colt, by Luke Blackburn, dam Euchre—S. Emery, New York 375
Gray colt, by Luke Blackburn, dam Blue Gown—J. C. Alexander, Farmington, Mo 680
Brown colt, by Bramble, dam Glendora—S. S. Brown, Pittsburg, Pa 475
Chestnut colt, by Luke Blackburn, dam Ivy Leaf—Dwyer Brothers 1,500
Bay colt, by Bramble, dam Quartette—Colonel S. D. Bruce 950
Chestnut filly, by Enquirer, dam Capitola—John Mackey 350
Bay filly, by Luke Blackburn, dam Variella—Dwyer Brothers 650
Bay filly, by Enquirer, dam Bonnie Meade—J. S. Brown 600
Bay filly, by Bramble, dam Daisy Hooy—John Mackey, 775
Chestnut filly, by Luke Blackburn, dam Melita—S. Emery 650
Chestnut filly, by Enquirer, dam Orphan Girl—Captain F. C. Moore, Crab Orchard, Ky 475
Bay filly, by Enquirer, dam Coiossa—John Mackey 500
Brown filly, by Enquirer, dam Mozelle—John Mackey. 1,000
Bay filly, by Bramble, dam Mohur—Colonel S. D. Bruce 650
Red chestnut filly, by Enquirer, dam Babee—Charles Farrar, South Carolina 500
Bay filly, by Enquirer, dam Blondina—John Mackey.. 400
Brown filly, by Enquirer, dam Bandana—John Mackey. 800
Chestnut filly, by Luke Blackburn, dam Gossip—John Mackey 700
Chestnut filly, by Enquirer, dam Analine—Captain F. G. Moore 325
Chestnut filly, by Bramble, dam Bonnie Park—Charles Farrar 450
Bay filly, by Enquirer, dam Bribery—Captain F. G. Moore 400
Chestnut filly, by Bramble, dam Tomboy—Chas. Farrar 350
Black filly, by Enquirer, dam Nubia—John Mackey. .. 650
Chestnut filly, by Luke Blackburn, dam Alma Augusta—John Mackey 850
Chestnut filly, by Enquirer, dam Buttercup—Captain F. G. Moore 350

The thoroughbred yearlings of the Richland and Kennesaw stud farms were sold on the 1st inst. Neither sale was a success. Gloomy weather and skies that threatened no doubt kept many away, and curiosity and business combined could not bring more than three hundred persons together. The bidding as a rule was without spirit, and several fine youngsters were sold at a sacrifice. Once only was there anything like competition. This was when the Dwyer Brothers and Mr. John Mackey made their bids for a filly by Luke Blackburn, out of Arizona, (the dam of the speedy Aranza). Each seemed determined to capture the youngster, and the Dwyer Brothers holding out longer secured the prize. It cost them $3,050. The names and pedigrees of the yearlings, the prices fetched and the buyers are appended:

Richland yearlings, bred by Mr. B. F. Cockrill, at the Richland Stud Farm:
Brown colt, by Glengarry, dam imported Dublin Belle—Henry Simons, Louisville, Ky ..... $ 500
Bay colt, by Glengarry, dam Parana—John Barry, Nashville, Tenn 370
Bay filly, by Luke Blackburn, dam Arizona—Dwyer Brothers, Brooklyn, N. Y. 3,050
Brown filly, by Glengarry, dam imported Malibran—John Carter, Nashville, Tenn 400
Brown filly, by Glengarry, dam Bessie Bell—John Mackey, San Francisco, Cal 360
Bay filly, by Luke Blackburn, dam Hettie B.—General W. H. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn 675
Bay filly, by Glengarry, dam Marcola—John M. Leak, Marysville, Mo 310
Chestnut filly, by Glengarry, dam Ellen Morton—Barnes Tickes, Nashville, Tenn 125
Chestnut colt, by Glengarry, dam Henrietta of the West—J. W. Wicks, Fruit Hill, Ky 180
The bay colt by Glengarry or Bramble, dam Nevada; the bay colt by Enquirer, dam Sierra Nevada, and the bay colt by Luke Blackburn, dam Kathleen, being out of condition, were not sold.

Kenesaw yearlings, bred by Mr. James Franklin at the Kennesaw Stud Farm:
Philopena, chestnut filly, by Plenipo, dam Miss Muggins—J. M. Leak, Marysville, Mo $200
Parasol, chestnut filly, by Plenipo, dam Heliotrope—Ellis Harper, Lebanon, Tenn 220
Primrose, chestnut filly, by Plenipo, dam Ballet Girl—Ellis Harper 120
Pandora, chestnut filly, by Plenipo, dam Annie C.—R. C. Pate, St. Louis, Mo 275
Paragon, chestnut colt, by Plenipo, dam Whizgig—William Clark, Memphis, Tenn 125
Poolbox, chestnut colt, by Plenipo, dam Parides—Dwyer Brothers, Brooklyn, N. Y 410
Prescott, chestnut colt, by Plenipo, dam Nina Turner—Charles C. Farrar, South Carolina 400
Paris, bay colt, by Plenipo, dam Fanny—Taylor & Spence 90
Pomona, chestnut filly, by Plenipo, dam Bell de Mona—John M. Leak 310
Pirate, chestnut colt, by Plenipo, dam Patti, being out of condition, was not sold.

Los Angeles Notes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: "Thinking a little horse lore from the south might interest some reader, and hear evidence that we have not all "joined our fathers yet," although we are pained to note the departure beyond the "broad river," of one of our pioneer horse breeders, Jose Maria Lugo, a noted Californian, the father of numerous horsemen, died last evening, aged upwards of 80 years. He was the original owner of the San Antonio ranch adjoining this city on the south, and was a character. His hospitality was unbounded, and, like the patriarchs of old, "his herds and flocks roamed over a thousand hills and were unnumbered." Our race track is again in good hands, numerous "good ones" occupy the stables. As Mr. L. J. Rose occupies a position in our District Board, we feel an assurance of more than usual interest in horse affairs this Fall.

Some two hundred people were at the track yesterday afternoon, to witness a trot between L. J. Rose's br m Ora, by Del Sur, dam by the Moor, 4 yrs.; J. A. Gardiner's b m Lady I., by Billy Norfolk, dam by Mormon Chief, aged, and C. A. Durfee's h m Geraldine, by Echo, 4 yrs. Heats 3 in 5, 100 yards less than one mile. Geraldine was a favorite always and won without a skip in straight heats, in 2:34½, 2:30½ and 2:34, Lady I. second, Ora third. Purse given, $100 to winner. Geraldine was driven by her owner, Lady I. by Frank Monroe, and Ora by Gus Walters; on several occasions Lady I. showed some fine bursts of speed. The afternoon was highly enjoyed by all, and it is hoped will awaken an interest in similar events. E. A. D.

LOS ANGELES, May 10th, 1885.

Oregon Notes.

The three-year-old sweepstake, trotting, $500 each, which closed May 1st., filled with the following entries, conditional that the nominators can agree as to where and when the race is to be trotted:

Jay Beach's blk f Coqueta, by Altamont, dam Tecora, by Cassins M. Clay, Jr.

Mizner Bros' b c Fowler, by Commodore Belmont, dam Gracie, by Fancy Golddust.

J. Pender's br f Lady Maud, by Rockwood, dam Lady Clark, by Kisber.

Altamont looks like a new dollar. "Never was as good a horse as he is now," said Mr. Jay Beach. The Spring foals are large, strong and healthy, and the youngsters in training are doing their work capitally. Mr. Beach will return again to California in July, taking with him Altamont, Maggie Arnold, Coquota and Maggie's yearling colt by Altamont.

After much persuasion the Messrs. Ladds have allowed Mr. L. B. Lindsey to take the br m Jane L., 6, by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Mollie Welch, by Paul Jones, in training. Jane L. was trained a few months in her three-year-old form, and won the three-year-old races at Vancouver and the State Fair.

On April 20th., J. T. Wiadom's bay mare Ordnance, by War Dance, foaled bay colt with small star and both hind pasterns white, by Chesapeake.

Alice Stoner record 2:21½, by Strathmore, dam Ned (dam of Clemmie G 2:15½, Post Boy 2:23¾ and Mystery 2:25½), by Berkley's Edwin Forrest, was purchased by P. S. Talbert at W. R. Brasfield & Co's sale for $2,575, for Mr. Elizur Smith, Lee, Mass, and she will be bred to Alcantara or Alcyone.

In Re Don Carlos.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Esq.: In a late issue of your excellent paper I notice an article copied from the Chicago *Breeders' Gazette* which does injustice to Mr. J. R. Graham's five-year-old stallion Don Carlos. The article referred to states that he was not an improving trotter during the last season, and that although he won two races he afterwards lost four in much slower time. This statement is so at variance with the facts that I beg to call your attention to the following slip, which gives an account of all his races last season with one exception, and that was at Brockton, Mass., Oct. 2d, where, although unfit to start, he won the first heat in 2:31, but was beaten by Centilla. Instead of losing "four races all in slower time than his record," he only started in three after his Chicago victory, and at Providence finished second in the fifth heat, beating in that heat Iron Age, 2:19¾, Kitty Patchen, 2:21½, King Wilkes, 2:22½, and Frank, 2:20½, starting on the outside and trotting there throughout the mile, as can be proved by scores of eye witnesses. When he trotted at Brockton he was not in condition to trot and ought not to have been started, but people had come with the expectation of seeing him and Mr. Graham was not the man to disappoint them. Very few four-year-olds ever stood up and fought a race against old campaigners as he did at Providence. The time of Iron Age in the first heat was 2:19½, and King Wilkes was close upon him, with Don Carlos only a neck behind. During that heat he was timed a half in 1:08 and finished his mile in 2:21½, two seconds faster than at Chicago, yet according to the report of the Chicago paper from which you copied, he was beaten in *slower time* than his record, 2:23½. I trust you will pardon me for mentioning the fact, but if you will turn to the summary of the races you will be convinced that your Chicago contemporary was in error.

BOSTON, MASS., May 4th, 1885. S. W. PARLIN.

The following is the resume of Don Carlos' four-year-old performances referred to above:

"His first appearance last season was at Bescon Park, June 5th, where he won fourth money, beating a field of seven for a place, and at Mystic Park, the week following, he took third money in the same class, being a close second in one heat won in 2:26½.

"At Morrisiauia, N. Y., June 20th, he beat a field of ten in straight heats; time, 2:27½, 2:28½, 2:24½. Among those beaten was Artillery, (2:21½), by Ryadyk's Hambletonian, dam by Seely's American Star. His next appearance was at Chicago, Ill., July 11th, where he again won in straight heats, time, 2:23½, 2:25, 2:23½, beating Fugue, Ruby and Wildmont. With the exception of Alcantara (2:23) this is the fastest record ever made by a four-year-old stallion outside of California. Later in the season he started in a few other races, but was greatly outclassed, being compelled to fight against old campaigners that were thoroughly seasoned. Although he failed to win first money, he showed his quality by trotting several seconds faster than at Chicago.

"At Springfield, Mass., Sept. 3d, he started in the 2:23 race, the first heat being won by Frank in 2:23½, after which Belle F. came to the front, winning the next three in 2:20¼, 2:20¼, 2:22¼. In this race Don Carlos beat Stephen G. (2:20½) for a place. The following week, at Providence, R. I., Sept. 10th, in the 2:23 class, he trotted the best race of his life. In the first heat Frank reached the wire in 2:18¾, but a foul was claimed and the heat given to Iron Age, whose time was 2:19¾. In the second heat, which was won by Index in 2:21, Don Carlos was timed from wire to wire in 2:21½, going to the half in 1:08. He got fourth money in the race, beating for a place several old campaigners with fast records, among which were Frank (2:20½), Stephen G. (2:20½), Index (2:21), King Wilkes (2:22½) and others. His trainer, Jock Bowen, pronounces him the greatest racehorse that he ever saw, and believes him capable of beating any field of five-year-olds that can be produced."

Test trials of speed against time to make a record can never be considered as a correct determination of what constitutes the true value of horseflesh. The true test of a horse is, save an exchange, a contest of strength, speed or endurance surrounded by the conditions met in the contest of every day life. A horse may exhibit great speed in a trial against time when all the conditions are favorable, and yet fail entirely when the elements of a hardly contested race are present. However perfect may be the drill of a body, that does not count for any more than a preliminary discipline in the contest of battle.

The Lakeport Jockey Club have decided to give a series of races on the 10th, 11th and 12th of June next, over the course of the Lakeport Agricultural Park Association.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Doves			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout												

Tourney at Los Angeles.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: We have just had a two days' shooting tournament under the management of the enterprising gun dealers, Messrs. Smith & Walker, during which all kinds of targets were used, and all kinds of scores, good, bad and indifferent, were made. The shoot brought together a goodly number of the shots of our section of the State, as well as a respectable audience of interested lookers-on. The weather during both days was extra fine, even our admirable climate putting on its most gracious smiles for the occasion, leaving nothing to be desired, save a material reduction in the quantity of bombast displayed by a few of the participants, who seem to think it impossible to shoot a friendly match with a fellow sportsman and treat him kindly and courteously at the same time. This, however, I am glad to say was confined to a very few, the principals in the most important match of the meeting maintaining the most courteous treatment of each other possible. The following are a number of the scores made the first day, at Peoria blackbirds:

Sweatman	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1—11
Chick	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0 1—10
Winston	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1 1— 8
Cheatham	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1 1— 8
Battolph	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0 1— 5
Vincent	0	1	C	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0 0— 4
Wood	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0 0— 4

The next was a live bird metch, gronnd traps, between Wood and Holhrook, for a considerationu which they kept strictly to themeelves, stating persistently that it wes for blood. The only blood, however, or other consideration that was in sight was that drawn from tbe hirds, not even the thirsty referee being asked to smile after his arduous lshors. The score:

Wood	1	1	1	1	0—4	Holhrook	0	1	1	1	1—4	

In the shoot-off at 3 birds, Holbrook won by a score of 3 to Wood's 2. This wss followed by a sweepstakes, at 5 birde, gronnd treps, $2.50 entrance, with the following score:

Winston	1	1	1	1	1— 5	Gould	0	1	0	0	1— 2	
Vincent	0	1	1	1	1— 4	Beals	0	1	1	0	0— 2	
Cheatham	1	1	1	0	1— 4	Slotterback	0	1	0	1	0— 2	
Buttolph	0	1	1	0	1— 3	White	1	0	0	0	0— 3	
Chick	1	0	1	0	1— 3	Sweatman	0	0	1	1	0— 2	
Holbrook	1	1	1	0	0— 3	Wood	0	1	1	0	0— 2	

Vincent heat Cheatham with a score of three to 2 in shooting off their tie of 4.

SECOND DAY.

The first event was a match hetween Chick, of tbis place, and Cheatham, of San Beruardino, at 50 clay pigeons eech, for $50 a side. This match drew together qnite a large crowd, as both contestants heer the reputation of being very good shote, and were expected to displsy both good markmanship and fine nerve. At the close of the tenth round, when the score stood Chick, 8, to Cheathem, 6, it was plain to he seen that Cheatham was shooting in had form, possibly caused by the fact that he was shooting with a strange gnn, and that the match was Chick's in all hnman probability. Cheatham kept up abont the same average during the whole score, while Chick, gaining confidence with success, only missed two birds after his twenty-first shot, making one straight run of five and two of eleven quick end clean kills. The score:

Chick	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	Cheatham	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1		0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1		1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1			1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11		0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1—11

Cheatham then shot Winston a match of 7 live birds gronnd traps, for $10 a side, with the following score:

Cheatham	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 6	Winston	0	0	1	1	0	1	1— 4

Cheatbam then shot Vincent a match at five birds, ground traps, for $10 a side, giving Vincent one dead hird. The score:

Cheatham	1	1	1	1	1— 5	Vincent	1	1	0	1	1— 4	

Following these came a nnmher of sweepstakes at 5 Peoria blackbirde for small stakes, in which scores ranging from a beantiful setting of goose eggs to a straight 5, were ofteu made.

Taken as a whole the meeting was very enjoyable, and much credit is dne Messrs. Smith & Walker for their enterprise in trying to engraft a love for trap-shooting in onr section, where it is so little practiced and its pleasures and benefite eo little nnderstood and appreciated.

It has always been a mystery to yonr correspondent why a number of gentlemen cannot meet at a pleasant place and have a friendly contest at the trap, and enjoy more comfort and more real pleasure in the friendly, jovial intercourse of such meetings, properly conducted, than they can possibly reap in their isolated hlinds, midst tbe slneh, mnd and cold of the average dnok swamp. P.

Los Angeles, May 9th, 1885.

At Bird's Point.

The Neophyte Club held its third monthly prize meeting at Bird's Point, on Saturday, at which the attendance of members and spectatore wae good. Eleven members faced the trap, and among the spectators were many who regnlarly attend onr field sport daye. The prizes, as we have said before, are a gold match box and a Wincheeter rifle, to go to the men making the best average ecore of the season. At present it ie an even thiug with several members, with the odds somewbat in favor of Messrs. Goodall and Rambo, thongh closely followed by Pollack, Kellogg, and one or two others. Mr. Sprague, who last year shot in excellent form, ie off this season, and almost out of the race, still he hae time to recover hie position. The conditione were as nsnal, 12 birds, 30 yards for 10-bore guns, 28 for 12-bore, 100 yarde bonndary, Hnrlingham rules. The day was qnite propitious, with sufficient wind off the bay to carry away the smoke, and to give the birde, a remarkably good lot, a big percentage againet the gune. Of the individnal shooting on Satnrday we may select that of Messrs. Kellogg, Pollack and A. C. Golcher. The former ehot very steadily all day. Poilack wae brilliant at first, while Golcher got the honors for the long ehot of the day with his second barrel, heing a 60-yarde kill. We spoke last week of Mr. Havens nsing the Chamberlin cartridge and the brilliant execution he did with them. Thie week we claim another victory for the ssme cartridge, which were used by Mr. C. W. Kellogg, who gives it as his opinion that they very materially aided his shooting. As we have said before, nothing can exceed the accnracy and eqnality with which the Chamherlin cartridge ie made, and it would be well for all thoee using the gnn to give them a fair trial. They can now be had in qnantity by applying to Lient. I. S. Kellogg, at Mr. Selby's place of bnsinese on Montgomery street. The general scoree are uot up qnite to the Neophyte standard, which is only neophyte in name, but with snch birde two tens and three ninee, out of 11 entriee, may he considered very good. The score:

Chas. W. Kellogg	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
J. Pollak	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1—10
D. Chapman	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1— 9
A. C. Golcher	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9
E. W. Chapin	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0— 9
B. Davis	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1— 8
C. O. Dean	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1— 8
E. R. Rambo	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0— 7
J. Sprague	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1— 7
J. J. Roache	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0— 3
— Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0— 2

At the conclnsion of the Clnb shoot 3 freeze-onts were conteeted, $2.50 each entrance. Goloher and Mengele divided the firet, Golcher won the eecond, and Walton had an easy win on the tbird. The score:

FIRST FREEZE-OUT.

Golcher	1	1	1	1— 5	Miller	1	1	0*
Davis	1	1	1	0— 4	Chapman	1	0*	
Walton	1	1	1	0— 4	Mengles	0*		

SECOND FREEZE-OUT.

Golcher	1	1	0	1— 3†	Miller	1	0*
Mengles	1	1	0	1— 3†	Chapman	0*	
Davis	1	1	0	0*	Walton	0*	

*Withdrew. †Divided.

THIRD FREEZE-OUT.

Walton	1
Mengles	0
Davis	0

At San Bruno.

The California Wing Clnb held its regnlar monthly meeting at San Brnno on Sundey, and for beautiful weather, ettendance of members, spirited shooting and grand birds, mey be claimed the very best seen in the State for some years. All the cracks were out to do honor to our Eestern visitor, Mr. Bradley, of Bradford, who among our Eastern brothers hes a national reputation as a sportsmen and gentlemsn. It is true Mr. Bradley, on Sunday, did not give ne anytbing like a fair sample of his real ahility with the gnn, hut many solid reasons could he given for the smalluess of his score. If, however, he failed to give our sportsmen a fair sample of his shility at the trap, they gave him a sample of theirs, which he will uot soon forget, and he will returu home, like other Eastern sportsmen before him, duly impreesed with their manliness, hoepitality and ability. The day was warm and pleesant, the wind just right, and tbe birds, mostly blue-rock tsilers, quick and strong of flight, tried the meu to tbe utmost. Two elevens, two tens, one nine, and two eights, out of 10 men with snch clinking hirds, is good enough for any conntry. Messrs. Robinson and Peerson tied on 11 each; Messrs. Fay and Walsh tied on 10 eech, and all of these gentlemen, so well-known as leaders among leeders, all shot snperbly, but Walsh, as usnal, lost 2 birds out of bounds. When the members of the Wing Clnh take our advice and extend the boundsry to 100 yards, they will find the results of their matcbes change entirely. Then every member shooting at the trap will be imbued with new hopes of victory and new spirit to strnggle for victory. Tbe long shot of the day wes made hy Mr. Rice, who has charge of the traps, and who, though 60 years old, brought down e hird at 80 yards. The score:

Robinson	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11	
Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11	
Fay	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—10	
Walsh	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10	
Slade	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 9	
Kerrigan	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1— 8	
Bradley	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0— 8	
Rover	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0— 7	
Gellett	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0— 7	
Rice	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1— 6	

After the match the nenal sweepstakes followed, in which the ehooting wae aleo very good, though as usual attended with varying resnlts, the outside members in the match coming as they often do to the front and carrying off the pools. In the first, $5 entrance, divided into 2 pnrses, Fay and Pearson tied on 9 each, pnrsued very closely all through by Mesers. Bradley, Walsh and Robinson with 8 each. The score:

Fay	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—9	
Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—9	
Bradley	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1—8	
Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0—8	
Walsh	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—8	
Swan	0	1	1	0	withdrawn					

The second ended as follows:

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1— 9	
Gellett	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1— 9	
Bradley	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 8	
Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0— 8	
Walsh	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	withdrawn		
Slade	0	1	1	1	1	0	withdrawn			

In the shoot-off for second money, Fay, who shot np to his old form all day, heat Gellett.

Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8	Gellett	1	1	1	0	withdrawn

This closed one of the most pleasant and snccessful days the clnb hae had for a long time, Mr. W. L. Eyre acting as referee.

At Bay View.

The second monthly match of the Pacific Cluh was held on its gronnds at Bay View, laet week. There were 2 ties for first and second medals, with the score of 13 ont of 15. The first was won by J. Fanning, after a second tie with E. Funcke, in which hoth shot well; the second by E. Funcke, and the third by J. Taylor. The average was qnite creditable, there being 7 members who scored double nnmhers. The match was at 15 clay pigeons at 18 yards rise. The following is the score:

J. Fanning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—13
E. Funcke	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—13
J. Taylor	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—11
B. Ronan	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—10
E. Dunshee	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1—10
D. Cronan	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0—10
B. Franks	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0—10
A. Wilson	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0— 9
H. Riechtetter	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1— 8
J. O'Brien	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1— 6
G. Taylor	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0— 5

A sweepstake followed with 9 entries, at 10 birde each. The first money was won by G. Taylor, with 10; the second money by E. Funcke, witb 9, and third hy J. Fanning, with 8. Next came a freeze-ont witb 8 entries, which was divided between Funcke and Fanning, with 8 straigbt kille each.

At Sacramento.

At the Forester shoot Sunday the scores were as follows:

Todd	26 yards—	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11	
W. E. Gerher	26 yards—	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11	
H. Gerher	26 yards—	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—11	
Stevens	21 yards—	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11	
Schroth	21 yards—	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1— 9	
Kane	21 yards—	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0— 9	
Verrity	21 yards—	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1— 8	
Eckhardt	26 yards—	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1— 8	
Watson	26 yards—	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0— 7	
Miller	21 yards—	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1— 7	
Killgariff	21 yards—	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0— 7	
Chapman	21 yards—	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1— 6	
Zuver	31 yards—	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0— 5	

Ties were shot off at double hirds, W. E. Gerber winning by killing 5 ont of 6. In a freeze-out at 26 yards Kane and Parrot ehot 9 each.

D. R. Hawkine, of Charley Reed's Minstrel troupe, was an invited guest of the clnb, and made a fine score, 11 out of a possible 12, though he had not shot for 8 years.

We took a thorough ramble through Clabrough & Golcher's store, 630 Montgomery St., this week, and were much pleased at the extent and completeness of the stock kept on hand to please, attract, and satisfy the most fastidious sportsman, in whatever direction his tastes may lie. Rifles, guns, pistols of the latest style and most finished workmanship; fishing-rods and tackle and flies of the most cunning device; hunting suite of every style and material; and cutlery and notions of every size and make. It would take a couple of columns to describe all we saw, and as we cannot spare tbat space the heet we can do is to advise our sportsmen to do as we did—go and see for themselves. Everything leaving the store is guaranteed, with prices just as low as bonest and legitimate business will permit.

The Peoria Blackbird.

A number of gentleman go over to Bird's Point to-morrow to shoot et this admirable modern invention. While on this subject we may remark we are in possession of a letter from an army officer of high standing, whose opinion is of great weight in sporting matters, and who hss heen esked to give his opinion of the merite of this latest artificial target. He says: "Since 1879 we have been banging away around here at the Lagowski clay pigeons and every flying target made, shooting hundreds of thousands a year, amoug the various clubs in and about Cincinnati, some of which number more than 100 members. We have, therefore, had at least a great deal of experience, and as I have ehot regularly with two or more of these clnbs since '78, I snppose I ought to know something about these tergets. As yon ask my own opinion and the general verdict here, I will give it yon honestly and without prejudice. All things fairly considered then, the Peoria bleckbird, new model, with extra strong spring on trap, is by ell odds the very best target of tbe kind yet made. My reasons are as follows:

1. They stand transportation hetter than any, being better and more easily packed.
2. They are *sure* breakers when hit.
3. They give very little breakage at the trap if properly handled, and are sure flyers—and such flyers!—sctnally 75 feet with a trejectory of not over 15 fcet at the highest elevation.
4. Perfectly impervious to weatber, damp, heat or cold.
5. They offer, from their color, a hetter sight when flying than any other target.
6. Easily scored when hit as they then break all to pieces, thns making it safe for the nmpire to decide.
7. Diminished price of trap and less likelihood of getting ont of order than any other. I could give other reasons, but these will satisfy all men accnstomed to trap shooting."

We got the opinion of the army officer in question for our own informatiou. He is a gentleman of grest experieuce, and gives it freely, uninfluenced by prejudice or other improper motives. He speske simply as a sportsman. His ideas accord strictly with onr own, and so we give onr readers the benefit of them. The Peoria blackbird can now be had at Mr. E. T. Allen's Gnn Store, 416 Market street, in auy quantity desired. We recommend his advertieement in another column to our patrons.

Matches to Come.

To-day at Bird's Point the first match for a $100 trophy will take plsce between a tesm of 10 men from the San Francisco Gun Club and a team of 10 from the Alameda County Club. No one fond of good shooting ought to miss this match.

To-morrow the cup given by Mr. Cunningham, of the San Bruno House, will be shot for at his grounds. The match is for yonng men nnder 21. The entrance is free, but the birds mnst be paid for. This may make a difference with some and perhaps decrease the number of entries, but for all that we do not eee why Mr. Cnnningham should furnisb everything.

From Sacramento we learn that F. M. Coons has issued a challenge to George Routier to shoot a match at 50 or 100 pigeons, for $250 a side, at any time within 30 days. The propoeed match between Parrot and Routier is off.

Routier has long been a mark for the Sacramento men, and nearly all, one after the other, have challenged him, but he generally comes out winner. If he is shooting up to his old form, he may be considered the Crittenden Robinson of the interior.

At Colma.

On Saturday a party of gentlemen weut down to settle the question of enpremacy at the pigeons. Mr. Brown hacked himself to break 32 disks ont of 50, against 5 other competitors for a puree of $80. The shoot was at 50 birds each, 18 yards riee. The score was ae followe:

Petersen	30	Brock	22
Nissen	29	Brown	27
Jacobson	14		
Madison	9		

An exchange says: "Kangarooing is the most interesting sport in Australia, aud is one of the most exciting in the world. Large meets are organized, parties of twenty to thirty joining in these hunts. They ride to the kangaroo gronnds, and as soon as an animal is sighted the two dogs are released and the horses given their heads. If the Australian horse is well np in his bnsiuess, and if you let him take you, instead of you trying to take him, he will carry you safely, avoiding trees and nnderbrnsh. A good, strong kangaroo will give you a long chase, and very often the dogs cannot follow him. In this case, when the horseman gets np to the kangaroo he takes off his stirrnp and strap and knocks the animal over the head, which effectually stuns him He is then killed and skinned. The hind-quarters are giveu to the doge. It is good enongh for eating, but too strong to be palatable to those of delicate taste. The tail, on the contrary, is considered delicious when made into soup. The average size of a kangaroo is abont three and a half feet high, and is very fierce when cornered; he hae heen known to rip men opeu with a single hlow from one of his hind legs."

We think it a pity the kangaroo has not been propagated in Los Angeles and the southern counties and adjacent territories, where it would be quite at home. They make grand sport, whether run by the kangaroo dog, a cross from the greyhonud and deerhouud, a strong, fierce, fleet dog, or hunted with a pack of American foxhounds. Sometimes the old-man kangaroo, found only seldom now and far up in the interior, is said to grow six feet high, and is a most dangerous fellow when brought to bay. In spite of the above anthority tbe hind-quarters of the animal are held to make good eating. They run, or rather jump, with their hind-legs and huge tails remarkably fast, and can keep their speed up for a long time. They would make a grand animal for the countries we have named.

An English journal remarks that cousiderable interest has been shown in Wiltshire, England, in au attempt to revive the old eport of hawking. A number of hawks have been secured and will forthwith be treined in rook-hawking. The members of the clnh formed to promoto this sport wear the aucient costume of falconers. The exercise of the birds on Salisbury plain has already commeuced, the rendezvone being the charming village of Everleigh. The appearance of the members of the clnb in their curious costumes increases the interest in the sport.

We predict this will be quite a failure, except with the dudes who call themselves eportsmeu, if they deserve that name. The daye of hawking are gone with the old p[illegible] and cannot be revived to any extent.

Observations from the Capital City.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: "Let her gallop two miles, the last mile in about 1:50." These were the instructions given by Jim Brown as he threw up the jockey on Addie O'Neil. "Let her break away at the draw gate," said "Big Jim," at the same time moving up towards the wire. "Oh, yes," says little Dan Hennesy, "that's all very nice to say, 'let her break away from the draw-gate,'" "but what are you doing up there at the wire?" "Doing," said Tim Lynch, who was sitting on the fence with his ticker in his hand, "don't you catch on, don't you see Brownie going up the stretch and Big Jim up there at the wire? The chances are that she will start from neither place." "That's so," says Dan, "but if she can run the gauntlet of this crowd without being caught by some of us I want to see her do it. You go up to the wire, Tim, and as she sails by just start your six hundred and fifty dollar clicker on her, and I will touch off my twenty dollar one when she gets at the draw-gate, while Todd can"—but the sentence was not finished for here she came at a good, strong pace, and just after passing Brownie I heard him sing out, "Go on there, go on," following which in regular succession came the sound click—click—click of the three watches. "How fast?" says Todd when the mile was finished. "One-forty—forty—what is that there, Observer?" said Lynch, "my eyes are a little blurred this morning, and I cannot quite see." "Hold on, now," says Hennesy, "till you hear from me, for I have got it exact. This is a regular George-Washington-with-his-little-hatchet kind of a watch, and it says one minute and—and forty something." "That's it," said Big Jim, "forty something, you might just as well have guessed it in the first place, as try to time a runner with such a lot of old crab watches as you fellows have got—old-fashioned line lever anchor movement, States' prison escapements. They ain't fit to time a nigger eating a possum in a colored boarding house. Now, here's a watch that is a watch. It dropped through a hole in my vest pocket that day that Philip S. went that fast mile, and I found it about a week afterwards over in the stall occupied by that big clyde, British Oak. He only weighs a ton you know, and as the watch looks like it had been stepped on several times, but was still running when I found it, you must know that this is the kind to have when you want to time a horse and get him accurately."

"That's so," said an outsider, who had nearly stretched his neck out of joint in his endeavor to see what time each watch indicated, "I've got one just like it myself, that is I own one, but I let my uncle take it one day this Spring—I think it was while the Blood Horse meeting was going on—and haven't got it back from him yet." While this talk was being indulged in O'Neil was being cooled out, preparatory to a repeat, which she performed in a manner highly satisfactory to all personally interested I imagine, for it was a good mile with a strong finish, and no disposition to "cough it up." Addie O'Neil is a good-sized three-year-old, chestnut in color, aired by Leinster, dam Addie Lee, by Asteroid, and is destined to make her mark—a single stroke—on the California turf. She is in the stable managed by "Big Jim"—James Brown, trainer. Among her stable companions are:

Beaconsfield, 4 yrs., by Hock Hocking, dam Aileen Allaunah, by Norfolk, from Eva Coombs, by Billy Cheatham.

Eda, chestnut filly, 2 yrs., by Hock Hocking, dam Eva Coombs, by Billy Cheatham, granddam of Beaconsfield. This filly is what Brownie calls a "Brighton Beacher" and winner of the California Derby in 1886. She is the largest thoroughbred I ever saw, being 16.2 in heighth and weighing nearly 1,300 pounds, and nothing coarse about her anywhere, but simply a high-formed, evenly-balanced, great big thoroughbred.

Porter Ashe, chestnut colt, 2 yrs., by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, from Ada C., by Revenue.

Violette, chestnut filly, 2 yrs., by Leinster, dam Addie Lee, by Asteroid.

Jim Long, b g, 3 yrs., by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson, by Enquirer.

Without speaking of each horse individually, I can say they are all in apparent good condition, looking and working well.

Frank De Poister has six head in his string as follows:

Philip S., 4 yrs., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson.

Prince of Norfolk, 3 yrs., by Norfolk, dam Marion, by Malcolm.

Daisy Miller—a half-miler—by a son of Hercules.

Edleweise, brown filly, 2 yrs., by Joe Hooker, dam Yolone' by Norfolk.

Maybossom, bay filly, 2 years, by Joe Hooker, dam Maggie S., by Bayonette.

Althea Hill, bay filly, 2 years, by Hock Hocking.

All the inmates of this stable are looking fine, and taking their work with a relish, with the exception of the Prince, who has had "a leg," and consequently is receiving but slow work

Tim Lynch—Dan Hennesy, trainer.—has in his stable:

Glendair, 4 years, by Norfolk, dam Glendew, by Glengary.

Jon Jon, 4 years, by Monday, dam Plaything, by Alarm, out of Pet, by Vandal.

Tom Atchinson, 3 years, by Hooker, dam Bay Kate, by Norfolk.

Moonlight, 2 years, by Thad Stevens, dam Twilight, by Norfolk, Twilight out of Kate Gift.

This filly was recently purchased at Palo Alto, and as she had been "let up on," for some time previous to her sale, has had no fast work since her arrival here. She is a fine-looking filly, of medium size, and is reported to have shown a fine turn of speed. Jou Jou does not look quite right some way, his hair looks bad and he seems to lack that life and ambition which are characteristic of him when physically sound. However, I have noticed an improvement in the past two weeks, and it is hoped he will come round all right and be able to participate in races during the circuit. The balance of Lynch's string are in good health and spirits, and all doing well.

Tom Delaney devotes his entire time to the welfare of that fast and game son of Flood and Planetia, Ned Cook, who ran several very creditable races at the Blood Horse meeting this Spring. He has had quite a rest since then and has taken on considerable flesh, but as he is now commencing to receive strong work again, will in time be in fine racing form.

G. L. Richardson has but two in his stable, Nick of the Woods, aged, by Leinster, dam Little Sophie, by Newry, and Billy the Kid, full brother to Philip S., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson. Mr. Richardson is a very quiet, unassuming man, who pays strict attention to his own business and lets other people alone. His horses are looking well, and so far as I have seen are doing the same.

I saw a couple of strangers at the track yesterday A. M., whose general appearance caused me to believe they were from the other side of the Rockies and upon inquiry, I learned they were from St. Louis, and that the object of their visit to Sacramento was to see Philip S. with a view of purchasing and taking him East. The names of the gentlemen are Lucas and Doyle, and Mr. Doyle informed me that he had visited California some twenty years or more ago, bringing over with him several horses, among which were Dutch Dave, Bob Ridley, Jake Asher, and a very fine road team, in fact, the finest in California at that time, which he sold to John Rosenfeler. They appear to be very clever gentlemen, and the only bad luck I wish them is that they do not succeed in taking Philip S. East with them, for we need him and all of his kind—if there are any—right here in California.

A queer character presented himself at the track on Sunday last, one of the old-timers, but now a regular rounder, presenting a perfect wreck of a once prosperous and happy man. Cause, too frequent indulgence in bad whisky. I remember seeing him here at the State Fair several years ago, where he had come to witness a horse belonging to a friend of his "scoop the boys," as he expressed it. I do not remember whether the horse "scooped," or got "scooped," but I do remember an incident which occurred, wherein this man was the main actor, that at the time I thought was very funny. He was over in Charley Shears' saloon one morning about 8:30, where several gentlemen of his acquaintance were indulging in a smile, one of whom asked him to join them. He stepped up to the bar and was about to call for a "little straight," when a boy, about ten years old, that had been following and closely watching him, cried out "Father!" That word was sufficient to make him know how faithfully the son was obeying the instructions of the wife and mother, and, instead of calling for whisky straight, he says: "Gentlemen, I have just had my breakfast, therefore I cannot drink. You know I never smoke, but not wishing to take a shingle off the roof, I guess I'll take a cup of peanuts." After being served the original crowd that came in went out, and in some five or ten minutes another party came over for an "eye-opener," and one of them, seeing our friend, says, "Hello, there, Mr. Blank! Come and take something." "Thanks," says Blank, at the same time stepping up toward the bar. "Give me some—" "Father!" yelled the boy. "Excuse me, gentlemen, but I have just been to breakfast, therefore cannot drink. I never smoke, but for sociability's sake, I'll take a cup of peanuts." Starting out with the evident intention of going over to the track, our "I-would-take-a-drink-if-I-dare-to" friend meets a party going over to Shear's for an "appetizer," and as he is well known to all of them, is invited. The bar being reached, and just about the time he was ready to respond to the "What do you take, sir?" the boy who had been right at his heels all the time, yelled out at the top of his voice, "Oh pa! here comes mother." "Well that does settle it," said Blank. "Take! What will I take? What the devil else could I take but another cup of them d———d peanuts?" OBSERVER.

SACRAMENTO, May 12th, 1885.

When Monday was a Three-Year-Old.

A correspondent of the New York *Sportsman* who has been reviving old-time racing, gives the following account of Monday's performances at Jerome Park when a three-year-old:

The second year's racing of the American Jockey Club, or the Jerome Park Association, as it was then known by, began on Thursday, the 23d of May, 1867. The weather had been very bad for several days, and on the opening day, therefore, the track was heavy and the attendance was not as large as the fine card deserved. Still there were several thousand persons on hand by the time of the first race, including several hundred ladies, and Deadhead Hill was quite black with its democratic audience. * * * The mile dash was an animated betting race, with seven conteatants sporting silk. They were J. S. Wateon'e Onward, 5 yrs, by Ringgold, 124 lbs. (Littlefield); L. W. Jerome's Luther, 5 yrs., by Lexington; R. Ackerman's Richmond, 5 yrs., by Two Bits, 124 lbs.; D. McDaniel'a Mittie, 3 yrs, by Planet, 101 lbs. (Henry); T. B. Read's Enchantress, 4 yrs, by Lexington, 115 lbs. (Taylor); M. H. Sanford's Dot, 4 yrs, by Mad Anthony, 115 lbs. (Hayward); and F. Morris' Monday, 3 yrs, by Eclipse, 104 lbs. (Gilpatrick). Of the lot Richmond was just from his Southern campaign, but looked thin, and in the face of the others he was little thought of, the pooling being, Onward $215, Monday $150, Luther $100, field $85, and Dr. Underwood could hardly sell the pools quick enough to accommodate all who were anxious to invest. The two favorites attracted, of course, the most attention of the lot as the horsee went to the post, and it being Monday's first appearance as a three-year-old, the up-headed, blazed-faced, white-legged colt was the recipient of much attention. Though not built on quite so large a scale as his stable-companion, Ruthless, he showed more improvement to the eye than she did, and so well did he look and full of vim, that many backers of Onward hurried to the pools to get enough on Morris' colt to square them. Lucky men they were, but not half so lucky as the out-and-out backers of Monday; for, to a bad start, in which Mittie was left, Monday got away a trifle in front of the others, who were pretty well hunched after they got settled into their stride. But none of them had any business with the bay blaze-faced three-year-old, on that day at least, for "Gil" opened up a gap of two lengths on the pack in the first half mile, and though Onward made a dash at him near the three-quarter pole, it was only a "flash in the pan," and Luther and Monday were all that were left in it as they made the straight. Then the colt came right away from the big horse, and won by half a dozen lengths under a stiff pull. Onward was a poor third, and the time was 1:49½. In this race Hayward had his first mount in America on Mr. Sanford's Dot.

The second day was, in contrast to the preceding, a bright charming, May day, and the track was vastly improved in condition. Rather a larger crowd was on hand than at the opening of the meeting, the card being a very promising one, including two races over a distance of ground. * * *

A mile and three-quarters, for all ages, brought out Monday, 104 lbs. (Gilpatrick); Col. McDaniel's Morrissey, 3 yrs, 104 lbs. (Alfred); Mr. Jerome's Satinstone, 4 yrs., by Lapidist, 115 lbs. (Waldron); and Mr. Sanford's game gray horse Loadstone, 5 yrs, by Lexington, 128 lbs. (Hayward). Again the knowing ones played heavily on Monday, and from fair betting in the first pools he closed at $400, field $95. The race was started with Morrissey in front, Monday last, but before running half a mile Hayward took the topweight right along, and led past the wire in 1:24, the pace not being fast. Going round the north turn, however, Monday, moved up from the rear to second place, and the pace at once improved, so much so as to outpace the other two at once. Nose and tail, Loadstone in front, the game old gray and mettlesome young bay kept up their lick, and the old horse led the youngster back to the straight, where he had Monday's head at his hips, and the plungers were already beginning to tremble in their shoes for the result. But the stout and speedy three-year-old, that was so strongly inbred to Glencoe, soon put them "on velvet" again; for answering his jockey's call in splendid style, he gained on his tough opponent all the way home, drew up level a hundred yards from the finish, and, leaving Loadstone, was a length and a half to the good as the pair dashed under the wire, amidst the loudest shouts heard at Jerome since Kentucky's Inauguration Stakes. Morrissey was a bad third, and the time—3:11—after the slow first half of the race, showed the character of the struggle. The last mile was run in 1:17, highly creditable to Loadstone, with 128 lbs. on his back. Monday, however, was not "all out" at the finish, and could have gone on. Mr. Morris was overwhelmed with congratulations at possessing such a colt and such a filly as Monday and Ruthless, with whom he had just won four out of the six races run on the first two days.

Advantages of High Weights.

[New York Spirit.]

While at this season our racing legislators are preparing new laws looking towards the benefit of the sport, we would suggest another revision of the weights. Our present scale is an improvement upon that adopted in 1876, as that was upon the scale previously in force, but our scale is still lighter than either the English or Australian. We shall be met, of course, with the charge of urging the change merely because it is English. Anglomania afflicts a large portion of our people, while Anglophobia renders another portion equally ridiculous. Therefore the charge that we approve of raising the weights to the English standard is one to which we shall make no reply. It is not because the idea is English, but there exists no reason why we should not benefit by the result of English experience.

The English people have devoted more years to the study of racing than we, and if they evolve a proper plan we should be worse than fanatics to allow any prejudice of nationality to prevent our adopting it. We have adopted their language our constitution is framed upon theirs, as is our common law, and in many respects we flatter ourselves upon having improved upon the original.

We do not think it can be denied that we have not increased our weights in the same proportion that we have decreased the distances of our races. Prior to 1876 the scale was for three-year-olds, 90 lbs.; after Sept. 1st, 95 lbs.; four-year-olds, 108 lbs.; five-year-olds, 114 lbs.; six-year-olds, 118 lbs. At that time races were over longer distances. Taking 1872, for example, we find that at a mile and under 380 races were run, but of these 180 were at heats. In 1884, at a mile and under, 1,755 races were run, of which only 487 were heats. In 1872 the races run at distances of over a mile were 181; in 1884 there were 911. Again, of the 561 races run on flat in 1872, there were 29 at two miles. In 1884, out of 2,666, there were 33 at two miles. In 1872, at two-mile heats, there were 39 races; in 1884 there were 5 only. In 1872 there were 12 races at three miles, and only 4 in 1884. In 1872 there were 7 four-mile dashes, and 4 races of four-mile heats. In 1884 there was a dash of 4 miles, but no heats.

From these figures it will be readily seen that not only the races of heats, but the distances of the dashes have been greatly disminished. When the work began it met with some opposition among the old school of racing men, who were told that the weights would be raised in proportion, insuring better jockeys and that racing would be improved thereby. When the Jockey Club raised the weights in 1876 it cut down the distances of all the two-year-old races, and enacted a special clause in the rules forbidding the racing at the new weights at distances over three-quarters of a mile. This was some compensation for the reduction of the distances, but since then the work of reduction has gone steadily on. Once (in 1881) the weights were revised, but the revision has not kept pace with the reduction of distance.

If asked what was to be gained by increasing the weights we would say better riding. Three-year-olds play a much more important part in all-aged races than they did formerly, but except very late in the season but few of our best jockeys can ride a three-year-old whose weight at a mile in June is 103 lbs., in July 105 lbs., and in August 107 lbs. With four-year-olds it is a little better, for the weight is 118 lbs. throughout the year. But, as a rule, there are too few four-year-olds in training good enough to take part in weight-for-age races, and the number of these mounts is necessarily small. For that matter, the weight-for-age races are none too numerous, and it is upon the handicaps that we have to rely; and, hence, to the handicapper we must look for the reform. Secretary Lawrence started out splendidly when, in 1884, he boldly made 132 lbs. the top weight in the Suburban. But he has dropped 5 lbs. this season. We are staunch believers in a high standard of weights in handicaps, for by a low standard the bottom weights are so light it too often happens that the owner can get no one able to ride his horse.

A low standard of weights is a serious obstacle to the attainment of fine horsemanship. Well-informed turfmen seem to consider that our average jockey is many pounds inferior to the English in point of ability. They say we have no such men as Fordham, Archer, Cannon, Wood, Webb, Watts, or Goater. We never will have under the present scale. As soon as a young jockey has arrived at perfection in his profession, with proper strength, sense, experience, etc., he finds it impossible to get down to the weights, unless at the risk of ruining his health, and is driven into the ranks of the trainers, and many, failing to get such employment, descend to tonting and other disreputable practices. James Rowe, Frank McCahe, Charles Miller, James Lee, Charles Littlefield, Byron McClelland, Matthew Byrnes, and Harvey Durham would probably have been in the saddle to-day but for this reason, and there is no reason why they would not have shown as resplendent as the Archers, Fordhams, and Cannons, as each of them would have the experience of nearly twenty years, whereas the average jockey of to-day is of mushroom growth.

We have to-day two great jockeys in William Hayward and John Spellman, but neither of these can well ride below 110 lbs. Neither can Feakes or McLaughlin, Murphy or Fitzpatrick. Donohue can ride as low as 105 lbs., and so can Fleher, Hughes, and Evans, but they are the only experienced men that can do so. The average jockey is some hair-brained stable boy, who has happened to get a little reputation by being put upon the back of a good horse, and not having enough sense to know what fear is, can be relied upon to take desperate chances. For a while he enjoys popularity, which only lasts while he is successful, and his success is due to his fictitious reputation, which brings him choice mounts. Sift his character, and it will be found he has no ability beyond the use of profanity, tobacco, and whisky, and yet this urchin, who perhaps is only three years out of some reformatory institution, enjoys the best mounts, while competent men have to "stand on the ground."

In our Sacramento letter there is mention made of the arrival of parties from the East to look at Philip S., with a view to purchasing. The *Bee* of Thursday evening says that the sale has been made for $5,000.

Mr. Titus and Belle Echo are at Cheeter Park, Cincinnati.

A Sleeping Car Story.

While everybody knows that Col. Gerker, in partnership with George Scattergood, owns Lizzie M., very few know that he owned, a qnarter of a century ago, a trotter far more celebrated in his day than she in hers. It was a very interesting story about his acquisition of this old-timer that he told me last Fell, while we were enjoying e smoke together in the sleeping car on the way back from Boston. I took no notes of it, except in my memory, but can reproduce the main featnres. In 1860, Mr. Gerker, then an active yonng business man, was as fond of a trotter as he is now, and his special favorite then was his chestnnt gelding Sorrel Dan, also called Dan Mace, who gained a record of 2:30 end of 2:28 to saddle. His driver was Jim Tnrner, who was near the head of the profession in his day, bnt whose dissipated habite carried him to an untimely grave. In the Fall of 1860, Sorrel Dan, with hie owner and driver, were at Lonisville, Ky., where there were some trotting races, and they reckoned their fellow was about good enough to scoop things. The next etable to theirs at the track was occnpied by a long Kentnckian named Bradley, who had a gray etallion and a chestnnt gelding with him. One early morning, as Mr. Gerker sat in the door of his stable watching Tnrner send Dan aronnd the track, of a sndden his eyes beheld an apparition. Dan wae evidently doing hie best, bnt that long Bradley, behind hie chestnnt gelding, came up behind him like a ghost and passed him as if he were not a trotter at all. When Turner got aronnd to the stable and pulled np, his principal said:

"Jim, wasn't that Kentucky horse going at a terrible clip?"

"I should think so," said Tnrner, "he passed me ae if I wasn't there at all."

"And you were at fnll speed?" inqnired Gerker.

"I wes going better than a 2:30 ehot?"

"Then he was beating 2:20 and doing it easy," exclaimed the snrprised yonng Philadelphian. "I mnst cultivate this Bradley."

In the course of the day Mr. Gerker fonnd opportunity to euggest to the Kentnckian that tbey should be more neighborly, and invited him into his stable to look over the stock, in return receiving the invitation he was fishing for, to pay Bradley's stable a similar visit. Gerker was deeply impressed with the gray stallion, named Gray Eagle, soon got a price on him, and bought him for a few hundreds. Jnst before leaving, and casually, as it were, he remarked of the cheetnnt gelding:

"Thst's a likely looking fellow. Has he got any speed?"

"Some," said the Kentnckian curtly.

"What do you call him?"

"Medoc."

"Raised abont here?"

"Yes. I raised him. He was by a son of this old Canadian horse Pilot that they called Pilot, Jr., and his dam was Croppy, by Medoc, the rnnning horse."

"Is he for sale?"

"Yes, at my price."

"What's that?"

"$5,000, and I muet have it all in gold."

The batteries of the buyer now had to be nnmasked. In those days, $5,000 was a terrible price for a trotter, and Mr. Gerker natnrally tried to indnce the Kentnckian to abete something of his demand, but not one dollar wonld he come down. He said that $5,000 in gold was what he told the "old folke at home" he would get for him, and he would not take $4,999. One or two interviews followed, with no change on the part of the Kentnckian, and the only change in the Philadelphian being a growing desire to have the horse at any price. At last Mr. Gerker went to a Louieville bank, got $5,000 in gold in a bag, brought it to the treck and paid it to Bradley, and Medoc was his. The Kentnckian had stipulated, however, thet he mnst have control of him for his Lonisville race, and he won it very handily, the horse trotting a heat in 2:24½, though the judges did not give the time as fast as that.

This wae in October, 1860, and Mr. Gerker was bonnd for a business trip throngh Indiana and Illinois, so having satisfied himself that Mr. Bradley had the office-holder's qualifications of being honest and capable, he reqnested him to take the horsea home with him to Lexington and keep them till sent for. The new owner had jnst retnrned to Philadelphia, two months later, when he received a telegram from Bradley to come on at once prepared to take his horses away. Disgnated with having to make another long journey so aoon, he took train for Lexington, where Bradley met him and told him what he did not dare to send by wire, that horses were rapidly being impressed and sent fnrther eouth from Kentucky, and that he had had hard work to aave theae, which he felt in honor bonnd to deliver over to a man who had paid ao mnch for them. Gerker congratulated himself on having been so good a judge of character, and got Medoc to Philadelphia without much difficulty. He changed hie name to John Morgan, after an intimate friend of hie. Many have thonght this horse got his name from the Confederate raider, but his actnal namesake never set a aquadron in the field. Meantime, Jim Tnrner, who had been compaigning Gerker's horses in Alabama, wae driven ont by the war, and managing to get throngh the lines, came to Philadelphia and took charge of Medoc. As Spring came on he began to show great speed, and one morning in May a trial wae agreed upon. It was very qniet, none being present except Mr. Gerker, a friend of hie and the driver. The two apectators were provided with perfect time-pieces, but neither of them wonld have believed his watch was correct nnless the other had precisely agreed with him, whsn his watch atopped at 2:16 as the great trotter came under the wire.

"How fast do you think you went, Jim?" wae the question.

"By ——," said he, "I believe I beat 2:20."

The watches were shown him, and he expreased no great surpriae, declaring that the horse waa the greatest trotter in the world. He repeated in 2:16¼. These trials were kept a dead secret, and when, in Jnne, 1861, John Morgan was matched three races at one, two and three mile heats againet Flora Temple, it was considered that he had no earthly chance, bnt the betting was big at long odds, and the talent became so frightened at the cheatnnt's speed in his exercise, that eome rascal got into his atable and dosed him, and he never recovered from the effects during the three racee, in all of which he waa beaten. But Medoc, *alias* John Morgan, ie without donbt the first trotter that covered a full mile in 2:16, and thie story, I believe, was never before put in print.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A case of double impregnation has been noted on the ranch of Mr. H. M. La Rne, in Yolo connty, where a mare lately gave birth to a mnle and a horse colt at the aame foaling. Snch instancea have occurred before, bnt are very rare and curioue.

Arab is apparently going as sonnd as a dollar, but Mr. Hickok will test his leg thoroughly before the entries to the Fall circuit close.

The Roads, the Horse and Hie Feet.

Editors *Turf, Field and Farm*:—Every day you will hear men who have had years of experience with horses eay that a horse cannot travel without shoes. They have never tried the experiment. They only think he cen't because their fathers drove them with shoes. Now, I know from experience that a horse can travel the bonlevards, in the city of Chicago, day in and day out, for five or six months in the year berefoot. I have tried it myself for three months. Shonld I not know more abont it than some men who never drove only with shoes? The North Side Street Railway Co. have used tipe end tips only, on eech and every horse on their line for the past two years or more, Winter and Summer. They could not be hired to go back to the old way of shoeing. Their stock trevel better than ever before. They have no tronble with corns, seedy toe or pummice foot, that other horses have that wear shoes. They use the tip to avoid cnpping the foot or cutting the frogs. It is not the roads that make the poor horse go leme, it is the iron they nail on his feet, and the way they prepere tbe eame before shoeing. I wonld not advocate tips for speeding and track work, bnt any horse will travel more miles with tips than he will with shoes.

Keep the feet of a horse well, and he will never have any tronble with splints, spavins, string-helt, etc. Take the foot of a horse fnll of corns, shoe him with tipe, drive him every day for one yeer, and he will have as well and healthy a foot as when foaled. Shonld yon give him a hard drive any one day, give him a little rest the next day or day after. He can wear shoes out, but he cannot wear his feet ont. Netnre geve them for use, and should a long, hard drive make them a little tender, natnre will make them well and strong in twenty-four hours with rest.

Avoid all pads; tbey will ruin any foot in time. The bottom of a horse's foot mnst come in contact with the gronnd if you expect it to remain sonnd and well. Don't treat it as you wonld a block of wood, but as carefnlly as yon do the eye. When a man tells you that a horae cannot go without shoes, ask him how he knows, and ninety-nine out of a hundred will say, "*Because.*"

Use yonr horse's feet as you would like yonr own used. A boy who goes barefoot from Spring until Fall never wears them ont, but he wonld wear a pair of shoes out every fonr weeks. They don't shoe cows; they don't shoe dogs; still they both have good feet as long as they live.

Yours trnly, On the Road.

Chicago, May 1.

The *Turf* comments editorially as follows:

"A correepondent from Chicago is loud in praise of driving horses without ehoes or in tips. We wish to make a few common sense observations. With slow, ordinary work the horse will get along in tips or bare-footed. Bnt put a great strain on him and protection to the feet ie necessary. A barefoot horse in front of a stage on Broadway wonld want to ley off half the time to get over his sorenese. The horn is softer than the stones and constaut friction causes it to wear faster than it grows. This is not guesswork. It is the deliberate judgment of years of practice. In shoes es in other things associated with material progress, necessity was the mother of invention. Horses fall lame with iron nailed to their feet, becanse so few of the farriers understand their bnsiness. Watch the growth of horn and adjust the shoe so as to keep each column of bones in a position to furnish the strongest snpport to the equine strncture—so as to give perfect articulation to each joint, and you will not have corns, curbs, or spavins. The science of foot balancing is a profound one, and when yon have mestered it yon are able to ward off the evils of defective shoeing and to express an intelligent opinion on the subject. A horse properly shod will not travel more miles day in and day ont in tips than in fnll shoes. This fact is jnst as patent to the well-informed as the one conceded by our correspondent in the sentence: 'I would not advocate tips for speeding or track work.' The tendency of tips in fast and continuous track work is to make a horse sore and break him dowu. It is true in one sense that the feet of boys, dogs end oxen do not wear ont, bnt start the barefoot youth out for a seventy-five mile tramp in twenty-fonr hours over a turnpike dressed with flinty sand and gravel, and before he has gone half the jonrney he will be too tender to move. Give him properly made shoes and he will complete the task without flinching. Work a dog in the stnbble day after day from light to darkness, and yon will render him so foot-sore that he will be unable to do your bidding. When the ox is taken from the meadow or the plowed field and put to toil on the hard road, it ie necesesary to shoe him. The horn wears faster than it grows, and if you do not protect the feet with iron yon will have a cripple on yonr hands. The trouble with our correspondent is that he has not carried his researches and experiments far enongh. He has merely ecratched the snrface."

Mrs. Maria K. Williams, widow of the late Greenberry Williams, died at the homestead, Gallatin, Tennessee, on the 27th nlt., at the advanced age of eighty years. Her husband died several years ago, and had very nearly rounded out a fnll century. Before the war Mr. Williams, familiarly called "Uncle Berry" by his intimate acquaintences, was an extensive breeder of thoronghbred horses and Shorthorn cattle. His etablee were very euccessful on the tnrf. There was an intense yet friendly rivalry between "Uncle Berry" and Gen. Jackeon, as to the racing qnalities of their colts, resulting in eeveral matches of national fame. The produce of the Hermitage failing to beat "Uncle Berry's" wonderfnl Black Maria, Old Hickory bronght from Virginia across the monntain to Teunessee the colt Truxton, thought to be the fleetest horse in the Old Dominion, and so confident of victory was Jackson that he matched Maria for donble the amonnt of all former stakes. The coming race was all the talk from Maine to Georgia, and as it was long before the advent of railroads in the Sonthwest, the people in great numbers traveled hnndred of miles on horseback, in wagons and on foot to see it. In those days there were no pool-boxes and no pnlling, but, barring accidents, the best horse waa anre to win. Althongh Truxton proved himself a fast and game horse, he had now met hie superior, and the black whirlwind won eaeily. Tbis ended the controversy between them, and ever afterwarde Gen. Jackeon stood ready to back Maria against the world.

Dr. Hicke has had the ill luck to loae a anckling foal, by Promnter, from Fawn, by Marion. Tbe mare and foal were in pastnre with some cattle, and the cattle killed the colt. It is surprising that eo astnte a breeder as Dr. Hicks ahonld make such a mistake.

The Fashion Driving Park, ten miles ont from Pittsburg, Pa., the property of Pittsburg gentlemen, is open for lady drivers only, one day of each week.

Declarations at Washington Park.

Secretary Brewster forwards the following declerations in the Weshington Park Handicaps:

The Oakwood Handicap.—A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared ont on or before May 1st, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied witb the money; $800 added, the second to receive $200 and tbe third $100 ont of the stakes. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs extra. One hundred and five nominations. One mile and a forlong.

Brandywine.	Wedding Day.	Rebuke.
Clifton Belle.	Eusign.	Ram Lal.
Harry Gilmore.	Impromptu.	Socks.
Banana.	Owen Bowling.	King Troubler.

The Great Western Handicap.—A sweepstake for all ages $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared ont on or before May 1st, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. A wiuner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500, 7 lbs. extra. Eighty-three nominations. One mile and a helf.

Lucky B.	J. W. Rogers.	Socks.
Clifton Bell.	Ensign.	King Troubler.
Irish Pat.	Blazes.	Diamond.
Wedding Dey.	Ram Lal.	Donbt.
Vigilance.	School Girl.	Eva S.

The Secretary intimates that considering the nnmber of nominetions and the late date at which declarations were permitted, he considers these handicaps "feirly successfnl." The words qnoted are facetions, bnt the secretary might in the same strain have said, "tremendously and altogetherly successfnl." The Oakwood ie to be run June 30th, and with declaration day only sixty days before the race it presents ninety-tbree acceptors. The Great Western is to run July 11th, and sixty-eight nominations accept. It will be observed that Mr. Baldwin has declared Lncky B. in the Great Western. He was weighted at 116 ponnds, which was next to the top, the heaviest impost being on Andrian, 118 pounds. Santa Anita still has Freda in tbe Great Western at 107 pounds, and in tbe Oakwood, Rapido, 95, and Grismer, 103.

The Lottery of Breeding.

[Portland, Or., Mercury.]

Some years ago, S. G. Reed, of thie city, purchased of C. S. Dole, near Milwaukee, Wis., a stallion called Antocrat, paying $3,000 for him, when he could have had a fnll biother to the sire of Mand S., for five hnndred dollars less money. The horse was really never equal to the high expectations formed of him, and sold for $400 at auction in 1881. At the same time one of his danghters called Adosina, was sold to a man in Yamhill county for $180, being in foal to Mr. Reed's young stallion Hambletonian Membrino, at the time. The mare foaled late that year a bright bay colt, bearing great individual resemblance to his sire. The yonngster was well kept through the Winter, and by the next Spring had attained a good growth. When he was two years old, he was broken to double harness and, in the Fall of the same year, was hitched up to a sulky with which he went off like an old horse. He got no fast work at all, bnt was given a good chauce to grow under jogging exercise. About six weeks ago he began to ehow nnmistakable signs of being a trotter, and the attention of L. B. Lindsay was called to him. He made overtnres for the pnrchase of the colt, but was held off nntil he bid the handsome snm of $800 for him, which was accepted. It ie nnderstood that the purchase was made in behalf of Mr. S. G. Reed, who sold Hambletonian Mambrino at anction for the very same amount. The horse since changed owners at $2,000, and now Mr. Reed pays $800 for one of his sons that hes never trotted a foot in any publte race. If Mr. Reed had given somebody $100 to steal Antocrat the day he landed here, and bred his mares to Hambletonian Mambrino, he might to-day have had a big lot of fast trotters, and Reedville would have been, as it wae designed it ehonld be, the Palo Alto of Oregon.

Trotting at the Bay District.

May 2d.—Purse, $200; two mile heats.

Fred Arnold, br g, by Nephew—A. L. Hinds	2	3	1	1
Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner	3	1	2	2
Blaine, blk g—W. Fletcher	1	2	3	3

Time, 5:10½, 5:09½, 5:10¾, 5:16.

Same day.—Purse, $—

Alice H., b m, (pacer)—J. Hughes	3	1	1	1
Democrat, br g, ——	1	3	2	2
Kittie F., b m—A. McDowell	2	4	3	2
Frank's Colt, b g—J. W. Donathan	4	2	4	4
Mollie, g m—C. S. Crittenden	6	6	5	5
Garfield, br g—L. F. Clawson	5	5	6	6

Time, 2:42½, 2:39½, 2:42, 2:42.

THE KENNEL.

Allender's Breaking Kennel.

We had a pleaeant call on Monday last from Mr. Geo. T. Allender, a gentleman who hes recently eetablished himself here as a professional dog man. Mr. Allender hes shown excellent jndgment in his choice of gronnd, end has erected necessary kennels, yards and ehelters. He is about three miles back from Sancelito, in the heart of good qnail gronnd, and has at his door Richardson's Bay. The spot seems perfectly fitted for the purpose. Gentlemen who have dogs in his hands can visit them and return in a day. Tbe spaniels have water at hand for their peculiar handling, wbile the setters and pointere are always in close proximity to first rate shooting gronnd. Mr. Allender has the confidence of our best dog owners, and commences his work with the finest string of dogs in the State, all of them aged. He proposes to take dogs to board, while he considers them too young to break, and also to break those of fitting age. We hope he will meet witb success, because a thoronghly competent breaker has been needed and mnch desired for several years past.

Pacific Coast Field Triale.

The date of closure of entries to the Derby of this clnb for 1885 was May 1at, but we have no advices as to whether any entries were made or not. It is possible that the entries were eo few or so poor that the secretary did not think their pnblication likely to reflect credit on the clnb, and so withheld them. It matters little, for the reason that a Derby is practically a dog traders' stake, and is supported by those who wish to sell either the running dogs or dogs related to them

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The picnic of the Eintracht Verein at Belmont, the Schustzen Verein at Alameda, and the officers' excursion to Santa Cruz, all happening last Sunday, left but few of the faithful at the ranges at Shell Mound. Nevertheless there was quite a little number of those who make their rifle-practice a duty not to be neglected, and the spirit of those present fully atoned for the smallness of the attendance. Tempted by the pleasant day we were induced to take our usual round at the targets, after a severe sickness of some weeks, and at Shell Mound met Mangels, Burrell, Moors, Cummings, Carson, Waltham, Townsend and others of the faithful brigade, firing away with their old enthusiasm and making good records all round, except Moore, who for a couple of weeks has not displayed his usual form by any means.

The chief event of the day was the regular monthly medal match of Companies C. and G., First Infantry, who, as usual, were out in good numbers, and upon the whole did good work. The score:

FIRST CLASS.

Johnson	200 yards—4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—42	
	500 yards—5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—47	89
Carson	200 yards—4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—43	
	500 yards—4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—45	88
Perkins	200 yards—5	5	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	4—41	
	500 yards—5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5—44	85
Merriweather	200 yards—4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	4—41	
	500 yards—5	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	5—43	84
Cummings	200 yards—4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	5—41	
	500 yards—4	3	5	2	4	5	5	4	5	5—42	83

SECOND CLASS.

Pembroke	200 yards—4	4	4	5	5	4	5	3	4	4—42	
	500 yards	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—47	89
Diers	200 yards—4	2	4	4	3	4	3	3	0	4—31	
	500 yards—3	3	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5—44	75
Ruddock	200 yards—3	4	3	3	3	3	4	1	5	4—37	
	500 yards—5	5	2	4	4	3	5	0	5	2—35	72
Adams	200 yards—5	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4—37	
	500 yards—3	5	4	0	3	2	5	3	3	5—33	70

THIRD CLASS.

Sloan	200 yards—4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4—40	
Jandin	200 yards—2	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	5	4—38	
Disperry	200 yards—4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	3	0—38	
Markley	200 yards—4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	0	4—36	
Baldwin	200 yards—5	4	4	3	4	4	2	2	3	4—35	

FOURTH CLASS.

Tibbets	200 yards—3	3	3	2	3	0	4	5	5	4—32	
McDonough	200 yards—4	2	3	3	2	4	3	3	2	3—30	
English	200 yards—3	4	2	3	0	3	4	4	4	2—29	

In the first class of shooters in this match it will be seen 5 men at the double distances, 200 and 500 yards, made from 89 to 83 respectively, which is decidedly good shooting, for it places 3 out of the 5 above the sharpshooter's standard. Mr. Johnson, as usual, heads the list with 89 out of a possible 100, and 10 bull's-eyes out of 20 shot. When a man makes a bull's-eye every other shot at both distances, and 7 bull's-eyes out of 10 shots at 500 yards, we may rest assured that man is shooting in grand form.

Then followed a match between selected teams under the captaincy of Messrs. Pembroke and Simpson, eight men on each side, with 10 shots to the man, at 200 yards. Although there are names in each team standing in the foremost ranks of our California riflemen, strange to say none but Mangels and Carson made even a decent score judged by our California standard, and we failed to find an excuse for them. At the time the match was going on we went to take a plate of soup with Captain Siebe and we guess before the match was over it was after lunch with all of them, and they either saw double or could not see at all. When we find such names as Cummings, Perkins, Moore, Johnson, Carson, Diers and Pierce with only from 40 to 42 to their credit, something is wrong somewhere, and we give the conundrum up. The score:

PEMBROKE TEAM.

Mangels	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	—44
Pembroke	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—42
Cummings	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—42
Perkins	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—41
Moore	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	5	4	4—40
Lehn	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—39
Koch	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—39
Disperry	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4—37—324

SIMPSON TEAM.

Carson	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	—44
Jul. Klein	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	5—42
Diers	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	5—41
Pierce	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	4—42
Simpson	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	5—41
Ruddock	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
Johnson	4	4	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	4—39
Jandin	0	4	3	3	5	4	4	4	5	4—36—324

Still the teams made a close and intsresting match ending on a tie of 324 each, out of a possible of 400. Pembroke's team got the honors under the rules.

The individual shooting was better. The first was Waltham, who has a high reputation among us, and a reputation he has earned by great performances. Taken as a weekly series of shoots, always ranking very high, his performance on Sunday was again very creditable. He took 5 ten-shot strings, with a possible 250, and made 91.35 per cent. As a constant thing that is a great score:

Waltham	200 yards—4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—45	
		4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—45	
		5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5—46	
		5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—48	
		5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4—45—229

Mr. Burrell, of the Fifth Infantry Battalion, also a man of mark with the rifle, second to few men in the State, took 4 ten-shot strings at the double distances, and made an excellent total. The score at 500 yards was very good being 187 out of a possible 200. In the first string, at 200 yards, he made 7 bull's-eyes out of 10 shots; in the second, 7; in the third, 6; in the fourth, 7; or out of 47 shots altogether 27 bull's-eyes. His total, 364 out of a possible 400, gives him also 91 per cent. What would Col. Farrow say of these as common practice scores, if made at Springfield, Massachusetts? They are quite common in California.

Burrell	200 yards—5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4—41	
		5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—47	
		4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—43	
		4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—43—177	
Burrell	500 yards—5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—47	
		4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—47	
		5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—46	
		4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—47—187	

Next Sunday the Pacific Rifle Club shoots for the Kellogg medal, at 600 yards, and also for a kit of loading tools, over the 300-yard range.

At Schuetzen Park.

A week ago last Sunday Mr. K. Wertheimer, who has not yet recovered from a long and severe sickness, gave a sample of his old time shooting by making 418 rings. This score made him champion of the California Schuetzen Club for the month of May.

On Sunday week Mr. Strecker, at the same place, made 4: 0 rings in 20 shots, with a rifle he complains of as rusty and otherwise out of order. The *Hebrew* advises him to get a new rifle and then his fellow members will have some chance to beat him occasionally.

The California Rifle Association.

It is expected that the approaching tournament of this body will be the best given for some years past. The meeting is postponed until June 14th next. Below we give the official programme:

First Match: Dimond Team Match—Open to team of six representatives from any military company, Field and Staff, Board of Officers, Police Department or rifle club now in existence, with Springfield rifles, at 200 and 500 yards, seven rounds at each distance. The first prize will be a $75 trophy, offered by General Dimond. Individual prizes, $5, $3 and $2. Entrance fee $10.

The second match is open to teams of six representatives from any company of the National Guard. First prize, a trophy offered by Captain L. Siebe. Individual prizes, $5, $3 and $2.

Third Match: Carbine Team Match—Open to teams of six representatives from any company N. G. C. or army. Prize a trophy.

Fourth Match: Dunphy Team Match—Open to teams of six representatives from any military company, Field and Staff, Board of Officers, Police Department or rifle club now in existence, with any military rifle under the rules, at 200 and 500 yards, seven rounds at each distance. First prize, a $75 trophy, presented by William Dunphy. Individual prizes, $5, $3 and $2. Trophy to become the property of the team winning it three times at regular meetings of the Association.

Fifth Match: Consolation Match—Open to competitors who have failed to make a record of 10 per cent. or over at the meetings of the California Rifle Association. Distance, 200 yards, 5 shots with any military rifle under the rules. Sixty per cent. of the net receipts to be divided as prizes. First prize, presented by Corporal L. R. Townsend of Company B, First Infantry, N. G. C.; other prizes, 25, 15, and 10 per cent. of the net receipts.

Sixth Match: California Rifle Association Medal—Open to all members of the Association, the N. G. C. and army and navy; ten rounds each, at 200 yards distance. Five cash prizes, namely, $10, $8, $6, $4 and $2, in addition to the medal, which is the first prize.

Seventh Match: California Powder Works Medal—Open to all members of the Association, N. G. C. and army and navy; 7 shots each, at 200 yards, with any military rifle under the rules. First prize, trophy. Individual prizes, $5, $3 and $2.

Eighth Match: Director's match for medal—Open to Directors only.

At Marysville.

Three weeks ago we spoke of the Marysville Club having some good marksmen as members, especially at the 500-yard range. In that account we gave the scores of Messrs. Goldsmidt and Stewart, at 500 yards, 48 each, out of a possible 50. On the 3d inst., at a subsequent shoot, we find the following at the double distances.

White	200 yards—4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4—44	
	500 yards—5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50	94
Goldsmidt	200 yards—5	5	5	4	4	3	3	4	5	3—41	
	500 yards—5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—49	90

On the same day, at 200 yards, Mr. Stewart made as follows:

Stewart	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—49	

The *Appeal* does not state the kind of rifles used, but that is of little consequence, for 90 and 94 out of a possible 100, and 49 out of a possible 50 is good enough for any rifle.

Annual Festival of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein.

The parent society of the Schuetzen Verein of San Francisco, of which last year we gave an extended history, as usual, drew a large crowd of sharpshooters and visitors. Fifty prizes were given for the best scores made at the common targets, where it was possible to score 75 rings. The highest scores were as follows: John Mengels 65 rings, William Ehrenpfort 64, C. C. Rohle 64, Frederick Brandt 63, J. C. Bitterman 62, Fritz Hagemann 62, Adolph Huber 60, J. C. Waller 60. The shooting at this target was very good, and it will be seen the veteran Ebrenpfort, made 64, losing first prize by one.

The next shooting was at the public target, which ended as follows: One hundred points were possible in 4 shots, but 80 was fixed as the limit. If the shooter in 4 shots made more than 80, he would, as in pool, be "busted." The prize-winners at this target, all of whom made 80, were Georgs Helm, A. Strecker, John Horstman, J. C. Waller, F. Brandt, John Utschig and F. Grsener. The Versin prides itself on the fact that of these 7, 5 belong to the society, because in former years the members of the Verein were not very successful at the public target.

The second day's results, Monday, did not reach us in time for publication this week. The ladies had a little quiet amusement among themselves by raffling for valuable prizes. The distribution of the festival prizes will take place at Germania Hall to-morrow night.

In his official orders of the 8th instant Col. Ranlett says: "V. The attention of Company Commanders is earnestly called to the necessity of rifle practice, at least semi-monthly in their commands. Sharpshooters and marksmen are entitled to wear badges for percentages obtained in accordance with orders heretofore published, which are hereby referred to, and it is hoped each commander will be prepared at an early day to furnish a team of at least six sharpshooters, as a demand will be made from these headquarters for a Battalion Team of that number."

This is a sensible order and is worthy of attention by all. The new San Rafael Company taking the place of the old Vallejo Company, which was mustered in last Thursday night, may especially notice it. They now belong to a corps distinguished for its sharpshooters, and they will always be in the background if not in trouble, unless they become experts with the rifle.

At the picnic of the Knights of Pythias, a week ago last Friday, Howard Carr and Officer Linville showed the Sir Knights how to use the rifle. It was a close scratch between them, but Carr got the first place, making 33 rings out of a possible 36, to Linville's 32. The great merit of these grand scores is that they were made with Springfield rifles. Boys, in mercy's name give the Eastern folks a rest. If you go on in this way you will drive them crazy, and we shall have nothing new left to bounce them on.

Mr. Heath, of the California Schuetzen Club, lately killed a large brown bear near Westport, Mendicino county. A family of bears marauded a farm in the neighborhood and Mr. Heath brought down the male parent, weighing considerably over 300 pounds.

Several marksmen visited the Presidio on Friday, and had a little shooting at the short range on their own account. They fired thirty shots each. Following is the result by string totals:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
L. R. Townsend	41	42	44	127
S. H. Harmon	43	40	44	127
S. C. Fleming	42	42	42	126
I. Leibert	40	43	42	125

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Horses Without Shoes.

The advice to allow horses to go barefooted during work on farms is of paramount importance. It will do more good towards curing contracted feet than *all* other remedies. It will prevent contraction to a large extent, especially if the clefts of the sole are opened as far as practicable. This opening may be pared down quite close to the quick, and though it might make the horse a little sore, (it quits often has done so in my practice), don't be alarmed, the horse will soon get over the soreness, and the benefits of the close paring. The openings must be cleaned out as soon as the horse leaves his work. I have cured permanently many severe cases of contraction by this simple and quite inexpensive process. Horses should be allowed a time to expand the hoof, and recoup by going barefooted. I mean all and every kind of horse, no matter how or where worked, if he can be spared for a few days where the work demands shoes.

In most kinds of work a horse can go barefooted without injury, and with certain benefit. The edges of the hoofs should be rounded. This will prevent breaking to a certain extent of the outer edges of the hoof. Of all faults in a horse's hoof my nightmare is a stubby foot. This is nearly always caused by a high heel, consequent upon non-wearing down of the heel from its protection by the iron shoe; and then the paring of the toe, and neglect of paring the heel. Some of our otherwise best shoers are seriously at fault when it comes to the heel—they seem to be horrified—some of them—at the bare thought of paring the heel. I have heard many seeming sensible shoers say, the heel of a horse's hoof should never be pared—never be touched. This is truth to the letter. Let any such illogical person or anybody else catch up a colt or horse of any age, which runs barefoot, stand him on a smooth stone or iron, or anything smooth and unyielding, and he will find the hair of heels of such animals will touch the floor—or nearly so. If this is natural, and it surely is, what are what are we to say about a stubby hoof, the heart of whose heels is from one to three inches above the floor? What are we to expect when the sensible laminæ of a foot is so firmly held in such a vise? What else can we expect but contraction and a cripnled horse? Let your horses go barefoot whenever you can; at least two months a year they should be unshod.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Pulse of Domestic Animals.

The healthy pulse in the adult horse is from 36 to 40 beats to the minute, in the ox from 45 to 50, in the sheep from 70 to 80, and in the pig about the same as the sheep. In young animals the pulsations are faster, and in old ones they are slower than in those in their prime. In very young ones they are, of course, very much faster. The healthy pulsations may also vary in the same class of animals, according to breed, temperament, or even individual peculiarities, and a very slight cause, such as a sharp word or a "start" may increase the beats in an exciteable horse 10 or 13 beats per minute. The frequency of the pulsations may be taken anywhere that an artery can be felt, by light pressure on it with the finger, or the beatings of the heart may be felt on the left side, just back of the elbow. But were our knowledge as to the state of the pulse to be limited merely to the frequency of the beats, it would be small indeed. The tone, volume, and force have also to be taken into consideration. A very frequent pulse often indicates great weakness. The pulse in the horse, ox, and in most of the lower animals is most conveniently felt at the angle of the under jaw, where the submaxillary artery coming from the inside, passes under the lower edge of the jaw-bone, and mounts up towards the face, just in front of the large, flat muscle that closes the jaws. The frequency of the pulsations varies so much in different animals, according to the disease, its stage, its severity, etc., that a detailed statement as to its beats would be too long and would be of little service to our inquirer. We will merely say that few horses will survive long with a continuous pulse of 100. A continuous pulse of 60 to 65 in abdominal disease, lingering colic, etc., would indicate danger, and a pulse of 60 to 70 is not uncommon in favorable cases of influenza, or other lingering or debilitating diseases of the organs of respiration of the horse.

Colic.

Warm weather and fat horses are the principal elements of colic, and the season has arrived when it becomes necessary to print regular annual protests against the inhumanity of the turpentine treatment practiced by grooms and cow doctors. The treatment should consist first in the use of diffusible stimulants (not alcoholic) of a carminative nature; such, for example, as grains of paradise, caraway seed, ginger, etc., and these should be given in liquid form. Stimulants of a sensitive nature are always indicated in the treatment of colic, for if the stomach be distended with a load of semi-putrid food how can it be got rid of except by the ordinary way when parts are in a healthy state? Men have strangely erred in recommending medicine—castor oil, salts, aloes, opium, turpentine, etc.—for the cure of colic. The simpler the treatment the better. A dose composed of the following may be recommended, to be given from a bottle:

Powdered grains of paradise,	1 teaspoonful.
Powdered caraway,	½ teaspoonful.
Oil of peppermint,	20 drops.
Powdered slippery elm,	1 tablespoonful.
Hot water,	1 pint.

Also give injections of common soapsuds. Inflammation of the bowels is very apt to set in during an attack of colic from the use of spirits of oil of turpentine and other popular nostrums; and it is much to be deplored that so noble an animal as the horse should be made to undergo such torture as he is known to do from the administration of turpentine. To say the least of it, is not a suitable article to introduce within the digestive canal, the surface of which is very susceptible to irritation. A few drops of the oil of peppermint or anise seed, diesolved in a small quantity of alcohol, and give as a drench in their gruel or warm water, are worth all the turpentine in the world for the cure of colic.

Breeding Back to Ancestors.

We have only to exsmine the pedigree of the parents to show the inflnence that remote progenitors have upon the produce for five or six generations. There is an ancestral reversion that proves the pedigree and identifies the breed to occular demonstrstion. No one can fail to see the blood lines from the form and contour of the prodnce. Such is the effect of heredity upon the conformation of the animal structure. The sire may be a fast trotter and still not beget fast colts. He hae failed to inherit the trotting gift from a long line of ancestors. He has acquired his speed by artificial cultivation, and may not have the strong vitality or heredity power to impart to his colts what he acquired. The mare may not trot better thsn one mile in four minutes; still, if she esme dowu from a trotting family, wonld he more sure to hreed trotters than a much faster mare that had no trotting ancestors in her pedigree. If the well-hred mare should prove to have missing linke in her genealogy, and fail to transmit the speed and energy of her family to her colts in the first generatiou, etill the blood would run in the liue, and the second generation wonld he likely to inherit the leading characteristics of the family by breeding back.

In choosing the stallion to breed from, look well to his pedigree and performance. Besides speed snd bottom he should have health, style, color, action and size. Size is an important factor in procreation. If the colts should turn out to be great performers, size is indispensable to enable them to carry weight and stay out their races. If the colts should not prove to be winners, size is of more importance, because with size they would be able to draw two men in the huggy at a lively gait over the road.

In examining the pedigree of distingnished trotters we find a close conuection of blood relation—an inbred connection with trotting magnatee. The genealogy runs, in line-breeding, through a family of trotting ancestore. Nearly all our great horses run back through kindred blood to some powerfnl stalliou that has founded a family noted for their speed and courage. The sire may have inherited his speed or energy from a eingle line of descent. This might weaken his procreative powers from the want of speed in a majority of his ancestors. He would have to be coupled with a well-hred, fast mare to get colte of value for their speed. It would be an exception to the rule for such a weak inheritance to get anything of value for speed out of common mares.

It is supposed that the sire has more influence than the mare over the destinies of their offspring; but this is a question not well settled in the theory of generation. Each parent has an external or internal influence upon the progeny. In coupling the English mare with the jack, the mule takes its size from the mare; but it takes its outward form, voice, long ears, rat tail and narrow hoofs from the jack. Bnt if the jenny, or female ass, is coupled with the horse, the produce will be entirely different from the mule. The issue take their size from their mother, the female ass, and put on the outward form of the horse. They appear in the modified form of a little horse. Some have drawn the conclusion from these facts that the colt inherits from the sire more of the outward form than from the mare.

When the sire and dam are very much alike, their colts will be mnch alike, or if they possess defects, their colts will be likely to inherit their defects. Disease is qnite as likely to be transmitted as health. Valuable propensities or remarkable endowments, that are inherited from both sire and dam, give to the recipients twice as much power to perpetuate those gifte to the second generation as they would possess if the faculty had been inherited from a single parent. Great power or remarkable speed, when it hecomes a fixed inheritance in the family, will be bequeathed as a heritage to the deecendants of that family. Let a red Devon cow he hred with a hull of any other color, and she will almost invariably perpetnate that deep red shade to her calf, hecanse red as a color has characterized her ancestors for two hundred years.

Let a thoroughbred sire be coupled with a mongrel mare, and their colts will partake of the characteristics of the sire, because from his snperior lineal descent he will generate his own likeness in procreation and improve the produce. It ie Nature's mode of improving the breed of horses. The mongrel mare hae a diversity of ill-bred scrnbs in her genealogy. Coupled with the common sire, the produce might cast back after the worst kind of mongrels. The graded-down sire may he enperior to the high-hred sire in every point of excellence of structnre, from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet, but he is handicapped by an inferior race of ancestors that wonld depreciate the merits of his get. He might breed back to scullions and prove worthless in the stud. The breeder cannot efford to nse an ill-bred sire or dam.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Bad horees, like bad boys, have good grounds usnally to ahnse their masters for their "bringing up." In each case the evil natures have been cnltivated and the hetter inclinatione destroyed. Intelligence and tractability should be as high a necessity in the product of a stallion as size and form—and then with these qnalities in a colt, a good groom must he procured, or what has heen expended in care and wisdom in hreeding will go for naught.

HERD AND SWINE.

Management of the Boar.

The following, on the important snbject of the management of the boar, ie from Mr. Jamee Long's excellent work on the pig, to which we have been already indehted for one or two admirahle eelections. Mr. Long's work shows the result of practical experience and good jndgment in a very high degree. He says:

The management of the hoar at the present day is moet imperfect. It is impossible to deprecate any syetem more distinctly than that of confiuing him to a small house. It is freqnently without a court, and here, ae a rule, the animal passee his existence, except when he is required for service. There ie no auimal eo prone to fatteu, when it hae no exercise, as the pig, and there ie nothing more objectionable in a hreeding animal than fat; nevertheless, our farmers and hreeders generally confine the boar to a few square feet in an nndrained stye, and feed him profuesly on fattening food. To maintain health and stock-getting condition, a boar mnet have exercise, and it is often the lack of thie which canses imperfect and small litters. His house shonld be strongly built, furnished with an asphalted floor, and provided with a dry and etrong wooden hench. The house should lead into a large yard, court or paddock, where he can enjoy himself, and graze as freely as other animals in the herd. If tbe boar is really so important a factor in breediug as we all believe, it is astonishing that more consideration is not shown him in this respect. He need not necessarily be allowed to rnn loose among a nnmber of his species, but where there is any system of hreeding at all, or any pretense to produce high-bred stock, a run or yard should be a *sine qua non*. It may he urged tbat there is always some danger to be apprehended from male adult pigs which are at liberty, but there is no difficulty in "drawing the fangs" of the most savage, and thus rendering him comparatively barmless.

A hoar may be used with advantage from nine months to five years old; indeed, this is tbe hest period of his life, although in all parts of the country, farmers and others have no scruples whatever in breeding from much younger animals, sometimes even under six months old. Tbis is a most unwise practice, as its prevents them from properly maturing. Some persons, however, who have watched with great keenness the effects of breeding, maintain that an old boar is not only the most prolific, bnt produces the most vigorous and perfect offspring, especially when he is mated with sowe which approach him in age.

There is, again, quite as much carelessness displayed by many pig keepers in their use of good boars, as in the age at which they put them to the sow. For instance, it will be admitted by all those who understand the conditions of breeding, that a male should not be too frequently used for service. This question, however, never enters the mind of many breeders, who use the boar at any time or season. In addition to this, they follow the old and iguorant custom of serving the sows a second time, and are compelled to grant the same privilege to those which are sent to the lord of the harem by their neighbors. We feel bound to say, in treating upon this qneetion, that second service is not necessary—nay, more, that it does considerable harm to a hoar to be in such constant use. The generality of people, however, may be excused their ignorance on this point, as many anthors refrain from all reference to, and treatment of, delicate subjects of this kind, either from reprehensible prndishness or ignorance.

The practice should be to keep the hoar as far as possible from the styes of the breeding sows; otherwise, during the periods of heat, he may be troublesome, and, perhaps, on eome occasions, break through or jnmp over the door of his stye. Old breeders know what this means. There is probably no animal more difficnlt to catch, to hold, or to manage, more especially at such times, than a strong, lusty hoar, although there is a great deal of difference in individual cases. We have known many animals of moderate breed which although not positively eavage, have been dangerously uncertain, and at times feared by their keepers. On the other haud, there are plenty of gigantic heasts of the Large York breed which are absolutely gentle, which are handled, even to the mouth, almost every day, by their ownere or feeders, and which allow entire strangers to approach and even caress them. When a hoar has developed his tusks, and is considered dangerous, an early opportunity should he taken to remove them. This may he done in one or two ways. Although it sometimes reqnires a bold man to take the initiative, the best plan is as follows: The attendant enters the stye with a noose which it is hie object to slip over the upper jaw, behind the tusks. If this is impracticable, as is often the case, the animal should be quietly fed. While the boar is eating from his trough, he may be led unsuspectiugly to put bis nose over the noose, which is laid in position among his food, and is then dexterously elipped over the jaw. This noose is attached to a long rope, one end of which is run tbrough a stout staple some five feet from the ground, in any convenient spot near at hand. Immediately the noose is fixed and tightened, a couple of men shonld haul the pig up slightly, and hold him; he will not attempt to do any damage, but will commence struggling to gain his freedom, by pnlling at the noose. He can then be approached, and the tnsks removed, one by one, with a small file saw, Sometimes the boar cannot he noosed over the jaw; in this case, it will not be found difficult to throw a larger noose over the head, and to haul him up in the same way, afterwards passing the small noose over the jaw as directed. Even then, he frequently refuses to open his mouth, which has to be forced and held open. It is at all times hetter to make a boar pass through this operation than to risk the possibility of damage from his tnsks.

Boars are sometimes as difficult to catch as they are to drive into a stye to which they object. Some hreeders prefer to run them down, as, if fat, they soon give up; but, if in lusty, store condition, this often takes a long time. If, however, more than nsual trouble is giveu, the first opportunity of getting a cord round a hind leg should be embraced, and as in the hunt the boar will frequently get into a corner, this will be easily managed, The leg can then he lifted, when another man will be able to slip a noose over the jaw.

Pig Sense.

Most people think pigs have no seuse and eo any place is good enough for them. They are the most neglected, slandered and cruelly treated of all animals. As an admirer of pigs, I protest against snch treatment. I have seen as much evidence of intellect in pigs as in any other beaet, and more than in some people. They are sometimes stubborn and so are people; but they can always be coaxed, and this yielding to coaxing too, is a human attribute. They never lie in the mnd or filth, except to escape from the flies or to cool themselves, and they are never more disgusting in their appetites than hnman beings are sometimes. They have wonderful memories, and they also think.

I have seen an old sow walk tbrough the orchard with her pigs and look up first at one tree and then at another until she found oue with its limbs low enough for her to reach, and then ehe would jump up and catch the branch with her teeth, and stauding on her hindlegs sbake off the apples for herself and her pigs. I have seeu pigs look for a low place in the walls to climb over, or for a weak place in the feuce to break through. It may be instinct which makes them eat salt every day—just a little—or to eat charcoal aud sulphur to correct the acidity of their stomache; but how could instinct teach that pig to calcnlate on the height of the apples and to measure the distance?

A little enthusiasm goes a great way in the rearing of etock, and I think no one can succeed unless he takes an enthusiasm in, and has an affection for the auimals, and can see in them things of interest. It is easy to tame pigs and make them gentle. Very few ever take the trouble, and when tbe sow has yonng and her maternal instincts are etrongeet to protect her little oues, and she shows thie uature to intruders, she is considered "ugly." Sows may he ferocions sometimes, frenzied with fever and poor care, hut when they are petted beforehand and learn to know their master, they are generally gentle and will allow their young to be handled, and make no opposition to a person entering their pen.

Pigs are quite eociable in their way, and really like to be petted. To be scratched is their delight, and they will come from any distance at the call of those with whom tbey are acquainted. I had a favorite pig once, "Queen Victorie," which used to go to the fields with me and come home when I did for dinner, and return again in the afternoon. This pig seemed to enjoy being talked to, and would answer when spoken to with a significant grunt. She wonld lie down when told and do a number of other things she had learned. She was the founder of my Victoria breed, and I shall always esteem them more on account of their intelligent progenitor, A boar may be trained when young to he perfectly manageable and to mind "at the word." If such an animal is to be kept for several years, it is time well spent when he is small to hold him occasionally and so train him that he will be gentle and easily handled when older.

A headstrong and vicions boar is a nuisance and dangerous. I have seen a learned pig play cards and pick out any number when told. Whether this was a trick of the owner or the memory of the pig, it was smart. Let the pig go up a little higher in appreciation.—*Col. F. D. Curtis in the Rural New Yorker.*

Keeping the Dairy Cool.

A correspondent of the Auckland, New Zealand, *Times* tells how he keeps his dairy cool in that hot climate:

"I must first give yon to nnderstand tbat my dairy ie not a grand stone structure, with flegged floor, neither is it brick, nor is it dug out the eide of a hill; but though simply made of timher of the board and batten type of construction, and attached to the back part of my house, I will veuture to declare that it is one of the coolest, if not the coolest, dairy in the Kiepara. Having made this particularly bold assertion I will now endeavor to show, for the benefit of any of yonr readers who may like to try my plan, how it is that I dare to do so. To begin with, I must explain tbat I have covered the roof with sods, cut about eight inches thick, having of course first nailed on pieces of tin and zinc to prevent the hoards from rotting. These sods I water with a eyringe every otber day, and I now have a nice crop of green grass growing, which effectnally prevents the rays from the sun penetrating and heating the building as far as concerns the roof, which is the most important part to protect, as it receives the sun's rays at nearly a right augle during the hottest part of the day. At each end of my dairy I have a large opening, or window, covered with perforated zinc to keep out flies and other insects, and at the same time to insnre a thorough draught. On the outside of these openings are stretched pieces of canvas nailed to tapering strips of wood, placed one to each side of the window. Above each window ie fixed a kerosene tin, cut open on one side to allow of its being filled with water. Into this receptacle I introduce one end of a piece of cloth, the other end hanging over the outside of the tin and touching the canvas blind, to which it is sewn, in order to prevent it blowing about with the wind. Along the bottom of each canvas blind is a strip of tin, bent so as to form a gutter, and nnder the lowest part of tbis gutter stands a bucket. The apparatus being thus completed, the kerosene tins are filled with water, which being gradually absorbed and drawn up the cloth by the force known as capillary attraction, drips down on the outside, and keeps the canvas blinds saturated with moistnre. The evaporation from the film of water thus spread over the canvas covers produces cold, and the air chilled by this means enters the dairy through the perforated zinc. A kerosene tin filled with water with cloth attached will keep the canvas satnrated for fifty hours without reqniring any attention whatever, and at the end of that time all that is necessary to be done is to pour the water which has run into the bucket placed beneath the gutters back into the kerosene tins, adding, of conrse, the quantity lost by evaporation. By following the above instructions anyone can secure a perfectly cool dairy or larder with very little tronble and scarcely any appreciable expenditure. As a proof of the efficacy of my plan, I may say that I have kept meat perfectly fresh for five days during the very hot weatber we have been experiencing lately, and have no doubt I could have kept it longer had it been necessary.

"Cow-Birds"

There are among the cattle of the range, great numbers of little mud-colored birds, which the Spanish coloniste called *zamuritos* (little carrion vultures.) They were called upon the plains, before the bnffalo disappeared, "bnffalo-birde." Now, however, they are more commonly spoken of as "cow-birds." They are especially numerons at this season of the year, and are seen saucily sitting on the horns, head, and backs of the cattle in great numbers. Their vulture-like capacity is shown in the fact that they prey on the gadflies and other pestiferous insects common to cattle in the Spring season. They are said to devour the wolves or warbles imbedded in the hides of the cattle, fishing them out from their hide walle, while perched on the animal's backbone.

Hnmholdt must have seen the same bird in his travele in equinoctial America. Speaking of the steppes of Caracas, he says: "We met some large herds of cattle, and with them flocks of birds of a black color, with an olive shade. They are of the genus *crotophaga*, and follow the cattle. We have often seen them perched on the backs of cows, seeking for gadflies and other insects. Like many birds of these desert places, they fear so little the approach of man, that children often catch them in their hands.

It is interesting to watch these little, busy creatures, and the familiarity that exists between them and the cattle. They will sometimes sit within a span of the nose of a cow, while she browses all around them, apparently indulging each other's right. Tbese little scavengers are of inestimable value to the cattle, and were they more plentiful a better grade of hides and healthier cattle would be marketed from the plaine.

"Everybody," eays S. G. in the *Live-Stock Journal* (London), "knows the value of milk as liquid food for the young and weak; but everybody does not know that, of all milks, tbat from the eow is the richest and most nutritione. It contains fifty per cent. more of solid constituente, such as butter, cheesy matter, and sugar, than does the lacteal produce of the cow. This is shown in an analysis hy Professor Cameron of Dublin. He appeare to be only the second chemist who has examiued the secretion. Curiously the sow's ie generally absent from the lists of milk analyses, the reason heing, doubtless, the difficulty of securing specimens. Your porcine mother streuously resists the appeals of the fairest of milkmaids; beauty cannot induce nor dexterity compel her to yield a drop of her offspring's legitimate food, even for the benefit of ecience. So nuless these scruples can be overcome, there is little chance of the rich diet coming to market."

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, May 16, 1885.

Datee of Meetings.

Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 26th to 30th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Spring Meeting, Petaluma, June 4th, 6th and 6th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 24th to 29th.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 31st to Sept. 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.

Sale Datee Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

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Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of Septemher, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the puhlic, as under no circumstances will his receipts he honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the noticc of his discharge.

Yearling Trotting Stakee.

We are greatly in hopes that the district fairs will follow the plan of the State Agricultural Society in opening stakes for trotting colts of all ages. When it has been so well estahlished that colts of from sixteen to eighteen months old can he trotted with no greater risk of injury than older horses, as the experience of the last five years has proved, the main objections offered are without weight. When the trottiug of yearlings was first proposed it was held—hy a large majority of people—an outrageous procedure which should be stamped with the seal of universal condemnation. Dire results were predicted. The outcome was to be a lot of shattered babies, stables full of crippled youngsters and with a harvest for the vets. Since we can remember it was held that a horse should not be "broken" until his mouth was full, and the treatment from the time of foaling until that period came was ou a par with the oldtime notiou. Under that treatment it was surprising they should ever be fit for labor. Mares worked hard when milk was running from the teats, unharnessed, perhaps, only a few hours before giving birth to the foal. We have seen foals not a month old following their dams through deeply plowed ground, until they reeled and staggered like drunken men, in some cases sinking from sheer weariness. The mares in a pitiable conditiou from the work and worry, with sweat trickling in streams from body and limbs, and when stopped for a few momeuts to give the foal an opportunity to suck, they would pant and their hearts beat as violently as a horse which had run a four-mile heat. After weaning time the lot was fully as hard. Through all the inclemencies of a northern Winter the foals were forced to "rough it" in the barnyard, dodging out of the way of aggressive cattle, snatching a lock of hay, or a few straws from the stack. At the best the shelter was limited to a shed open on one side, though some "good farmers" had their barnyard enclosed with sheds, and a few were so far in advance of the times as to house the colts during the Winters. This was thought to be inimical to hardihood, and that feeding grain to young horses was a sure method to "make them of no account." Every lock of hay and wisp of straw was valuable, or rather highly prized. There were Winters when the cattle had to be driven to the woods and "browsed" to eke out the scanty provender. Trees were felled, the sugar maple preferred, and in a few minutes it would be bare of twigs and small branches. When Spring came, and a late Springtime at that, the colts and calves would be covered with vermin, their bones almost protruding through the skin, scarcely larger than at weaniug time, scrawny, pitiable-looking objects, moping dejectly in search of a few dry bunches of grass, which had escaped the scythe, and showing above the melting snow. The Summers were too short to fully repair the ravages of Winter, and there was a succession of periods of nearly actual starvation, alternated with a curtailed supply of food deficient in nutritive properties. No one will deny that it would he the height of cruelty to task animals, reared in that manner, with an hour of work, however light. But mark the difference from then till now, especially the advantages which are presented in California for rearing colts. Where there is plenty of range, ten months of the year there is an ahundance of food. Hearty, solid food a great part of the time, when the native herbage has been cured with all of its properties intact. Especially in early days when every plain was a haymow, every hillside a granary. Wild oats bent their grain laden heads over a mass of forage, the capsules containing the seeds of burr-clover filled every small depression. The great value of this food was proved by the long journeys native horses could make without other nutriment. It was a gay canter to traverse a hundred miles "between sun and sun," and at the end of it picketed with the length of the lariat to lay in a supply which would carry them another fifty miles before luuchtime as gaily as ever. Wide as the difference is between the natural resources of California for horse hreeding and the practices in vogue among northern farmers a half a century ago, there is a still greater divergence when the methods of our best breeders are hrought into contrast. For instance, take Palo Alto, by far the most successful nursery of trotters in the world. The fastest records from yearliugs to maturity are inscribed on its hanners, and before, according to the old and obsolete idea, colts were old enough to wear harness their fame had reached all parts of the world where fine horses are valued. It is needless to state that the hroodmares are in the hest possible condition to withstand the trials of maternity, and, per consequence, the foals are strong and healthy when ushered into the world. During the day they run with their dams in paddocks thickly carpeted with alfalfa and other grasses. At night a roomy box-stall for each mare and foal, with plenty of the hest kind of food to produce nerve, muscle and bone. Oats, barley and other grains, steamed and prepared to please the palate of dam and foal, and when weaniug time arrives the youngsters will eat a goodly ration, for there is exercise enough on the miniature tracks and in the paddocks to maintain a good appetite. When a year old they are developed like horses, very many of them larger than were the five-year-olds of the "good old days," and with greater stamina to withstand far harder work than they are called upon to do. The education, of course, is carefully attended to, every step guarded with judicious care, and when the Autumnal fairs open, a race of heats of half a mile, or a dash of a mile, is so well within their powers as to leave no trace of what can be called fatigue. It is the same at Sunny Slope, at Mr. Corbitt's San Mateo farm, at nearly all of the breediug farms in California. Last Jauuary we visited Mr. Corbitt's place, and the weanlings were then big, lusty fellows, who had all kinds of "force," size and vim enough to go into work, that is if directing the gambols of colthood can be called work.

Yearlings kept in the manner in vogue among intelligent breeders of the present time, when allowed to run in fields would take far more exercise than is given by even a severe trainer. With a "hand" of them together there would be hours of severe exertiou. Those who are too dull of spirit to join in the play willingly are tormented into taking part in the games, and though inclined to keep quiet are forced into participation. When a colt shows that he has a disinclination to take part in the racing, it is generally the case that he is ailing, and there may he a slight indisposition to check the natural tendency. When in training this is apparent and measures are takeu to remove the cause. Whenever there is evident and uuusual unwillingness to perform customary tasks a vacation is ordered, and in place of being thrown into compulsory "companionship," with roystering comrades, a few days' quiet and careful nursing "brings them around."

That the training of trotting colts, from the time they are one year old, can he done without injury to health or danger to the animal machinery, we hold to be proved heyond cavil or question. Numerous instances can be cited to substantiate this positiou, and these instances withiu our persoual knowledge. This heing established there are other pertinent questions to answer regarding the propriety of agricultural societies giving premiums for young trotters. For the present the queries can be summarized under one head: What is to be gaiued by offering inducements for the early training of trotting colts? If California retains the lead it now has in the great battle for supremacy in the rearing of horses, there must be a continuation of the tactics that have gained previous victories. The past successes have been mainly won by two breeding farms, others being willing to look on, though all were well enough pleased to share in the glory. To unite all in the cause there must be somcthing tangible in view to reward them for the work done. With a prospect of "making expenses" while engaged in this early education there will be an incentive to act, and when the practice becomes general many men who have colts of proper breeding will feel like giving them a chance. We also feel confident that the great trotters of the future, or, at least, a majority of them, will be those which have received the benefits of education when young. Growth is stimulated hy exercise. Liheral feeding and exercise are the main dcpendence on physical advaucement. There is another desideratum in trotters. There must be harmonious proportion of form in order to have machinery which will work easily, mainly depending on the bony framework; power to set the machiuery in motion at a rapid rate, which is effected by the muscles and conveyed by the tendons and ligaments acting on the points of attachment; soundness of heart and lungs to perform the most vital of all the functions and nerve force to make the combination effective. Besides these qualifications there must he an adaptability to acquire fast trotting action. The hahit can be fixed in youth more easily than when even a few years have passed. With inferior natural capacity an animal which is suhjected to discipline as soon as there is size and strength enough to perform the allotted task will excel the superior whose inheritance is wasted by delay in putting it to use.

Fast trotting action acquired while growth is progressing is supported by physical and mental characteristics due to the plasticity of youth. The muscles called into use have the growth accelerated, the faculty of moving the limbs as required becomes more acute with every well-directed lesson, and there is an intensity of purpose to persist in following a bent so firmly fixed. The young are like heated wax under a seal, or clay on the wheel of the potter, the matured flying in pieces when pressure is applied, comparatively intractahle and offering more stubhorn resistance to the wishes of their trainer.

In a letter from Los Angeles printed on another page of this paper, the name "Jose Maria Lugo" should have heen "Don Felipe Lugo" in the reference to the latter gentleman's death. The correction reached us after the first forms had been printed, too late to he made in the proper place.

The Washington Park Club, of Chicago, has made an appropriation to put six iuches of loam on the surface of the track after the June meeting. This is supposed to meau that a trotting meeting will he given during the season.

Mr. Baldwin opened the campaign at Louisville, Thursday, by winning the Ladies' Stake for two-year-old fillies, five furlongs, with Bonita. She is hy Grinstead, out of Maggie Emerson, and was an easy winner in 1:04.

Welcome Back.

From the aunexed editorial, copied from the *Sunday Mercury*, it will be seen that T. B. Merry has returned from his Eastern trip and taken charge of that paper. There was little danger of his forsaking "this Coast," after his residence of so many years, hut we were apprehensive that there would be a yearning for the place of his hirth which might overcome later attractions. And yet when absence has been extended over so long a period as marks Mr. Merry's residence on the west side of the Rockies, there are disappointments and melancholy thoughts. Friends and companions of the days so long ago, dead, scattered, old, and some of them decrepit. White hair and bleared eyes in place of youthful vigor, a momentary flash which recalls the old familiar faces and then wearied expression, heart-tired, overcome by the languor that has followed a third of a century of active exertion. The country, too, has changed. For the better, perhaps, as the log school-house has given way to the modern institute of learning, aud there is trimness in place of the picturesque surroundings of yore. No longer any trout in the clear streams of Long Island, which in Merry's hoyhood were so prolific of the speckled beauties. There are preserves and notices to tresspassers, and if tempted to pick a few wild strawberries in meadows where the daisies and huttercups do not hloom so hrilliantly as was their wont, the interloper is driven out with curses, fortunate if he escapes harsher treatment.

Altogether it may he hetter that the ardently desired visit is not consummated. It may be that the pleasures of memory make amends for absence, and that unutterable longings are compensated for hy the avoidance of melancholy features. We can heartily endorse all that is claimed for our friend. There is no pleasanter deliueator in the range of our acquaintance, and his graphic sketches are replete with interest. Like good wine he improves as the years roll hy, and we sincerely hope that there is still a long future before him replete with enjoyments, with not a single care to dull the bright spots.

"With the present issue Mr. Thomas B. Merry takes editorial charge of the *Mercury*. To those who know him personally the bare announcement would be sufficiant to insura to this papar an augmentation of tha liberal patronage it has eacured in years gona by. He is an old Pacific Coaster, having resided neerly sevanteen years in Californie and sixtean yeers in Oregon, and familiar as he is with every foot of tha Weetern shore from Semiahmoo to San Diago, he certainly has the advantage over most contemporary writere. To a eingnlarly retentiva memory of men and mannere of the Argonautic era, he adds a happy vain of hnmor and a fluent style of description, whicb render any paper that contains hie writings a welcome guest at the Sunday morning breakfast table.

"In secnring the co-operation of this populer and affable writer, the *Mercury* would take this method of pledging this paper to a course which cannot fail to meet the approval of all intelligent and refined reeders. It is their desire to make it a paper that will be read with interest and whosa opinions will merit the approbation of every refined raader, regardless of age, sex or previous condition. At tha same tima it will deal unsparingly with all public evils and treat them in plein terms anough to awakeu popnlar interest in every pendiug questiou. Our aim will be to make a paper that will be reliable without being stupid, and enterprising without drifting into sensationalism. There is a dividing line in these matters and wa hope to be able to presarve a happy medinm. In all prograssive communities the Sunday peper ie now a recognized necessity; and there is no good raaeon why the *Mercury* should not be made as desirabla a firaside guest on the day of repose as any other journal in the land."

Capital Turf Club.

This Association has decided to cancel all previous programmes promulgated this Spring and hegin anew. They now propose to give three days' racing, May 27th, 28th and 29th, and offer a mixed pacing, trotting and running programme. For the first day there is a purse of $250 for the 2:20 pacers, and $300 for 2:30 trotters. The second day is devoted to the runners, and provides a five-eighths dash for two-year-olds, half-mile heats, for all ages and a selling purse oue mile and an eighth. The first two are stakes, the last a purse, entrance free. On the thirrd day $300 ie offered for pacers of the 2:35 class, Patti and Nevada barred, and $500 for trotters, 2:27 class. The Secretary authorizes us to say that the club will arrange a fourth day as soon as they have an opportunity to consult with owners and determine what material is available for good races. The purses and stakes noted above close on Monday next, the 18th inst., with the Secretary, C. H. Todd, Box 422, Sacramento, or with Killip & Co., 116 Montgomery St., San Francisco. The conditions will be found in the advertising department.

Since the ahove was written Robert Allen informs us that a 2:40 purse has heen added to the programme, and that there will be an extra day, Saturday, May 30th.

The publishers of Goodwin's Turf Guide are in the field, as uaual, this season, and we have received the firat weekly iesue for 1885, containing a record of all races up to May 2d.

"The Roads, the Horse and His Feet."

Elsewhere will he found a short communicatiou, under the above head, which appeared in the *Turf, Field, and Farm* of May 8th, and the editorial comments thereon. Tips appear to have the same effect on that paper as the shaking of a red rag in the face of a Spanish hull, or the mention of thoroughhred blood in trotters to those who are so bitter in their denunciations of the royal line. Following the plan of the advocates of cold hlood, assertions are made in place of offering arguments, and in lieu of presenting facts statements are made which cannot be sustained. "On the Road" presents the results of practice. His own experience covers three months' driving on Chicago Boulevards, aud he has watched others. He gives a true account of what he has witnessed, and the conclusions which he has drawn from careful ohservations. The *Turf, Field and Farm* retorts with dogmatism, and accuses its correspondent of ignorance. He hits the nail on the head when he writes: "They have never tried the experiment," and in place of "*On the Road*" being the "scratcher of the surface," it is those who are so ignorant of the subject of bare feet and tips that, literally, they write at random. The correspondent instances the North Side Street Railroad Co. having used tips for two years successfully. Mr. E. H. Miller, Jr., informed us a few days ago that he met a gentleman from Chicago, who is the Superintendent of a street railway which works thirty-five hundred horses, and there is not a full shoe worn. Now there is little show for sentiment or theoriziug in a railway company, and those who are not hopelessly higoted must concede that the plan was not followed until a pretty thorough ecratching was done. Comparative hardness of roade and horn does not hear on the question at all. The cohhlestone and Belgian-block pavements of San Francisco are far less trying on shoes than the drives in Golden Gate Park, or streets and roads coated with broken rock or gravel. Were a steel pavement laid down a barefooted horse would travel over it a long time without his feet wearing away, and it would be found necessary to cut the horn and round the edges to keep the horn from hreaking owing to a surplus of growth.

Even ordinary country roads are more trying on shoes and hoofs than hard pavements, and the macadamized streets of Oakland when wetted will scour a shoe out in a very short time. It has been intimated that we gave up the controversy with the *Turf, Field and Farm* in relation to the treatment of horses' feet from inahility to coutinue a successful defense of the system we advocate. There is not a particle of grouud work for such an accusation. While there was a great deal of unfairness in making garhled quotations from the articles puhlished in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, this could he overcome, but when au anonymous, scurrillous, personal attack was given a place on the editorial page it was time to close. Self-respect forhade replying in like manner, the only course was that which has heen followed.

Too Hurried to Stop.

We were hugely pleased at a descriptiou which Captain H. gave of a pulling horse, or rather the troubles which came from a gentleman who undertook to drive an old steeplechaser to a stream for a day's trout-fishing. He was a noted horse, having won a steeplechase with fourteen stone up, and headstroug when in unskilled hands. The gentleman was accompanied by his son, hoth men of more than ordinary strength. The horse, harnessed to a dog-cart, trotted along finely until the the driver undertook to restrain him by a hard pull on the reins. He went faster, hroke into a gallop, when the united strenth of the couple was tried, each one pulling for dear life, the horse hauling the weight hy the hit, and but for the friendly assistance of a steep hill they could not have stopped him. Neither would he turn in the direction they desired to go, and when once hrought to a walk there was no other desire than to keep him at that gait. Even that required the strength of hoth, and those who have experienced the troubla there is in making a high-spirited horse walk, after great excitement, can realize the trouhle men, unaccuatomed to driving animals of that class, would he in. The only resource when he could not be turned around was to take a circuitous route and, if possible, induce him to walk hack. The road led through a village, and a lady on the sidewalk signalled to Colonel H. that she wanted to speak to him. "Pardon me, madam," he replied, "am in too great a hurry to stop now." The idea of being in such great haste with a horse on a prancing, slow walk was so ridiculous that the lady could only reconcile it on the data that the gallant Colonel and his son had hoth gone daft, and she was so etartled as to forbid making a reply. Each with a rein grasped firmly in hoth hands, heated, vexed, "so thundering mad" at the John Gilpin drive, which occupied from morning until 2 o'clock of the afternoon, the anticipated sport replaced by *such* a journey, it is not surprising that the Colonel gave his uephew a going over when eafely landed at the stable door. It was a difficult piece of diplomacy for the nephew—the relator of the incident—to induce them to permit him to drive them hack to the village to offer apologies for the euforced discourtesy. Under his pilotage the horse trotted along as pleasantly as could be desired. It was a forcihle, practical exemplification of the value of "hands." The "dead pull" aggravated the animal, the constant heavy pressure of the hit destroyed the sensitiveness of the mouth, which proper handling restored.

The Sacramento Colt Stakes—A Pertinent Inquiry.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In looking ovar the last number of yonr ever welcome paper I see the advertisement of two trottiug stakes for colts of 1885. Also note the letter of Wilbar Field Smith in which he says: "My connection extends no further tban the receipt of entriee and Secretary dutiee."

What than hecomes of tba money? Who is treasurer? Who ie raaponsible for it? These are important quastions and shonld be arranged and announced, and whoever may act should be well known and inspire confidence. I have entered in some stekes and when trotting day ceme, part or all the money was gona. In ona case money was depoaited in a bank, and when the time arrived for trotting the bank had failed. The money paid in should be made a special deposit at some safe place, or U. S. bonds conld be bought and placed as a special daposit. At auy rete special paine ehould be taken not only for tbe safe keeping of the money paid in, but to make it look safa to the public if a large entry liet is desired. I note with pleasure the epeed programme of San Josa District Fair, and hope all the districts will follow soon with their programmes. I see there is e two-year-old purse for trotters for the Stata, but tha three-year-old is for district colts only. Why is this? I shonld like to see colt racing given a full show by having two, threa and fonr-year-old purses or etakes, for I like to go to San Jose, but it does not pay me to take a larga stable of colts and have engegemente for only one, and I think such purses would fill and fill better than only one raca, for there are other etables that if they trotted at all would like to taka a stahla of all their colts, lika Messrs. Heggin, Hearst, Stanford, Hicke and others.

SUNNY SLOPE, May 11th. L. J. ROSE.

Foals.

At Woodbnrn Farm. Property of A. J. Alexander.

THOROUGHBREDS.

April 30th, chestnut colt, by Falsetto, dam India, by Lexington, from Miss Morgan, by imp. Yorkshire.

May 3d, bay colt, by King Alfouso, dam Penelope, by Commodore from Penola, by imp. Ainderby.

May 5th, chestnut filly, by imp. Glen Athol, dam Orelia, by Waverly, from Maggie Morgau, by Hunter's Lexington.

Property of P. M. West, Louisville, Ky.

April 25th, bay filly, by King Alfonso, dam Fleurille, by Dick Cheetham; second dam by imp. Glencoe.

Property of P. Lorillard, New York. N. Y.

May 2d, chestnut filly. by imp. Mortemer, dam Estella, by imp. Australian, from Fanny G., by imp. Margreve.

Trottiug foals at Woodburn Farm. Property of A. J. Alexander, Spriug Station, Ky.

April 25th, bay filly, by Harold, dam Claytona, by American Clay, from son of imp. Lord.

May 1st, bay filly, by Chichester, dem In Nuce, by William Welch, from Lady Norwood, by Belmont.

Mey 6th, chestnut filly, by Lord Russall, dam Yolande, by Belmont, from Young Portia, by Mambriuo Chief;

Property of P. H. Hacke, Pittsburg, Pa.

May 6th, bay colt, by Harold. dam by Nutwood.

In coming from Suffolk Park, Philadelphie, the other day John Splan, the well-known trainer, had a companion with him, and was behind the trotter Big Ike to a top-wegon. On the road they overtook Ika Street, driving his hlack pacer Spread Eagle. Splan attempted to pull ont and pase tbe pacer, but Street did not cara to be dusted, and they had it nip and tuck up the road. When they reached Point Breeze course they agreed to drive in on the track and have it out. After getting on the course they sqnared away and went the mile, Spread Eagle finishing four lengths ahead, with Street barabeaded. Ha lost bis hat at tha three-quarter pole, and Big Ike at once put his foot through it. The motion of the horsa worked the hat up ou his leg, making it look like a patent knee-boot as he came up the stretch. Splan was very sorry for tha damaga he hed done tha hat, and to sqnare matters he took a handsoma pair of new hoots from Big Ike's big feet and presentad them to Mr. Street.—*Exchange.*

One of Charley Schlntins' green pacers has got iuto court. The horse in qneatiou is a aix-year-old, by Tecumseh, called Minx, a promising amateur that with two weeks' handling showed a half-mile in 1:15 and a mile iu 2:34½. He was owned by a young man named Utter, and according to Schlutins' veraion Utter bought the horse for $65 and gave him to him. Schlutins, to train, with an agreement that if he should sell the horse he was to giva Utter $200. He did maka a sale to W. B. Todhunter for $400 and tendered Uttar the $200, bnt he rafused to accept it. Utter claims that ha notifiad Schlutins that so much of the agreement aa provided for a sale wae off and that he would keep the horaa or sell him himself. He refuses to recogniza tba transfer to Mr. Todhunter, and as he is a minor, his motber hae brought suit against Mr. T. to recover the animal.

Names Claimed.

By W. A. Parkhuret, San Joae.

WEBSTER BOY, for dark bay colt, right hindfoot and ankle white, laft hindfoot and paateru white, white apot ou nosa, foaled April 18tb, 1885, by Capt. Webster; first dam Anuie Nutwood, by Nutwood; second dam, by imp. Harcnlae; third dam, by Greeu'a Baehaw; fourth dam a Kentucy bred mare, pedigree lost. Captain Webeter, by Williamaon'a Belmont, dam said to be by Rysdyk'a Hambletonian.

W. M. Murry and Matt Allen are at St Louis with their stables. Lattere sent in cara of tha Secretary, Festus J Wade, 718 Chestnut street, will reach them witbout delay.

Principal Foreign Events in 1885.

Northampton Stakes	April 15	Northumberland Plate	July 1
Crawford Plate	April 22	Cumberland Plate	July 7
Craven Stakes	April 23	Newmarket July Stakes	July 7
Bahraham Stakes	April 23	Chesterfield Stakes	July 9
Newmarket Handicap	April 24	Liverpool July Cup	July 15
Great Metropolitan Stakes	April 28	Manchester July Handicap	July 18
City and Suburban	April 28	Leicestershire Cup	July 22
Hyde Park Plate	April 29	Goodwood Stakes	July 25
Esher Stakes	May 2	Stewards' Cup	July 29
Poule d'Essai—French Two Thousand	May 3	Goodwood Cup	July 30
Two Thousand Guineas	May 6	Chesterfield Cup	July 31
One Thousand Guineas	May 8	Brighton Cup	Aug. 4
Chester Cup	May 13	Brighton Cup (Handicap)	Aug. 5
Great Chester Stakes	May 14	Astley Stakes (Lewes)	Aug. 7
Kempton Park Grand Prize	May 15	Lewes Handicap	Aug. 8
Newmarket Spring Handicap	May 19	Great Ebor Handicap	Aug. 26
Payne Stakes	May 20	Prince of Wales Stakes	Aug. 26
French Oaks	May 21	Great Yorkshire Stakes	Aug. 27
Manchester Cup	May 28	Great Yorkshire Handicap	Sept. 15
Whitsuntide Plate, (Manchester)	May 29	Champagne Stakes	Sept. 15
French Derby	May 31	Doncaster St. Leger	Sept. 16
The Derby	June 3	Portland Plate	Sept. 17
The Oaks	June 5	Doncaster Cup	Sept. 18
Grand Prize of Paris	June 14	Park Hill Stakes	Sept 18
Ascot Stakes	June 16	Manchester Autumn Handicap	Sept. 26
Prince of Wales Stakes	June 16	Great Foal Stakes	Sept. 29
Royal Hunt Cup	June 17	Great Eastern Handicap	Sept. 30
Ascot Gold Cup	June 18	Newmarket October Handicap	Oct. 1
Rous Memorial Stakes	June 18	Rous Memorial Stakes	Oct. 2
Hardwick Stakes	June 19	Nottinghamshire Handicap	Oct. 6
Wokingham Stakes	June 19	Clearwell Stakes	Oct. 12
		Cesarewitch Stakes	Oct. 13

Eastern Dates for 1885.

TROTTING MEETINGS.

Parkville, L. I	May 5 to 7	Beacon Pk., Boston	June 29 to July 2
Gentlemen's D. P., Philadelphia	May 5 to 8	Cincinnati, O	June 30 to July 4
Suffolk Park, Phila	May 12 to 15	Detroit, Mich	June 30 to July 4
Lowell, Mass	May 19 to 21	Winnipeg, Manitoba	July 1 to 4
Belmont Park, Phila	May 19 to 22	Lawrence, Mass	July 1 to 4
Terre Haute, Ind	May 26 to 29	Island Park, Albany	July 4 to 10
Pt. Breeze Park, Phila	May 26 to 29	Pittsburg (Pa.) Driving Park	July 14 to 17
Lawrence, Mass	May 27 to 29	Exposition Park, Pittsburgh, Pa	July 21 to 24
Jersey City, N. J	May 28 to 30	Cleveland, O	July 28 to 31
Manchester, N. H	June 2 to 4	Paris, Ill	July 29 to 30
Elmira, N. Y	June 2 to 5	Lawreuce, Mass	Aug. 4 to 7
Exposition Park, Pittsburg, Pa	June 2 to 5	Rochester, N. Y	Aug. 11 to 14
Morrisania, N. Y	June 2 to 5	Utica, N. Y	Aug. 18 to 21
Crawfordsville, Ind	June 3 to 6	Hartford, Conn	Aug. 25 to 28
Cortland, N. Y	June 9 to 11	Island Park, Albany	Aug. 25 to 28
Goshen, N. Y	June 9 to 12	Subject to change if any preeeding meeting is abandoned.	
Haverhill, Mass	June 9 to 11	St. Joseph, Mo	Aug. 31 to Sept. 5
Bradford, Pa	June 9 to 12	Springfield, Mass	Sept. 1 to 4
Williamsport, Pa	June 9 to 12	Providence, R. I	Sept. 8 to 11
Hartford, Conn	June 9 to 12	Mystic Park	Sept. 15 to 18
South Bend, Ind	June 9 to 12	Rochester, N. Y. S. T. H. B. A	Sept. 22 to 24
Sangerties, N. Y	June 14 to 16	Beacon Park, Boston	Sept. 22 to 25
Binghamton, N. Y	June 16 to 18	Somerville, N. J	Sept. 29 to Oct 1
Olean, N. Y	June 16 to 19	Suffolk Park, Phila	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2
St. Mary's, Pa	June 16 to 19	Lawrence, Mass	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2
Providence, R. I	June 16 to 19	Gosben, N. Y	Oct. 6 to 9
Kalamazoo, Mich	June 16 to 19		
Mystic Park, Medford	June 23 to 26		
East Saginaw, Mich	June 23 to 26		

RUNNING MEETINGS.

Memphis, Tenn	April 22 to 26	St. Louis, Mo	June 6 to 13
Nashville, Tenn	May 1 to 6	Coney Island, J. C	June 11 to July 1
Lexington, Ky	May 5 to 13	Chicago W. P., Ill	June 27 to July 11
Far Rockaway, L. I	May 9, 13 and 16	Winnipeg, Manitoba	July 1 to 4
Washington, D. C	May 12 to 15	Monmouth Park	July 4 to Aug. 25
Louisville, Ky	May 15 to 23	Saratoga, N. Y	July 21 to Aug. 8
Baltimore, Md	May 19 to 23	Saratoga, N. Y	Aug. 11 to 29
Brighton Beach, L. I	May 23 to Dec. 1	Chicago, Ill	Aug. 29 to Sept. 5
Jerome Park	May 26 to June 8	Coney Island, J. C	Aug. 29 to Sept. 19
Latonia, J. C	May 27 to June 4	St. Louis, Mo	Sept. 8 to 12

An offer of $7,500 has been made for the bay horse Westmont, provided he trots a heat this season in 2:20. Before the horse lost an eye last year he showed a trial in 2:18, and Cincinnati parties offered $10,000 for him. The only thing that prevented a sale was that the intending purchaser insisted upon the safe delivery of the horse in Cincinnati, which the owner refused to guarantee. It is believed that Westmont has fully recovered from the effects of his accident, and will trot this year faster than ever.—*Ex.*

At the annual meeting of the Contra Costa County Agricultural Association, held at Concord last Saturday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, William Caven; First Vice President, Henry Pollen; Second Vice President, James H. Tennent; Secretary, Aaron Dunkle; Treasurer, H. H. Whitman; Directors, John Galindo and Farmer Sanford. The Association determined to remain under the rules of the National Association.

The late Dan Mace, like many another turfman, made a great deal of money during his lifetime but only kept a small portion of it. At the time of his death he was the owner of $12,000 in United States bonds and $7,000 of stock in the Pullman Palace Car Company. In addition to this he had a number of horses. By his will he left this property to his brother Ben and his sister and her husband.

Com. N. W. Kittson's new barn at Erdenheim, to take the place of the one destroyed by fire last Fall, is under way. The structure will be 200 feet long and 85 feet wide, and have attached a straw shed 175 by 50 feet. The contract price for the building is $45,000.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half brother to Maud S., 2:09½), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½, Maud S. 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:12¾, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:30 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada, Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodhurn.

First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.

Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.

Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.

Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.

Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,

Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.

Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or heif the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16½ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big galted, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

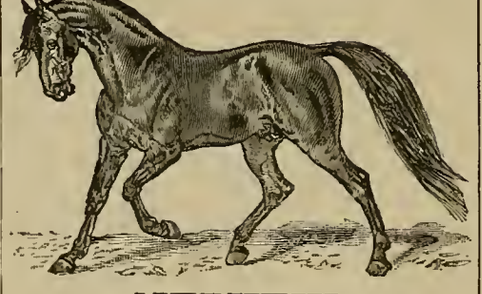
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnell's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Hoaston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:29½; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

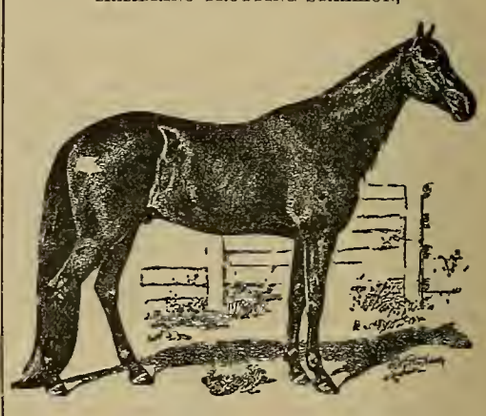
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26½; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17¾; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:26¾; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address O. W. Smith, 629 Market street, San Francisco, or

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Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights: A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and he without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¾, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:28½, last half in 1:12½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $800; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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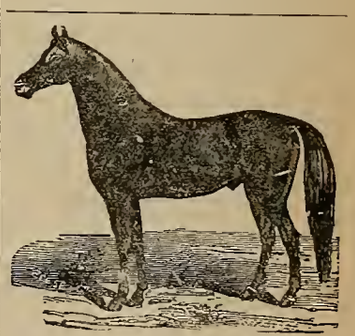
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351 Third St., San Francisco.

Trotting in La Belle France.

Mr. Johu H. Harbeck, the well-knowu turfman of New York City, is residiug at present iu Paris. He recently attended a trotting meeting at Vincenues, about five miles outsids of Paris. He says: "The attendance was large, and betting about the same as on running rsces. Sams bookmakere, but hardly as mnch mouey bet. The trotting was over the same course that wss used for the rnnuing races—all grass—and not very smooth. At home ws conld not trota good horse over such a track. The races were well conducted, and the psople very orderly. There was no scoring, as with us; horses were got reasonably well together, and the fleg fell. The jndges were very severe ahont breaking, and would not allow a horse to ruu a step; so, uatnrelly, they train them to stay on their feet. The fields were vsry large; all the races, except the last, were trotted to seddle; that was in harness (to snlkies), distance over three miles (abont 1,600 metrss to the mile), and was well contested hy the winner, called Capucine, a French horse, 5 yeers old, Bedouine, who was second, making it vsry hot for her. The Frenchmeu were greatly excited at the finish, and I was more then interestsd. I don't pretend to say how fest they went, but it would take en extra good American trotter to make snre of heatiug the winner. The Russien horse, Bedonine, well driveu, and with a Kemble-Jackson check on, would have made a closer race, es he was uuchecked, cramped his neck, and went off too far aheed in the beginning. Sulkies used are ahout the same as we ussd at home. Horses are also booted like onrs. The races were all over long distances—all deshes. When the ages of the horses and the heavy weights are takeu into consideration, it wonld seem that they were very creditahle. The horsss are of good size, fine gaited, and have more or less speed. As the French seem to take to the sport, I thiuk they will ere long have a track (of dirt) on the American plau."

Although a yonng horse himself, King Alfonso has quite a number of sons at the stnd, and this is how *Bell's Life* in Londou speaks of Don Fulauo, half brothsr to Herry Bassett:

"He was a good-looking horse in training, but I think most people would like him hetter uow, as he has thickeusd dowu into a decidedly handsome stallion. He is a dark chestuut, with a large star in his face, standiug about 15 hands 3 inches high, and built in the most compact form, as he is short in his back—there being just the place for the saddle—though with pleuty of length in front, and with forelegs so shaped that they should not have given eway. Then he has a capital back and loins, quarters drooping a little, hut with his hocks rigut nnder him, and he is a very good horse to follow. I told Mr. Burton that he wes more my sort of a horse than Cavaliiero, as heis put together so compactly, and in a style to combine great power with freedom of action. I had a good opportunity to sse this, as he was very fresh, and as lively as a kitten ou being led out for my iuspection. Mr. Burton has bred from him two seaeons, has several very nice yearlings by him, and he has a mare or two uow that he is keeping specially for him, one heiug a charming gray mare by Strathcouan, ont of Perseverance, The Friar's dam. If a combination of true raciug points goes for anything, somethiug by Dou Fnlauo ont of her should he worth having."

I was down in a pool-room not many miles from the City Hall oue day last week, and wiled away a conple ot hours listening to a band of choice epirits rehashing turf stories for each other's delectation. One old-timer told one of George Barbse, which, though hardly probable, seemed to tickle the risibilitiee of his auditors immensely. It seems that a colony of big, hungry wharf rats took possession of Mr. Kelly'e place in this city, aud for awhile held high carnival through the walle and ceilings. Mr. Kelly one day in conversation with Barbee, mentioned his plagne, and the latter suggested that he should buy a dog, and offered to go over to Jenning's place with him and select one. A young bull-terrier was decided ou, and Jennings dropped him into the pit with a dozeu hig rodeuts. He tore eleven of them into lacework in abont as many half seconds, but the patriarch of the lot, a hig gray-whiskered fellow of the vintage of 73, grabbed him by the uose, and hnng on like a would-he post-master. He fought hard, and while the terrisi was doing all he knew to get away, Barbes was dancing madly around the pit, screamiug wildly: "Buy the rat, Mr. Kelly, buy the rat."

Wheels have heen made in a Centre street, Philadelphia, shop for the use of Mr. Robert Bouner. The new wheel has a slender rim of cast steel from which eight thin lugs project in at regular intervale toward the centre; thin strips of steel connect the alternate lugs, thns describing two squares within the circle. Each strip is a cord which strengthens the arch or segment of the circle opposite it. Slender steel wires run from each lug to the hub; which is tbue auspended in the centre, ite weight and the weight of the axle being suepended from the upper arch of the wheel, instead of resting through thick spokes ou the upper arch. The weight of this wbsel is all in the rim, and its strength is great in proportiou to the quautity of metal used. The two wheele made for Mr. Bouner coet $300. They are expected to lower the record of a horse at leaet one second.

FISH.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: In common with ell who are devoted to the dslightful sport of trout fishing, I beg to thank you for your able and forcible editorial ou this snbject in last week's issue. The article I know hae heen extsnsively read end applauded, aud in certein quarters it dealt some psrsone a heavy blow. Snch efforts as your peper constantly makes to put fishiug aud other out-door sports ou a proper hasis, will not go unrewarded, bnt finally give it a power end rsputatiou secoud to nons of the sporting papers in the country.

I think your efforts should be supported by those who have any information to give which supports the position you take. I thsrefore send you this letter centaining my own experience in hopes it may do good, for, as yon say, if something is uot done hy the lovere of sport at large, trout fishing and other field recreations will soon be entirely wiped out iu this Stete.

Lest Sunday I fished the Alameda creek from the forks of the Calaveras down to Sunol canyon; found the fish very scarce owing to the use of giant powder aud fishing out of season; both infractione of the lew, are known to be a common practice ou this creek. For ahont two miles hslow the forks I could not get a fish. Then I came to au old dam made of rocks, in the center of which was a box or fish-trap, so constructed and so fixed that no fish going up stream conld escape being ceught. I found one ten-inch trout in the box, so I turned it out and broke the trap into match-wood. In this neighborhood trout killed by giant powder were lying rotting ou the bottom of the holes. All this goes on iu the neighborhood of a large sportsmau's club, and where the offenders conld easily he arrested, hut no efforte are made to do so.

I have visited many other streams this season, Anstin, Ward Pole Mountain, Wualela, in Souoma county, and found much of the same condition of things existing. I spent four daye fishing iu these streame, and caught perhaps 500 emall trout altogether, 300 of which were mere fingerliugs, which being unhnrt I returned to the water. I was informed by people on these streams that parties in all most all ranks of life have fished them persistently since last December. I have also thie season visited streams in the vicinity of Napa. Iu Rector creek I got nothing hut mere fingerlings, which I returned to the water as fast as caught. I found, however, a small stream runuing into this creek, with very little water, barely enough for a fish to swim in, with heavy bushes on the banks. As there were none of the well-heaten foot trails I iuvariably found elsewhere, indicating the travel upon them, I tried my luck, and soon caught forty trout that altogether weighed eighteen and a half ponnds. This shows this little stream had escaped tho "vagahond poachers," as yon properly call them, simply because they thought there was not water enough in it to support live fish. It shows more also. It shows what you claim legal protection would do, and what *all* our streams, however small, would be if that protection was duly enforced by the law officers. I do not think anyone had meddled this stream for years, and so the result was as I found it. Now I make it kuown, of course, it will be thoroughly cleaned ont; but the case supports your efforts, and as an off-set we must be satisfied with the hops of its doing good in other ways.

I have also fished in past seasons and the present at the mouth of Paper Mill creek during the mouths of Jannary aud February for salmon trout. Here I personally caught one man this season, who calls himself a sportsman, in the very act of throwing a giant powder cartridge in the water, which in my presence on exploding killed several fine fish. Ou returning home to the city, I and my father did everything in our power to have him arrested and proeecuted, but we met eo many difficulties on all sides that we finally gave it up.

I could supply a hundred other cases of the sort, but these are enough to jnstify your strong and vigorons articles. As the Breeder and Sportsman is now our only hope, through the indifference of the late legislature, it is my dnty, as well as the duty of other anglers, to stand together as a mau all over the country, that, if possible, we may stop the iniquitiea practiced by rascally poachers against us from one end of the year to the other. I do not waut to spare our city "vagabonds," who unfortunately are too unmerons, while I condemu the poacber of the interior. Let them all he crushed hy the law, and they will be, if as you suggest the hetter element of society unites against them.

There are other men interested iu fishiug and field sports more able to write upon them than I. I think, however, you ought to be thoroughly supported in your efforts, and I call upon all who can support you, hy personal information of the wrongs done the State, to write at once and do so.

Alex. M. Cummings.

San Francisco, May, 13th 1885.

Sixty thousand eilver trout spawn, from the Truckee river, were received rscently at the State fish hatchery at Shebley's to be hatched aud in due time distributed in the public streams of the State. We hope these eventually will get into our local streams, for those who have had a meal off prime Truckee trout don't forget it in a hurry.

A Strange Fish in Clear Lake.

The *Bee-Democrat* gives the following:

"From first to last there has been, perhaps, nearly a million white fish put into Clear Lake. The first hatch was hatched and put into the lake in 1872, by Seth Green. But nothing was ever heard of them, and it was supposed hy many that the hetchery at Kelseyville was a failure and that the fish were dead when put in. However, several years afterwards, the Indians began to catch a big lake trout, so named, something not befors found in the lake, but now quite numerous, and although called lake trout, salmon trout, etc., it is generally conceded hy experts that they are land-locked salmon. The second batch were hatched somewhere in Alameda county, consisting of some six or seven hundred thousand, and put into the lake in 1882, if we remember right. Nothing has been heard of them since, but on Monday last the Indians brought in a few fish entirely different from anything ever seen in the lake before, and were pronounced "white fish" by some. It seems the shape is the same as a white fish, hut the color was decidedly off—being almost black. At first glance we made up our mind thet they were carp. Mr. Mackall, who is au expert in snch matters, came to the same conclnsion after cooking and eeting a couple of them. We do not believe they were white fish. Then, if they were carp, how came they in the lake? Then another theory about carp has always been that they would not live or thrive in water with other fish. If these were cerp, this theory is knocked into a cocked hat, for there are millions of fish in the lake, including perch, cat fish, black fish, suckers and other varieties. We think it would he well for our sportsmen to decide whether these fish referred to are white fish or carp."

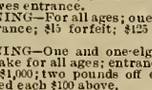
As an evidence of propegation this is worth definitely settling. Carp will grow with other fish, at least, there are few large private fish-lakes in England that do not contain carp and tench, a fish of much the same habits, with pike, perch, eels, and other varieties. We donht the strange fish in Clear Lake, being land-locked salmon. In March and April, 1878, the old Board of Fish Commissioners planted 39,450 land-locked salmon eggs in different watere of the State, hut Clear Lake is not mentioned in the list of names. Thsse egge, altogether 50,000, came from Grand Lake Stream, Maine, but up to date we know of no iuformatiou proving the real success of this plaut. The land-locked salmon is the eame according to the late Mr. Fish Commisseioner Redding, as the Atlantic salmon, deprived of its salt-water ranging and a greater variety and quantity of food. The weight rnns from three-fonrths to about three pounds. No mistake can well be made bstween this salmou and a white fish any more than between a white fish and a carp. If a sample of this unknown fish were sent to the Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, its identity could be determined. The matter is quite interesting enough for some one in the district to take the trouble of sending one down. Of course the fish must be properly preserved.

Spring Meeting

—OF—

The Capital Turf Club,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.



May 27th, 28th, & 29th, 1885.

FIRST DAY—Wednesday, May 27th.

No. 1. PACING—2:20 class; purse, $250.
No. 2. TROTTING—2:30 class; purse, $300.

SECOND DAY—Thursday, May 28th.

No. 3. RUNNING—Two-year-olds; five-eighths of a mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $150 added; second horse saves entrance.
No. 4. RUNNING—For all ages; one-half mile and repeat; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $125 added; second saves entrance.
No. 5. RUNNING—One and one-eighth (1⅛) mile dash; selling stake for all ages; entrance free; stake, $150; valuation, $1,000; two pounds off each $100 less, two pounds added each $100 above.

THIRD DAY—Friday, May 29th.

No. 6. PACING—2:35 class; Patti and Nevada barred; purse, $300.
No. 7. TROTTING—2:27 class; purse, $500.

FOURTH DAY—Saturday, May 30th.

TROTTING—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing purses are best three in five, five to enter and three to start. But the Club reserves the right to hold a less number. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. to all purses, to accompany nomination. Purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent., to first, second and third. National Association Rules to govern all trotting and pacing, but Club reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or a special race between heats. In all races entries not declared out by 6 P.M. of the day preceding race shall be required to start. No added money for walk-over. State Agricultural Rules to govern running stakes. Entries to all the above close with the Secretary or Killip & Co., MONDAY, may 18th.

By order of J. W. WILSON, Prestdent.
C. H. Todd, Secretary.
P. O. Box No. 422, Sacramento Cal.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Thursday, Sept, 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.
No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.
No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1883 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.
No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For alt ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.
No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations.
No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.
No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class; [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles. Closed in 1884.
No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance: $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominstions. One mile.
No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and ¼ quarter miles.
No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, $1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.
No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.
No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-teuths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.
No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $250 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.
No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two ponnds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.
No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;
No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE. $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.
No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.
No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.
No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41¾ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42¾) is beaten. One mile.
No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—Trotting, Purse $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]
No. 31—Trotting, Purse $1,200. 2:30 Class.
No. 32—Trotting, Purse $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—California Breeders' Stake—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.
No. 2—California Annual Stake—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.
No. 3—California Derby Stake—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

CYNTHIANA
Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

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Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddlery Goods of all kinds.

To Be Raffled.

The fine painting entitled "BOYS IN TROUBLE," painted after Wyttenbach's celebrated picture, by Miss L. E. Souders, is to be raffled. It can be seen in the window of Edwin W. Joy, chemist, cor. Market and Stockton Sts.

N. B. N. B. N. B.

—:o:—

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350 Choice Merino Rams, very high grade, $12.50 each per carload. Also Pedigreed Rams, $25@$50 each.
30 Imported Holstein Cattle, $250@$450 each.
40 Thoroughbred and Non-Pedigreed Jerseys, $100 to $250 each.
10 Ayrshire Bulls, $100@$250 each.
5 Hereford Bulls, $300@$450 each.
10 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $30@$40.
10 Durham Bulls, $200@$350 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $100@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.
These are the prices on cars, CASH, and the larger the order the lower the prices.

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☞ I will import or export Live Stock from any country to the United States, and deal in every kind of Live Stock except common horses and beef cattle. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Trotting Stakes
For Foals of 1885.

The Sacramento Yearling Stake for 1886.

Seventy-five dollars entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid January 1st, 1886; $25 June 1st, 1886, and $25 the day before the race. All receipts of gate money and for sale of privileges to be added to the stake. This stake for foals of 1885 to be trotted at Sacramento the last Saturday in October, 1886, good day and track. Half mile heats to harness, 100 yards distance. First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of Stake. Failure to make payments when due forfeits all previous payments. Entries to close on June 1st, 1885, with Wilber F. Smith, Secretary pro tem, Sacramento.

The Sacramento Two-Year-Old Stake for 1887.

One hundred and fifty dollars entrance, of which $10 must accompany nomination; $40 to be paid January 1st, 1886; $50 January 1st, 1887, and $50 the day before the race. All receipts of gate money and from sale of privileges to be added. For foals of 1885; to be trotted at Sacramento the last Saturday in October, 1887, good day and track. One mile and repeat in harness. First colt, six tenths; second colt, three tenths; third colt, one tenth of Stake. Failures to make payments, when due forfeits all previous payments.

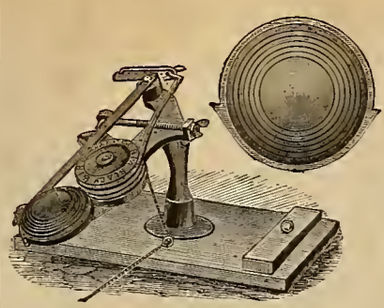
Entries to close on June 1st, 1885, with Wilber F. Smith, Secretary pro tem, Sacramento.

N. B.—All colts should be named, pedigrees given, and their color and marking accurately described.

Paid-up subscribers have a vote in the selection of Officers and Judges for each stake.

WILBER FIELD SMITH,
Secretary pro tem.

The Peoria Blackbird and Trap.



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The Most Perfect Breakers,
The Most Uniform in Flight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TARGET MADE.

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E. T. Allen,

Sole Agent For Pacific Coast,
416 MARKET STREET,
San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

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The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¾, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27. Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15¼, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.	**ALECTO 2548.** By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10 Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.
ALMONT WILKES 2131. By Almont, out of Annahel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.	**GRANDMONT 2147.** By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

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Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,
MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

The Ingleside.
A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Appouyi, Ida Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1.75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Willard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

Rancho del Rio.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE
—OF—
THOROUGHBREDS,
PROPERTY OF
THEODORE WINTERS, Esq.,
AT SACRAMENTO,
Thursday, July 16th, 1885.

The second annual sale of yearlings, the get of Norfolk, Joe Hooker and Three Cheers, will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on the above date. Catalogues will be ready May 5th, and may be had on application to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco.

HENRY PAYOT. ISAAC UPHAM.

PAYOT, UPHAM & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND IMPORTING
Booksellers,
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—AND—
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HEALD'S
Business College, 24 Post St.,
—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.
E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y
☞ Send for circular. ☜

WANTED.

Two black Newfoundland puppies, perfectly thoroughbred, from three to five months old. The advertiser will give full value for the dogs, but no fancy prices. **Apply at this office.**

Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.



Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St
Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 6th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¾; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¼ and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent'e Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27¾ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate ratee; pasturage $3 per month. Maree sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent'e Station, Santa Clara Co,
or R. H. Nason, Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pinkeye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42¾. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¾. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Pennisten, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Heppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTed Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:21.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (stallion). Solo and Nanuie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18¾) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Start, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky. Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¼ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN.

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¾), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallab, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 16¼ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westa ont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21¼.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for bis breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed bim out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 16¼ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, elster to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¾; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

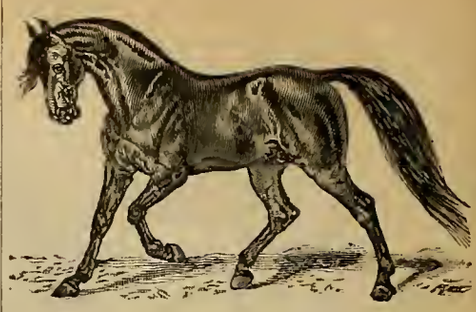
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Sterlicker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, stable and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:26¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by Imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:24½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topey, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26¼; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

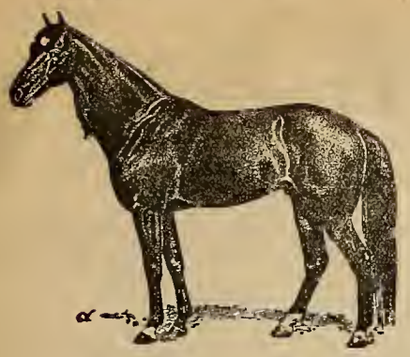
Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares a owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicke and foaled in the Spring of 1873.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Frisden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckeboe, grand dam by Leller's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very p owerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled i n 1873. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (581). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the ye ar, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so pelpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, end in twenty-seven of which be was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20¾, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18¾; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07½, as shown by the official record, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 35 seconde, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¾—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18¼), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19½, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two mile heats—4:38½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile-end-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powere of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or addreee,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Truetee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS, $75 THE SEASON.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and, in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

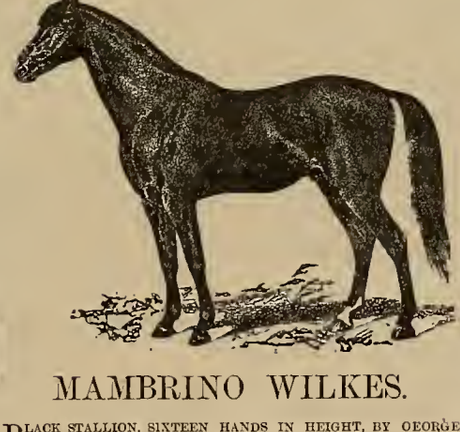
His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five milee against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francieco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,250 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

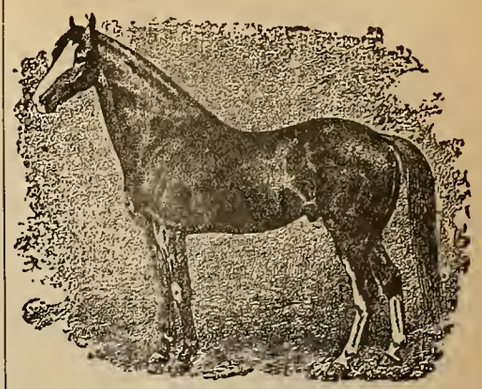
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fasbion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:16; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

The Trotting Stallion,

ALBERT W.

Record 2:20 1-2. Four-year-old Record 2:22.

By Electioneer, dam Sister to Aurora, by John Nelson

Will make the season of 1885, limited to thirty mares, commencing February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Terms: $100 the Season.

Payable invariably before the mare is taken away. Pasturage $5 per month. Skilled and careful grooms employed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

A. WALDSTEIN,
320 Sansome St., San Fran[illegible]

Spring Meeting

—OF THE—

Sonoma and Marin

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

—TO BE HELD—

June 4th, 5th & 6th, 1885,

.....AT.....

PETALUMA, CAL.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Thursday, June 4th.

No. 1—Running, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horse, $50. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and a quarter.

No. 3—Trotting, 2:30 class. Purse $500.

Second Day, Friday, June 5th.

No. 4—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5—Pacing, 2:40 class; purse $300.

No. 6.—Trotting, 2:35 class; purse $450.

Third Day, Saturday, June 6th.

No. 7—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 8—Trotting, 2:50 class; purse $300.

No. 9—Trotting, 2:26 class; purse $500.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P.M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, May 20th, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Secretary.

DOG COLLARS

—AND—

FURNISHINGS.

Our 1885 Catalogue, which is now ready, contains 72 pages, on which are illustrated over 3,000 styles of

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LEADERS, BELLS,
WHIPS, MUZZLES,
SHIPPING BOXES. KENNELS.
BISCUIT, MEDICINES.

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This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

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P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Counts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held in the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

FOR SALE.

AN ABBOTSFORD COLT. HE IS A DARK CHESTnut, foaled May 23d, 1883; stable and halter broke, is fine and perfect in all his points.

Dam, by Geo. M. Patchen, and is one of the best road mares in the State. She is gamey and fast; too free if anything, never needs urging.

Granddam, supposed to be Messenger She was bought by Wm. Corbitt, Esq., from Hiram Woodruff, off the track at Louisville, Ky., and was well known as a flyer in her day, record 2:36, when 2:40 on a plank road was all the cry.

PRICE OF THE COLT, $1,000.

Apply to **ROBERT SYER.**
P. O. Box 857, San Jose, Cal.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands O and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to hand the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - - San Francisco



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ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.
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STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS

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NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

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TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

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THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompluo, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

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(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

Southern Pacific Company.

TIME SCHEDULE.



APRIL 6th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
‡8:00 A M	Byron	10:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Lone via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East, Express. Emigrant	10:40 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	8:10 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express. East Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:00 P M		9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	via Martinez	*10:10 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*8:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*8:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*8:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—8:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—*10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*8:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 21. NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Steeplechasing at Rockaway.

[New York Herald.]

The grounds of tbe Rockaway Steeplechasing Association at Cedarhurst were fresh and green yesterday after the rain. Beyond ley stretches of water end salt marsh until Long Island buried herself under the ocean for good. Against the cloudless sky rose the mass of the Long Beach Hotel in the distance and ocean steamers and seiling vessels made their way slowly along the horizon.

People came to the races by the thousand. Mr. Stanley Mortimer end Mr. Richard Mortimer drove well filled drags over from Hempstead, and Mr. Arthur Dodge also brought a party in his drag. The trains from tbe city ran past a long line of old feshioned carrieges, from which peeped the rosy feces of pretty country girls. The country between the train and tbe track was filled with ingenious countrymen, who offered the seductive peanut and beer to strangere, and with other benovelent individuals wbo wanted to sell "tips" warranted to ineble the purchaser to win all his bets. One descendant of an African nobleman asked only ten ceuts for the privilege.

The balconies of the club house were filled with pretty women in Spring toilets. Above Messrs. Marion Story and E. C. La Montague stuck their heads ont of a dormer window, which, besides affording a good view, was connected with a room with a luucheou in it. The grand stend held as many pereons as it conld. Mr. Metthew Wilkes waved a toy balloon approvingly and then out came seven horses for the firet rece. It was helf a mile on the flat. All the horeee had their front hair braided and their back hair banged, the reverse of prevailing city styles. One which wore orange and hlne stripes end one in mourning attracted much attention from investors. Tbeir names were Cigerette, the sex being indicated by the feminine termination, and Waldo.

"It all lies between Cigarette and Waldo!" exclaimed the only man with a tall light hat on the grounds, with an air of conviction.

And so it did. The seven horses moved around to the other side of the treck. Mr. Thorne could be aeen etruggling with a very self-willed Lochinvar, and then all dieappeared behind a hill. When they reappeered and dashed pest the post it was all between Cigarette and Waldo, the former being first and the latter last.

After the race a photographer took a picture of the clubhonee. A Wall etreet broker, who had been standing in a statueeque position on the railing of the top belcony, precipitately retired before the camera. The next race was a steeplechase of about two and a half miles. Mr. Stanley Mortimer, who rode Hobsou's Cboice, carried something like hie owu weight of lead to make things even, and perhape for that reeeon took a freight train. The other two horses, Dnndee, ridden by Mr. George Work, and Pilot, ridden by Mr. S. Penuistan, had a pretty race together. Dundee led until he refused a jnmp, and then Pilot led nntil he refused a jump. Then Dundee tried a bolt, but caught up again, and the two horses ran neck and neck all aronnd the course, while the spectators cheered and shouted the name of their favorite. Still togetber they took the last jump and came down the stretch. Tben Pilot seemed to tbink that he had a train to catch and came away, winning easily.

Mr. Phillip Rhinelander had put hia faith on Pilot. He invested part of the profits in a ham sandwich. A good many of his friends began to ask questione abont the walking to Long Island City. Mr. Billy Florence consoled them by giving "tips" of undoubted value about bern storming, which, he said other people had told him.

Bob Pinkerton found Jereey Jimmy, Joe Moses, Joe Gormen, Henry Smith, Billy Glen, Billy Kennedy, English Bill, a colored gentleman and two other gentleman with wbom he is acquaiuted jostling people where the crowd wes thickest. Jersey Jimmy, Gorman and Kennedy were well dressed and assured Mr. Pinkerton that he was mistaken about them. He put them all in the plunge bath in the club house, which is eight feet square and nine feet deep and which had no water in it. They began to pitch penniee, but the ladies came and looked at them through the gratiug. Tbis hurt their feelings and they etopped the game with the colored gentleman seventeen cents ahead.

The next race was the eventful one of the day. It was a sweepstakes for horses that bad never started in any steeplechaee or hurdle race. Twenty-five were entered, thirteen started, half a dozen appeared at tbe finish and two went over the conrse. The many colored satiu jackets of the riders made a pretty sight as tbey were marshalled at the starting point by an imposing looking individual in a red coat on a white horse.

"They're off!" cried the crowd. So they were. But when they got as far as the first jump Ecuedor decided that he had had all he wanted, and stopped. After much persnasion he consented to walk aronnd tbe jnmp and tbeu withdrew. The others flew ligbtly over the jnmp in front of the grand stand, slid down the hill es if on roller skates, and came around the lower end. Then Bellerophon thought he would have some of the fun too. He rusbed madly at a rail fence, tried to jnmp into the crowd of spectators, stood on his head, and was heard of no more. Next Jester jumped over some bushes and landed ou his knees, throwing Burns, his jockey, over his head. Then he tnrned a somersault, falling apparently on his rider. Botb struggled to their feet and were led away. Burns was not seriously hurt.

Meanwhile the snrvivors were rushing madly through the mazes of the course, when they had mixed things eo that it took the jndges twenty minntes to decide who had won. Paterson had pessed the post first; Adamanthus second, with Emulation, Flames and Billy Stockwood following. Adamanthus and Flames were the ouly two that went over the course, and they were declared first and second. Only seven tickets had been sold on Adamanthus, four of which were held by Mr. August Belmont, Jr., and they paid $279 each. One man sold his ticket for $250 before the resnlt was declared officially. There was monrning among the friends of Mr. Berry Wall, for they had plunged on Billy Stockwood.

Tbe next steeplechase, which was of three miles, also furnished a pretty race. Fleurette end Mercury, Driftwood and Lanrelwood and Mars raced aronnd, the first two taking the jnmbs side by side and each in turn holding the lead Toward the end Mars began closing np, and, pessing the leaders at the last turn, won the race. Mercury walked in.

Vast diseppointment wae caused in the lest race by the behevior of Rose. The leaders, Barometer and Wooster, refusing at the hnrdles, she darted past them, but at the end, after a neck and neck rush with Barometer, was beaten. It wes explained that she is good only for four miles, and that having gone out of the course she had to do a qnerter mile extra. Up to the end of the fourth mile her friends saw she was the winner.

Then tbere was a rush for the cars. Men stood on the platforms of the parlor cars, and some of them were asked twenty-five cents for the privilege. The walking was bad coming back, as rain began to fell before the nnfortunate were within smelling dietance of Long Island City.

Among those on the gronnds were Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mrs. Edwerd Morgan, Mr. Perry Belmont, Mr. Lawrence, the Misses Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Pierson, Mr. John E. Alexandre, Mr. Frank Rives, Miss Bininger, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Hecksher, the Misses Hecksher, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peahody, Mr. aud Mrs. James Herriman, Mr. Goold Hoyt, the Misses Bulkley, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. Post, Colonel and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. John D. Cheever, Miss Lncy Work, Mr. Ray Hamilton, Mr. William R. Travers, Jr., Judge Bredy, Miss Brady, Miss Oelrichs, Miss Le Roy, Mr. aud Mrs. Semuel S. Howland, Mr. Samuel S. Sands, Mr. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. Clarence Lewis, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Clarence Diusmore, the Misses Binesse, Mr. Reginald Francklyn, Mr. Pelham Clinton, Miss Zeriga, Mrs. Zeriga, Mr. E. Berry Wall, Miss Daisy Abbott, Mrs. Pomery and Mr. Lewis Rutberford.

Summaries of the races and pools are as follows:

First Race—Inaugural Dash—For qualified hunters; sweepstakes of $20 each, half forfeit, with plate added; thoroughbreds to carry 170 lbs.; half-breds allowed 15 lbs. About half a mile on the flat. Gentlemen riders.
Queen's County Stable's b m Cigarette, (Fleurette, of Toronto), aged, by Hyder Ali—Unknown, 155 lbs.....Pelham 1
Long Island Stable's ch g Lochinvar, 5, by Waverly—Mollie L., 155 lbs. .....Thorne 2
George Work's b g Flames, 6, by Longfellow—Little Girl, 150 lbs...Work 3

Rockaway Stable'e ch g Waldo, 4, 170 lbs., Mr. Cheever; A. Belmont Purdy'e br g Nettle, aged, 155 lbs., Mr. Purdy; S. Collins' ch g Badger, aged, 155 lbs., Mr. Jacob, and Virginia Stable's ch g Big Mike, eged. 170 lbs., M. P. La Montague, ran unplaced.

The Betting: 2 to 1, Badger; 2½ to 1 each, Flames and Waldo; 4 to 1, Cigarette; 7 to 1, Nettle; 10 to 1, Lochinvar; 12 to 1, Big Mike. Frenob pools paid $33.50.

Second Race—Sweepstakes Heavy Weight Steeplechase—For half bred qualified hunters, at $20 each, play or pay, with a silver cup added by E. D. Morgan, Esq., Master of the Meadow Brook Hounds. The second to receive $50 out of the stakes. Steeplechase course about two and one-half miles. Gentlemen riders.
S. Penuistan's ch g Pilot, aged, by Jack the Barber, dam by Pilot, 185 lbs.....Pennistan 1
Queen's County Stable's ch g Dundee, aged, by Baron Rothschild—Unknown, 185 lbs.....Work 2
Stanley Mortimer's br g Hobson's Choice, aged, half-bred, 185 lbs. .....Mortimer 3

The betting: 6 to 5, Dundee; 7 to 5, Pilot, 2 to 1, Hobson's Choice. French pools paid $16.20.

Third Race—Rockaway Green Steeplechase—A sweepstakes for horses which have never started in any steeplechase or hurdle race, of $50 each for starters, with $1,000 added, of which $350 to the second and $150 to the third; weights, 30 lbs. added to weight for age; professional riders to carry 7 lbs. extra. About two miles and a half.
Blenton Stable's sch g Adamanthus, 5 by Count d'Orsay—Adelaide, 159 lbs.....Blott 1
George Work's b g Flames, 6, by Longfellow—Little Girl, 152 lbs. .....Pennistan 2

Lawrence Hert's b g Patersou, 5, 159 lbs., P. Lynch; Long Island Steble's bg Emulation, 4, 152 lbs., Blute; seme stable's b g Sir Hugh, aged, 160 lbs., Wyune; Hopson Bros.' b g Jester, aged, 160 lbs., Burns; W. E. Daly's b c Ecuador, 4, 155 lbs., Morris; R. E. Kennedy's br c Jacqueminot, 4, 148 lbs., Kennedy; Alexender Brown's b g Billy Stockwood, aged, 153 lbs., Harwood; Essex Stable's b g Tarqnin, 4, 152 lbs., M. Kinney; J. W. Smith's b g Bellerophon, 4, 152 lbs., Lockman; W. R. Babcock's ch g Steuben, 4, 152 lbe., Ural and Phil Dnffy's ch h Jim Clunan, 4, 152 lbs., Griffin, elso ran, but did not go the course. Bellerophon ran among the field spectators at the first jump to tbe left of the Club House, and Jester fell at the same piece. Nobody was hurt.

Tbe betting: 3 to 1, Emuletion; 4 to 1, Sir Hugh; 5 to 1 each, Ecuador, Paterson, and Bellerophon; 8 to 1, Tarquin; 10 to 1 eech, Jester, Jacqueminot, Flemes, Billy Stockwood and Adamanthus; 12 to 1, Steubeu; 15 to 1, Jim Clunan. French pools paid $279.55.

Fourth Race—Meadow Brook Hunt Cup—Valued at $500, to be held one year; a handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, half forfeit, with a for special piece of plate added for the winner; the second to receive $50 out of the stakes; steeplechase. About three miles. Gentlemen riders.
George Work's b g Mars, 5, by Longfellow—Little Girl, 163 lbs., Work.. 1
A. Belmont Purdy's ch g Driftwood, laged, by Stockwood—Vanetta, 170 lbs.....Thorne 2
Queens County Stable's b m Fleurette, aged, by Sharpcatcher—Unknown, 150 lbs.....Pennistan 3

H. L. Herbert's b g Lanrelwood, 5, 145 lbs., Kernochen, and Stanley Mortimer's ch g Mercury, aged, 145 lbs., Mortimer, ran unplaced.

The betting: 6 to 5, Fleurette; 9 to 5, Mars; 5 to 1 Laurelwood; 7 to 1 Driftwood and 13 to 1 Mercury. French poole paid $15.80.

Fifth Race—Great Hempstead Heth Handicap—A haudicap steeplechase sweepstakes for all ages, of $50 each, half forfeit, with a piece of plate and $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, the third $100. Professional riders to carry 7 lbs. extra. About four miles.
Rockaway Stables' b g Barometer, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Blondin, 152 lbs.....Hurley 1
James P. Dawes' ch m Rose, aged, by Helmbold, dam by Niagara, 152 lbs.....P. Meaney 2
Queens County Stable's b g Williams, aged, by Terror—Aida, 152 lbs. .....Person 3

A. M. Esdaile'e gr g Little Jack, aged, 152 lbs., Clarkon; Essex Stahle's b g Response, 5, 148 lbs. M. Kinney, and T. Swann Latrobe's b h Wooster, aged, 143 lbs, Latrobe, ran unplaced.

The betting: Even mouey, Rose; 2 to 1, Barometer; 5 to 1 each, Little Jack and Wooster; 8 to 1 each, Respouse end Williams. French pools paid $21.60.

Foals.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

May 4, chestnut colt, by imn. Gleuelg, dam Bessie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah, from Emily Peyton, by Lexington.

May 11, bay filly, by Kyrle Daly, dam Rosa Belle, by King Alphonso, from Miranda, by Lexington.

May 15, twin colts, both dead, by Kyrle Daly, dam Maria F., by Leinster.

TROTTERS.

May 3, bay colt, by Algona, dam Eila, by Speculatiou, from sister to Hirem Woodruff.

May 7, bay filly, by Algona, dam Black Woodbine, by Reardon's Patchen, from Woodhine, by Woodburn.

May 7, bay colt, by Alaska, dam Ruth, by Kentucky, from sister to Rutb Ryan, by Lodi.

Mey 11, bay colt, by Aleska, dam Dido, by Whipple's Hembletonian; second dem by Cbieftain.

May 15, chestnut filly, by Algona, dam Ann Mary, by Charlee Dickene, from Mary Aun, by Pilot, Jr.

At Oakland. Property of L. H. Titus.

May 19th, brown colt, by Director, dam Echora, by Echo; second dam by Jack Hawkins.

Property of A. Waldstein.

May 20th, brown colt, small star, bind ankles white, by Director, dam Nellie W., by Electioneer; second dem by John Nelsou.

Messrs. Doyle & Lucas, the Eastern buyers, who finally carried off Philip S., elso took a fancy to the two-year-old Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, from Ada C., by Revenue, and bought him at the reported figure of $1,500. Garland & Goldsmith had ouly owned the colt a montb.

Shall We Have a National Horse?

Why did I breed to General Grant's Arabian stallions has been a challenging question to me for several years, or since I bred to them in 1880. At no time have I given my reasons, prefering to await results. To explain in a thoroughly logical manner as I could wish, would require more space than a weekly paper could spare, but I will try to do so in as condensed term as possible, for such of your readers as may be interested. First, we will imagine ourselves students in blood and breeding as relates to animal life under domestication, keeping in mind continually, "that there is nothing new under the sun;" that as students, we become simply rediscoverers of what other men have known. We must also remember that we are not all gifted alike, although each man may consider himself equal to the best. Nor do our fancies and tastes harmonize, running the same way. The man who will devote hours of time with lavish expenditure of money over the game of billiards, does little good in anything else, and will call the one who works like a slave over the problem of breeding, a *nobody* or a "crank," and yet this student into animal life has been enabled to so improve the texture of wool upon the sheep's back, as well as the carcass for food, that that carcass becomes a more delicate morsel of food, of greater nourishment to human life, while improved wool makes the fine, strong, beautiful green cloth over which he delights to roll his balls, (which produce no good to humanity.) Or the one who devotes hours to the game of basehall, spends time, strength and money without producing any good results to humanity at large, and yet, the ball-player will ridicule the astronomer, "as the man who waste his time looking through a stove pipe with a glass in the end of it."

Which has done the most for the good of mankind, the billiard player and the ball-player, or the hard-working, physical and mental, breeding student, with the intelligent application of time, mind and thought towards improvement of cattle, sheep and horses?

Men are not all gifted in the same way, hence discoverers and inventors are not as a rule socially interested sports, productive of no lasting good results, but are men who deviate from custom's ways, termed popular prejudice. They have a hard time of it, these discoverers and inventors.

But why did I breed to General Grant's Arab? I believe the thoroughbred Arabian horse to be the primitive horse, hence primitive for all blood values in other breeds of horses. With years of study of the horse, and with observation of men and horses jointly, in this country and in Europe, I knew the American breeders were far behind the average breeders of England, Scotland, France and even Russia, and, although as a country we possessed untold wonderful advantages in climate, soil, water, and an extent unlimited of the richest of grass lands, we produced nothing in animal life under domestication, to be recognized as a national product, capable of reproducing itself in other countries, but did weekly, monthly, and yearly, send to the little pent up (comparatively) tracts of land in France, England, Scotland, and the Jersey Isles for brood, blooded stock, each a thoroughbred type, which with Yankee wisdom and Yankee haste, we proceed to destroy through mongrelization. Mongrelization is all well enough, but we should keep the type in a thoroughbred form of our own reproduction, to resort to for such *grades* as proved desirable for us to make. Grades die out. Why did I breed to General Grant's Arabian stallions? I knew that the English thoroughbred running horse was the result of repeated infusions of Arabian blood, until it became a self-sustaining type. I knew that the beautiful French Percheron draught horse has the result of intensified close breeding of Arabian blood in a different climate from its natural home, with a plenty to eat the year round, of the choicest of food, which the the Arabian horse never has had upon the desert whence it came. I knew that the highest rate of trotting speed in our mongrel horse, proved to be the closest in blood to the primitive or Arabian horse. I knew that the English thoroughbred race horse, and the French thoroughbred draught horse, were both created from the Arabian, through the adoption of recognized established laws in animal life, of "once out and thrice back" to a primitive type, thus obtaining a new type, which held to itself, because a self-sustaining thoroughbred.

During my investigations and observations I looked from abroad to my own country and people, seeing them *mad* over the term *"cross and out cross,"* started and fostered by sporting journals, until the term has become the mouthpiece of every youth in the land interested in breeding, and breeders find it essential to keep from ten to twenty differently bred and differently named stallions, to answer the fancy demand of superficial breeders, gentlemen with a pet mare or two to breed.

Next came the term "Standard bred," and the English breeders asked me what blood it meant? My reply had to be, blood money! In other words, every breeder had to be a sporting man, neglecting his brood animals six months in the year to trot the colts he had raised, for money; then rate his horse as standard bred according to the luck he had in winning or losing. In other words, our horses are gambled on a time mark, after which, his breeding is made to fit. Of course the intelligent English breeder turned away with a sneer. I do not blame sporting journals, for it is their business. Some of the best hearted men I ever knew, bankers (faro) pugilists, and cockers, and it is the fault of the public who patronize their games, and not the men themselves.

It is unfortunate that the name of a horse of no merit whatever should have become so numerous and fashionable through wealth of ownership following our war, during which our truly well bred, game, do-or-die animals were consumed, (as only the gamest and best were in demand for the army), the sluggards being refused and left behind, became the ones to multiply and replenish, when it was found that blood had no merit to sustain itself, then the term "cross and outcross" was made fashionable. Crossing and outcrossing produce nothing but mongrelized degeneracy. I felt that the American people could, and should have from its own creation, a National Horse to be proud of, to be called the thoroughbred coach, road, and trotting horse of America. Such a horse could be a specialty over all other nations of the earth; and as the base of our highest rates of trotting speed was most closely related to the Arabian, I made a deeper study into the question of blood influences, seeking and weighing every bit of information. I found general knowledge upon this primitive horse to be exceedingly superficial, also ignorantly prejudiced against, and most invariably by writers of no practical knowledge, or men who knew far less than they claimed or presumed. In other words, general information was very superficial. Men with whom I conversed and who professed to know all about the Arabian horse and his blood influences, would wind up their kind information with a sneer and ridicule of all Arabian horses as little, speckled, spotted, piebald, calico-colored brutes, of which the mustang was a fair sample. Verily, man in his vanity knows—nothing.

I grew to know that such men did not know what they assumed, but years of consideration had given me much very important information, which reflection and consideration solved and condensed, thus:

The thoroughbred Arabian horse was the primitive horse, and all blood values in the animal, whether for pleasure, for sport, for war or for labor came from the Arabian. Thus, we find that the highest type of the English thoroughbred running horse is but a mongrelized Arabian. That the beautiful French thoroughbred Percheron draught horse is but a mongrelized Arabian; and yet these two families abroad, bred to themselves year after year, find increasing demand beyond the supply, at large prices, in this everlasting "outcrossing" Yankee nation!

We know that the English racehorse and the French Percheron in their own country are positive producers of the types their names indicate, and are sold as *standard bred* to blood, and are sold at the halter on that "blood standard," without having been run to a time standard or put to a stone boat for a draught standard.

I now again looked into our own so-called American road horse with feelings of shame, even to disgust.

Of type we had none, of uncertainty we had plenty, of names we had an unlimited variety, according to "outcrossings" and fancy.

General Grant was the nation's idol man. The Arabian horses presented to him by the Sultan of Turkey were of the highest possible type, and why not from those horses found a National Horse (as England and France had done) to be known as the United States National coach, road and trotting horse of America, thus forever suggesting our national government and the great man whose name with that of Washington will forever emblazon the tablets of memory in the hearts of the American people.

While in 1880 the desire to attempt to breed a thoroughbred trotting horse was in my mind the above thoughts were not, and yet my respect and esteem for General Grant was such that, in my selection of mares to take to his horses at Washington, I secured the very best possible to be found for money, representing as near as possible in their blood the time-worn adage of "once out, and thrice back to a primitive type." I did not wish to degrade his stallions by bringing to them low-bred, mongrel mares, (of high type in printer's ink, or recorded as "standard bred" to time that was never in them or their progenitor), nor did I wish to bring to them mares greatly mongrelized at birth, and subsequently more mongrelized through absorption from previous conceptions to mongrelized "time standard" registered horses that never had any time in them, hence six virgin mares were secured, of blood and breeding, aged respectively 3, 4, 5, 6, 12 and 16, five of which represented the primitive blood of the Arab through Henry Clay; three being inbred to that blood, and the sixth mare I knew positively represented Godolphin Arabian blood through Messenger, being herself inbred to Messenger blood in her own family, which family had from the first held on to the name Messenger, as they had to the blood.

It has been repeatedly proven that no mongrel animal of continued "outcrossing" can be a getter of a type, except as a type of uncertainty.

It is useless to refer to families of thoroughbred racehorses or thoroughbred draught horsee as crosses; nor will we argue that all *thoroughbred* domestic animals, as horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and even dogs, are inbred by way of preargument. We will attack the question at once of our mongrel-bred trotting, sporting horse, *sporting*, because of its uncertainty.

Every intelligent and experienced horseman knows that the breeding of our trotting horse is a fascinating but very expensive delusion, financially ruinous to the large majority of men who attempt it. This is not the case, however, with breeders of thoroughbred running and thoroughbred draught horses, where the occupation is pleasant, healthy and abundantly remunerative; but the man engaged in breeding trotting horses, is at strife with every other breeder, which stud book compilers and sporting papers take advantage of; and such breeder is not liable to be able to "make a will" in favor of his wife and children from accumulations, or even from the savings from the amount of capital he had to invest on the start, nor does he leave a legacy by way of information for the young to come after, except in three words, "don't do it!"

Why did I breed to General Grant's horses? The name of imported Messenger has been a mouthpiece with the American people since the beginning of the present century, or nearly one hundred years, fifty of which the influence of that blood proper was extinct except in name, or very rare instances where old men had held on to it in succeeding fillies.

No mongrel-bred animal, we have said, can establish a type. "Once out and thrice back," is the adage hauled down from experiences of over three hundred years ago, having reference to the original type.

Investigation into the English thoroughbred running horse shows it to have been almost entirely of Arabian blood. Do not allow the young mind to be puzzled by paper stories of *Turk* and *Barb*, *versus* Arabian, for they are all Arabian; only bear in mind that there are *thoroughbred* Arabian horses which General Grant's stallions represent, as did Godolphin Arabian, to which Godolphin Arabian Messenger was three times inbred, upon the adage of "once out and thrice back."

As I have said, investigation into the most prominent sires of the English thoroughbred shows a close breeding to Arabian horses, some mongrelized by many different Arabians, while others are close bred to one or two different stallions.

Diomed and Messenger are illustrations; the two were imported to America within the same decade. In Diomed we find thirteen Arabian representatives in his third remove back, each one to stimulate or hold up his yet uncertain English created type, now positive as the English racehorse. Of these thirteen Arabian infusions two were from the Godolphin Arabian, close up, two were from Leed's Arabian, two were from Darley's Arabian and one each Alcock's and Bethel's Arabians.

Now, it took about twenty years to create Diomed as a strictly thoroughbred representative for England, and that through close breeding to the primitive type.

If "out-crossing" be of greater value than close-breeding of one blood for a possible, positive reproduction of a desired quality, by what right do we prefix the name of Diomed to any mongrel horse of this day, which through nearly a century of out-crossing the entire of the original outline of Diomed is lost, together with his blood and running instinct? Diomed was a successful running horse in himself, and a getter of successful running horses through concentrated merit in his blood from the primitive type, the Arabian.

Messenger, like Diomed, was imported as an English thoroughbred running horse, but was unsuccessful as such, or as a getter of other than *quarter* horses, as a rule, but was famous as a getter of bold, trotting, road horses, great stage and coach horses, also superior work horses, wherein lay the difference between Diomed and Messenger, as both were close bred to Arabian blood. In my opinion it was because Diomed represented a mongrelization of many Arabian sires, selected from their build more adapted to that way of going, hence, with the blood, more instinct. On the other hand, Messenger was a concentration of *one* Arabian horse of great primitive trotting instinct, which the steep rump and low, powerful quarters of Godolphin Arabian physically indicated.

Now let us look into the breeding of Messenger, and we find his dam was inbred to Godolphin Arabian, and the dam of his sire was by a son of the Godolphin Arab.

To be more explicit about the breeding of imported Messenger, (for very few, indeed, comprehend or realize that he was an Arabian bred horse), we will begin as do the Arabs of the desert, upon the maternal sire, knowing that if the blood and breeding of the dams he correct, *the sire with them*, has got to be, and through their system he can be identified by every man, woman and child in the tribe. And still more important is the fact that if by chance the sire represents a cross, his influence in blood is lost through the all-powerful, better blood of the dam he has covered; thus the blood of the dam lives on. Again, if the dam breeds to herself rather than the horse, and she is known to be thoroughbred, then they know the horse is at fault in his blood somewhere. Because they know their mares so thoroughly well in their blood and breeding, and rely upon them to such an extent to retain the bloods, is the reason they will not part with them.

Here at this point let me digress and speak of one of my mares. She is inbred three times to old Henry Clay's blood, and is one of the best mares I have ever seen in my life in any place she can be put, and is so pronounced by every horseman who knows her. I have used her as a broodmare since four years old, (and she has her third foal), but kept her up as a buggy mare, also to lead colts with. She is very fast, but will regulate her pace to any degree of speed by the bit, never makes a mistake, or leaves her feet with a colt, and, although quick and naturally high-strung, never gets out of temper. She will do everything but talk. This mare has foaled to three different Clay horses, and each foal is the counterpart of herself in color, build and disposition. Her oldest is a stallion, by a son of Henry Clay, and although a stallion would be taken by a good horseman knowing his dam, to be herself from head, ear, neck, body, general build, height, color, way of standing and even the star in her forehead, and the same is the case with her two different fillies by two different grandsons of old Henry Clay. My man has been so anxious for that mare to use all the time the past three years, that he has begged and plead that I would not keep breeding her; wants me to trot her; thinks she can beat 2:20, and his last excuse is that she breeds to herself, which remark gave him away.

This year I have bred her to her sister's son, the Clay-Arab General Beale, in which is the predominating, primitive blood of the Arab, and hope to live to see the result, as it will with me determine an important scientific point in blood and breeding. Herself is inbred to old Henry Clay's blood, her first colt was by a son of Henry Clay, her second was by Hepburn, by Andy Johnson, and her third was by Spink, by Andy Johnson. She is black, with roan in the flanks and a a star. Each one of her foals are the same. The sire of the first was black, but the next two sires are chestnut, as was their sire. General Beale, now put to her, is a golden sorrel.

But to go back to imported Messenger. His dam was by Turf, by Matchem, by Cade, by Godolphin Arabian. Her dam was by Regulus, by Godolphin Arabian. Now the sire of Messenger was Mambrino, and his dam was by Cade, by Godolphin Arabian, and this "Godolphin Arabian was a Jilfan of the Kehilan or Bint el Ahwaj breed, from the children of Jahmael."

"This fact the celebrated Omar Pasha took great pains to ascertain." This I quote from Sir Wilfred S. Blunt's addition to Lady Anne Blunt's most interesting and instructive work, "The Bedouin Tribes of the Euphrates."

All stock animals should be bred to one blood instinct in order to become positive getters of a type, as was imported Messenger. Upon this important point my Clay history manuscript treats fully, but here there is no room. The thinking reader will have gathered many points from my numerous articles, and anticipate me if he be a student, as all students learn from each other.

Now, why did I breed to General Grant's Arabs? We have said imported Messenger was a positive getter of superior stage and coach horses, predisposed to trot in harness, rather than to run, and we have shown that he was inbred to *one* Arabian horse.

Andrew Jackson was the only sire upon this continent that equalled to excelling imported Messenger as a getter and a performer, and he too was inbred to Arabian blood through Messenger on the dam's side, reinforced with fresh Arab blood from the sire, whose dam also had Meesenger blood, with more Godolphin Arabian blood through the back sire, Rockingham. Thus, while Andrew Jackson excelled Messenger in trotting ability, so he equalled him as a getter of trotting speed. It does seem to me that the most prejudiced man could see through my glasses as I see. By that old adage of "once out and thrice back to the primitive type," I bred close bred Clay mares to General Grant's Arabian stallions, and that to in the most positive manner possible. Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson, outranked all of Jackson's sons as a trotter and a getter of trot. By breeding his daughters and inbred granddaughters to Leopard and Linden the produce from my mares had got to be, according to the laws of animal life, superior to Andrew Jackson himself, as well as a solid foundation for a national thoroughbred trotting bred horse; and according to English breeders my four Arabs are already thoroughbred trotting bred, while their get from triply inbred Clay mares and fillies must be thoroughbreds in any civilized country, despite prejudice.

Prejudice says "life is short and it cannot afford to try experiments." That is very well for prejudice to say, for ignorance defends itself with ignorance. May I ask such men, if the one who breeds a mongrel bred mare to a mongrel bred horse, from prejudice in favor of a name, does not know he is breeding to an uncertainty? And that it takes just as much money (often more) and just as much time from his little life to try his mongrel experiment (and get nothing), as it has taken me to get four elegant horses, either one of which is a gem of beauty, intelligence, and soundness, compared with any four mongrel experiments I have ever seen tried.

Do my Arabs trot, you ask? Yes, every one of them; and no one of them will ever need a boot or too weight. What is more, any intelligent breeder can breed to them and not be disappointed. Do I train my horses, you ask? No, I got through that twenty years ago. A trainer cannot be a breeder, nor can a breeder be a trainer. There comes a point where all the brain, thought, time, and the whole man must be absorbed in one or the other. Let me break a weanling and yearling colt to lead well to the bridle, and I can tell from his way of going whether the trot is there; then, if I know his *blood* and *breeding* upon both sides, I can stake my life as to whether he will *train on*. Training horses is a legitimate,

important, and honorable profession of itself; one of care, anxiety and constant labor. To he what I term a breeder demanda the ssme constant care and attention with more and deeper study; one is all mechanical, the other intense brain work, with hard physical lahor. As I have said in previous letters, tbe true breeder's life is not one of idle play; it is constant work 7 days in the week, and 365 days in the year, and not mastered except in a long life.

As getters these Arab Clsy horses of mine are capable of fining up the produce of the coldest bred mares they may cover; also the mares themselves would receive of the finer blood of the Arab bred sires, thus: the uterus receives the seed of the male, which is his life, his blood, his all. As it grows it is fed by the blood of the dam. This blood from the foetus through the placuta, passes back and forth from the hearts of dam and foetus, and through the entire system of each for a period of say eleven months, until birth is given to the matured foal. In this way tbe virgin dam is influenced in her blood by the first conception, which gave rise to the saying of illiterate and ignorant men, that if a mongrel dog was the first to cause young in a thoroughbred virgin sint, it would cause her to produce "dunghills" ever after. This is a question I have studied over intelligently for a great many years, and at no time do I make light of any saying by old men because they are ignorant in hook learning. Native wit, sagacity, or intellect often conceives more of truth than was ever put between the covers of a book.

Here, then, you have in a nutshell, why I was so particular to have virgin mares of the highest possible type to take to General Grant's Arabian stallions. Again, we are importing thoroughbred Percheron stallions to *breed grades*. These grades are in turn mongrelized, when the greatest imperfections in feet, joints, and constitution present themselves. In other words, the greatest extremes of atavism occur. As the Percheron is of Arabian blood, and is beautifully sound in constitution when bred *pure*, I have believed that stallions bred as are my Arabs, would produce from *grade Percherons* through assimilation of the primitive blood (according to the law of once out and thrice back), the highest type of coachers with the best of feet (a feature with the Arab), and liability to a uniform high rate of trotting speed certainly much faster than four minutes, which Abdallab could not equal, and faster than 3:15, which was the fastest his son, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, could do after the best of fit and training by the able Hiram Woodruff, to which would he added beauty, with intelligence and cheerful disposition; and above all general soundness, neither of which qualities did Abdallah have, or his son, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, impart.

In conclusion permit me to reply to numerous private letters, asking me if I have seen this personal attact or that personal attact, usually by one in his own periodical, much as a man would strike a stranger in his own house. I do not permit myself to read anything in which from a glance I see my name made use of, or where the article is signed with a *nom de plume*. I don't care what any man may say in print about me, nor will I waste my time in disputing any man. What I know I write for the benefit of younger men. I care nothing about pedigrees of other men's horses, knowing that all men have their choice and can have them *printed* in any way they prefer *for money*. But printer's ink don't make *blood and breeding* in the horse, and "life is too short to try experiments." I neither read or reply to any attacks, or correct the mistakes of others. Men deceive in all kinds of business. Cannot they deceive as well in the breeding of horses? Can any one man in this country tell how any horse is bred which he has never seen or heard of until it becomes dollars and cents to him to presume to know? Blood and breeding as a standard will settle this business.

RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, May 9, 1885.

The Value of Pedigrees and Records.

Pedigree, defined by Worcester, is "line of ancestors," "lineage," "genealogy"—the art of science of tracing families to their ancestors. The pedigrees we shall talk of at this time are those of some of our domestic animals—as horses, cattle, sheep, etc. You hear a great deal said of pedigreed or recorded stock, and are led to believe that it is vastly more valuable than any other, on account of this pedigree or record. Let us see how and why. "Pedigree—line of ancestors"—do you suppose there ever was an animal that did not have a "line of ancestors"—that dropped out of the clouds—or, like Topsy, "never was borned at all, but just growed?" There never was, except the first pair. Then if all have this line of ancestry, why this great difference in value? It is simply this: At various times, more or less remote, men have by selection and care preserved the best animals for certain useful purposes, and rejected those not so good, or not so well adapted to these specific purposes, and by repeated selection and repeated rejection, have formed distinct types or breeds; and after a number of generations these several characteristics have become hereditary.

Now we come to the difference between a pedigree and a good pedigree. Any farmer or breeder may give an animal a name, may also name the parents and grandparents, and write out his string of names, and he has a pedigree, one perhaps without value. The great and fundamental law of breeding is that "Like produces like, or the likeness of some ancestor." My idea of a good pedigree is one that traces through animals of excellence of their particular kind or type, possessing in a high degree the desirable qualities of that breed. If the parents of an animal possess the true type of the breed to which they belong, we might hope their offspring could grow up in the image. If the grandparents also possessed these same traits, we would feel reasonably certain to obtain them again in the produce. But if the great-grandparents, and the great-great-grandparents, or back for say seven or eight generations, were known to have been of this same type or breed, and to have all had these desirable and valuable qualities, we should have a good pedigree. We would know without doubt that these qualities had become hereditary—that they would descend with certainty to the produce. One writer has said a good pedigree is one that begins with a good animal and runs back through an ancestry all distinguished for unusual excellence for many generations, and the longer such a pedigree is the better.

A pedigree, to be of value, must be more than a string of names. It must be the guaranty of inherited excellence. It must be the record of superiority, and the certainty of its transmission. There was a time in the history of all various breeds of recorded animals when the single fact of their having a recorded pedigree was accepted as evidence of enhanced value. That time is past, however. The inquires now are: What is its pedigree? To what does it belong? What especial merits did the ancestors possess? Or, in other words, what do the records show?

Let me call your attention to a few illustrations of the value of good pedigrees. Among trotting horses the fastest mile ever trotted by a yearling is 2:36½, of Hiuda Rose; the best two-year-old record 2:21, of Wild Flower; three-year-old, 2:19½, of Hiuda Rose; four-year-old 2:18½, of Elvira; five-year-old 2:10¾, of Jay-Eye-See; the fastest mile in harness 2:09¼, of Maud S.; by a stallion 2:13¾, of Maxy Cobb; two miles 4:46, of Monroe Chief; three miles 7:21½, of Huntress; best saddle record 2:15½, of Great Eastern; wagon record 2:16½, of Hopeful. Here are ten horses that have made the best records, at all ages, all distances, and all ways of going, *nine* of whom are the direct descendants of Rysdyk's Hambletonian—one of the most remarkable and useful horses ever known in America.

Among cattle, look at the following: The Jersey cow, Mary Ann of St. Lambert's, gave in seven days the unprecedented yield of 36 lbs. 12 oz of butter—more than *five pounds a day*. Another Jersey cow of the same family, Ida of St. Lambert's, gave in seven days 30 lbs. 2 oz.—or nearly four pounds a day. Also, 22 daughters of that remarkable bull, Stoke Pogis 3d, have made records of 18 pounds or better in seven days. Mr. Thomas B. Wales' celebrated Holstein cow Mercedes gave 88 pounds of milk in one day, 2,534 pounds in 31 days, and made almost 100 pounds of butter in 30 days. The Holstein heifer Jamaica, of Mr. Vail's, gave 112 pounds of milk in one day, 3,039 in 31 consecutive days, and 12,380 pounds in five months and 19 days. Another Holtein, Empress Holland, gave 109 pounds in one day. Still another, Echo, gave 23,775 pounds of milk in one year, the largest milk record ever made. The Ayrshire cow, Old Cresmer, gave in one day over 100 pounds of milk, in one month 2,820 pounds, and in three months over 7,500 pounds.

Last, but not least, we point with genuine pleasure to the victory of the Shorthorn bullock, Clarence Kirklevington, at the last Fat Stock Show at Chicago—an animal of strictly *pure blood* and *long* pedigree, winning beside his class premiums the grand sweepstakes over all competitors, and again the prize for the best dressed carcass, making 70 per cent. of dressed to live weight.

These are the pedigrees we call good ones. These trotters were bred to trot. They came of trotting sires and trotting dams. Their speed, and power, and endurance came by inheritance. The day of great performances and unknown pedigree are gone. The phenomenal Jerseys did not come by chance. Their dams were great butter cows, and their sires were of like breeding. The persistent effort on the part of Jersey breeders to excel each other has brought the legitimate answer, and the results are public records that a few years ago would have seemed impossible. These great Holstein cows are not the result of accident. The good people of Holland have been generations in making them what they are today. So also are these grand beef animals made to order.

I expect some of my farmer friends here are saying, "I do not expect to breed a Maud S., or a Jay-Eye-See." Well, I do not, either. I have never owned a fast horse, and never expect to. But it is well to mix up some of this 2:09¼ blood with our five or six minute farm horses. It stirs up a carriage team to about the place that somebody will want to give you six or eight hundred dollars for them. That's not a bad habit to get into.

I do not suppose that any of your wives here will make thirty-seven pounds of butter from the best cow on the farm any week next Summer; but she will bless you every day if you will find her a set of cows that will average two pounds a day. I do not believe that any of your dairy cows will equal the great Holstein records above mentioned; but if you will satisfy the dairy men that you are raising a kind of cows that will yield half that amount, they will pay you handsome prices for them. Perhaps none of you may grow such a steer as this great Shorthorn, but you can breed steers that will go to market at two years old weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

I urged a friend to breed to a thoroughbred horse that was near us. He said, No! He did not want to raise race horses. Neither do I. But the wonderful development of power, and speed, and courage, that carry the thoroughbred to the front, are most desirable and valuable.

These are some of the values of pedigrees and records. But, let me add, do not depend on pedigree alone. The fact that an animal has a pedigree, no matter how long, or how meritorious, does not do away with the necessity of food, and drink and care. These great trotters, with their Hambletonian blood, could not have made these fast miles if they had been raised on the "tough" plan. Mary Ann of St. Lambert's was not running on the road, or at a straw stack, when she was yielding five pounds of butter a day. Mercedes had more substantial food than short grass and a fine view when she won the challenge cup. The longest and most fashionable pedigree in the American Herd Book will not take the place of a crib full of corn. A very wise colored gentleman once said that he always had "good luck with taters that wuz well hoed." So it is with pedigrees. It is a safe rule to go by, and will bring you out every time, that "good blood, well fed, will always pay."—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

HERD AND SWINE.

Romance of the Broad Horn.

That the cattle of Mexico and Texas descended from the herds of old Spain is almost universally believed. It is thought that when those gentle and pious worthies, the Spanish invaders, brought their swords to America to help make openings for the introduction of saving grace and the sweetly charitable teachings of the church militant, they also brought cattle of the herds of Andalusia. Some of these it is supposed escaped or were abandoned to roam and breed in freedom on the sunny plains of the Rio Bravo del Norte. The resemblance there is between the picturesquely gothic Andalusian bullock and the slab-sided and cat-haned racer of the southwest is considered good evidence, if not proof positive, that they had a remote common origin.

But there is evidence that it is possible, if not even probable, that the broad horned rover of the plains of the Rio Grande is of the very oldest of all familiea of native Americans, and that he may justly spurn the imputation that he is indebted to foreign sources for even a drop of the bold blood that fills his veins. It may be that he may even claim truly that his family is far older than that of any other domesticated animal, human or other, in the two Americas.

A precept of the founders of the Celestial Empire was to retain laws and customs according to the traditionary manner, and to extend these laws and customs to other lands. But this extension is not to be effected by the oratorical powers of single messengers, nor through the forces of armed hordes. This renovation, as in every other sound organic growth, which forces itself from within, can only take place when the outer barbarians, irresistibly compelled by the virtue and majesty of the Son of Heaven, blush for their barbarism, voluntarily obey the image of the Heavenly Father and become men.

Acting in accordance with this precept so diametrically opposite to the practice of good Christian nations from the dawn of their history, a Buddhist missionary, Hoei-shin, of Hulshen, returned to China from a long journey from the east, fully 500 years before the Norsemen discovered Vineland. He wrote a report which was, in the year 499 A. D., copied into the official year book of the Chinese. That report forms the oldest known writing describing the location, productions, people, and customs of America. The information thus given by that Buddhist missionary relates to a period which antedates the obscure traditions of the Aztecs.

By the latter horses were unknown, but two varieties of wild cattle then ranged in herds on the plains of the Rio del Norte. One of these varieties may have been the bison, the other was possibly descended from animals described five centuries before by Hoei-shin as follows: "The horns of the oxen are so large that they hold ten measures. They use them to contain all manner of things. Horses, oxen, and stags are harnessed to their wagons. Stags are used here as cattle are used in the middle Kingdom, and from the milk of the hind they make butter."

Geology tells us that this continent was the original home of the horse. In the writing of that Chinese teacher of a philosophy and a morality that shames the practices of modern civilization, there is a clear and distinct statement that horses, oxen, and stags were domesticated and used as beasts of draught, in the manner with which the missionary was familiar at home in China. There is absolutely no room for doubt as to the meaning that ancient explorer intended to convey, and no proof that his story was not correct seems to have been offered.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Theory of Rainfall.

Mr. H. Stewart, of New York, thus writes the *Country Gentleman* on the subject of the increased rainfall on the western plains. It is the opinion of the gentleman that our great irrigating canals will in a few years be worthless property. Says he: "In 1873 I explored the country covered by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad in Western Kansas, from the 90th meridian into Colorado. In my report on the territory in question, as regards its then and future value for agricultural uses, I expressed my opinion adversely to the value of the region west of Fort Dodge for this purpose, because of the inadequate rainfall, but also expressed my belief that as the country east of it became settled and cultivated, the prairies broken up and the soil planted and sown with crops, the line of adequate rainfall would move westward and gradually change the climate, and render it fit for ordinary farming. This prediction has been fully verified. Grain crops are now grown 100 miles west of the line at which twelve years ago it was impossible to grow wheat or corn and where, in May, I have seen the soil perfectly dry from the surface for six feet down.

"In 1873 a farmer would have been unable to feed himself in Trego or Ellis counties, and a colony which went too far west in Pawnee county was forced to abandon the locality and was dispersed. Now the ordinary crops are grown without difficulty, and the line of increased rainfall is gradually advancing ahead of the line of plowed and cultivated fields.

"The reason for this is obvious. The old prairie sod was hard, tough and rejective of water. The rains flowed from it into the water courses, gullies and streams, and in twenty-four hours the country was as dry and arid as before the rain fell. There could be no evaporation from such a surface. But when the sod was plowed up and rotted, and the soil was loosened, every shower was absorbed and held, and gradually escaped back again, by evaporation, into the atmosphere to be spread by diffusion, or by the winds, and moisten it for many miles in advance. It is precisely the same thing which occurs in forest lands. The water is absorbed and held as in a great reservoir, and is gradually returned to the air. The influence then of cultivation and of forests, is precisely the same, excepting that the forests by their shade retard evaporation very considerably. Just now that this subject is under discussion, it is well that such facts should be widely known and weighed."

A writer in the *Farmer's Review* says: During the past year my practice has been to weigh every cow's milk separately once each week, and keep a milk record, based on the figures thus obtained. I have found such figures to be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. Just at present, when milk is bought by the 100 pounds, the dairymen are selling those cows which give small quantities. This may or may not be to their profit. I find that men usually remember their cows by the quantity of milk they give when they first "come in." This alone is no guide whatever. A very inferior cow may give 20 and even 24 pounds at a milking for a short time, and go dry soon after becoming pregnant. Such cows should be sent to the block. They are not profitable in any way. They should not be retained with the hopes that they would give more milk another year. One year's test is all that is necessary.

It is not necessarily always the heaviest animal that brings the highest price in market. It is more often the medium-sized ones that command the top prices. It is very true that the greater weights that can be reached, and excellent quality also be obtained, the higher price the animal will bring; but, as a rule, medium sized animals take on flesh more rapidly, and can be made fatter and plumper. They also have less bone and offal and are much the most profitable animals for the butcher. The butchers recognize this and are willing to pay more for such animals. For this reason in selecting breeding stock quality should be the first characteristic kept in mind, and then the greatest size compatible with this. A person will have one satisfaction in this at least—that these animals, even if they do not attain such heavy weights, do not cost so much to raise as the larger, rougher and necessarily more hardly kept animals.

The *American Agriculturist* gives this method of tanning sheepskins with the wool on: Wash the pelts in warm water and remove all fleshy matter from the inner surface; then clean the wool with soft soap, washing well. When the pelt is perfectly free from all fatty and oily matter, apply the following mixture to the flesh side, viz: For each pelt take common salt and ground alum, one quarter pound each, and one-half ounce borax: dissolve the whole in one quart of hot water, and when sufficiently cool to bear the hand, add rye meal to make it like a thick paste, and spread the mixture on the flesh side of the pelt. Fold the pelt lengthwise and let it remain two weeks in an airy, shady place; then remove the paste from the surface, wash and dry. When nearly dry, scrape the flesh side with a crescent-shaped knife. The softness of the pelt depends much upon the amount of working it receives.

The *Dairyman* says it is an open question whether yellow skin in cows indicates yellow milk. It says white [illegible] not usual, however, from yellow milk.

Tips vs. Horseshoes.

[National Live Stock Journal.]

The review by Mr. Simpson of our criticism of his tbeory that tips are preferable to full shoes, is marked with the courtesy that gives us much pleasure. If the deductions he draws from the facts he has cited were as convincing to our reason as his journalistic manners are to our feelings, then there would be au end to the coutroversy, but unfortuuately euch is not the fact.

Mr. Simpson triumphantly refers to the fact that Anteeo trotted faster with tips under his tutelage, by three seconds, than he did with full shoes under the masterly handling of Mr. Johu Goldsmith, whom he extols as a trainer of great capacity. The iuference, therefore, that tips are preferable, at least for Anteeo, seems to him to be overwhelming. To one less interested much more reasonable inferences are in order. If Mr. Goldsmith is such a capable horseman aud has trained his horses in the immediate neighborhood where Mr. Simpson trained Anteeo the previous year without shoes, aud yet he discards this tip practice for the substitution of full shoes, the inference is clear that tbis able driver discards the favorite tips of Mr. Simpson upon his favorite colt, Anteeo, simply because they are inferior in beneficial results to the full plate.

Nor does the fact that Anteeo trotted faster in tips than in full shoes argue the superiority of the former. On the contrary the chauge to full shoes by Mr. Goldsmith leads to the conclusion that the tips had wrought iujuries either to the partially unprotected feet or to the overtaxed flexor teudons that was plainly attested by his loss of speed during the entire subsequent year. This conclusion of Mr. Simpson is an admirable case in point of mental bias, over-riding logical conclusions.

But the agitation of tbis subject oi "tips" would bave been ended, so far as we are concerned, had it not been for one of his concluding obiservations, namely, that "balancing the foot is a humbug."

If a balauced foot is folly, then the couverse, an unbalanced foot, must be solid wisdom. The foot cannot be balanced with the use of tips, so that if the balancing of the foot is scientifically correct, the use of tips is practically an error. Balancing tbe foot is now beiug superficially used, just as certain parrots, in horse literature, have adopted the quasi-learned terms of "diagoual" and "lateral" motions as essentially the same; but to balauce the foot has a signification much more profouud thau has ever been realized by writers wbo veuture to denounce it as a bumbug. It meaus to bave the toe dressed to the proper leugth, and the heel to the proper height, the heels and the sides to be equal in beight at corresponding points, and the contour of the hoof normal in shape, so that there will be insured uot only a full and free articulation of the coffin-joint, and of all the joints of the limbs to the carcass, but that the weight and resultant concueeion will be sustained by the tendon and bone strnctures in their proper proportions.

In this one sentence we have endeavored to express the physiological necessity of a balanced foot. It is the reeult of many years of careful empirical study. If the foot is thus kept carefully balanced from colthood to horsehood, although constantly shod, the hcof will not only be full, round and normal in shape, but each part will bear its appropriate burden, every joint will receive its perfect articulation, the action will be free from all interference and the feet and limbs will remain sound till old age, despite the exhaustion of severe training.

These instructions seem to be simple, but the sucessful carrying ont of the same involve a knowledge of farriery far beyond the acquisitione of the average horseman or sboeing smith.

Suffice it to say, that tbis normal sbape of the foot can never be preserved by tbe use of tips. The one is physiologically antagonistic to the other. Very rarely does the natural growth of hoofs, even wheu unfettered by iron, tend to preserve the comparative relations of the various parts demanded by a balanced hoof. Eitber the toe grows too rapidly, and the heel too slowly, or *vice versa*. Eitber the wall becomes too restricted at the sides, producing lateral contraction, or too concave or convex at the anterior portions, producing either a dropped sole or oue entirely too concave—interfering in either case with tbe articulation of the coffin joint. These disturbances may one and all be seriously aggravated by the use of tips. For instance, the hoof may grow too rapidly at the toe. Then the tip protects and stimulates this excess of growth, and the evils resulting therefrom are seriously multiplied.

Theu, again, tbe convex, or wheel-shaped hoof in front, as recently divulged by Mr. Robert Bonner from his vast store-honse of veterinary knowledge, has already an excess of growth, in the nature of multiplied natural horse-toe calkins. The tip adds one more injurious toe calkin—one more elevation that tilts the coffin-bone out of its normal position, and thus restricts still more the full and free articnlation of the coffin joint.

But pursuing another line of phyeiological objections, we are conviuced, from the experiment of the great Professor Coleman, in the shoeing shops of the London Veterinary College, that the eole is not a primary weight-bearer. That learned authority cut out the entire bottome of the front feet of a heavy horse, in the course of his investigations to determine what portions of the hoof bore the weight. To his amazement neither the sensitive floor of the foot nor the bones deecended in the least, although the horse was walked and trotted, and made to kick up, thereby placing bis entire weight upon the front feet. This experiment only corroborates the lesson of Natnre. The lower eurface of every colt'a foot that bae nover been subjected to the rasp or knife, showa that the wall grows down lower thun the sole, or frog, and primarily bears the weight alone at every foot-fall. Now, all this enonomy of Nature is violently disturbed by the use of tips.

Tbcy terminate at the quarters, leuving the aole and frog, in counection with the wall, to bear firmly on the ground from the quarters to the bulbe of the heels. The ultimate injury that snch u practice inflicts upon tho iuternal structure would provo an interesting feature of *post-mortem* examinations of feet thus subjected to this unnutural pressure. It may produce too great expausion of the wall, which may be an impossible-result to tho tyro, but which is nevertheless as disastrous as the same amount of contraction inwardly. The wall, like the foundation of a house, is strongest to resist pressure when it ie neither weakened by uudue expansion nor ehrunken by undue contraction. The obvious result of tips is to increase the expausion of the wall already curving outwardly to excess, thereby tending to promote flat feet, or to force inwardly still more violently the wall already bent under the foot, thereby producing by pressure that active inflammation that will result in waste of cearies of the internal structure of the foot.

Mechanically speaking the use of "tips" is equally objectionable. The wall at the toe generally grows faster thau either at the quarters or the heels. Now, even if the farrier should pare the hoof so carefully as to let in the "tips," thereby preserving the normal plane of inclination and bearing of the bottom of the wall, tbis proper bearing would not continue many days in duration, for this obvious reason. The quarters and heele are unprotected, and will therefore be reduced by the friction of daily wear. The toes and forward arches of the wall are protected from wear, which, added to their power of greater natural growth, practically elevates the toes and depresses the heels. Thns the horse on level ground, from the upturned position of his toes, is actually walking up hill. How great a strain is thns thrown upon the flexors, and how seriously the free articulation of the coffin-joint is thereby interfered with, only those farriers who have noted the evil results of unbalanced feet can fully appreciate. But his short step and "feeling" movement will attest the soreness to which he has been subjected. Only that horseman, therefore, who believes that the "balanced foot is u hnmbug" can adopt the delusion of "tips" as a physiological necessity. But when he comes to realize the superlative importance of having every joint articulate evenly aud accurately, and perfectly in its journals, from the hoof to the body, so tbat the ligameuts and tendons and bone structures will properly bear the weight, and the muscles will work to the greatest possible advantage in propelling the machinery, then he will discard the chimera of "tips" for the more profound necessity of balanced feet.

Yearling Salee in Kentucky.

Major B. G. Tbomas held his second annual sale of Dixiana yearlings, at Lexington on the 8th inst. The weather was cloudy and cool. While the attendance was good and the bidding fairly lively, the prices obtained were not higb. Better figures were expected for some of the yonngstere and many fine animals sold very low. Nineteen colts brought $10,405, au average of $547.63 per head. Eleven fillies realized $5,445, averaging $495. The sales of individuul animals are as follows:

YEARLING COLTS.

Royal Ban, bay, by King Ban, dam Maud Hampton—J. Mackey, San Francisco	$710
Ban Bowman, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Georgia Bowman—W. Gillespie, Lexington, Ky	380
Banburg, hay, by Kiug Ban, dam Rosaline—B. J. Treacy, Lexiugton, Ky	350
Baubnry, bay, by Kiug Bau, dam Herzegovina—W. B. Todhuuter, Sacramento, Cal	500
Brother Ban, chestnut, by King Ban, dam War Reel—D. G. Pulsifer, Chicago, Ill	2,500
Ban Yan, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Hira—W. O. Scully, Louisville, Ky	410
Bridge Ban, bay, by King Ban, dam Dixie's War Flag—J. Mackey	1,275
King George, bay, by King Ban, dam Traviata—S. D. Bruce, New York	710
Australian Ban, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Blanche J.—B. J. Treacy	600
Star Ban, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Lou Pike—W. O. Scully	260
Sun Ban, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Jewell—Edward Corrigan	200
Bandello, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Adonia—Edward Corrigan	340
Ban XX, bay, by King Ban, dam Hegiaz—George Carroll, Mount Sterling, Ky	205
Bourbon Ban, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Galatea—Edward Corrigan	600
Duke of Kentncky, bay, by Duke of Magenta, dam Radha—John Clay, Lexington, Ky	380
Moon Ban, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Macaroonu—Daniel O'Brien, Lexiugton, Ky	130
Banuockburn, bay, by Kiug Ban, dam Favoress—G. D. Wilson, Lexington, Ky	120
Ban Box, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Monetta—W. L. Barkley, Lexington, Ky	110
Kittson, bay, by Reform, dam Flora—J. Mackey	625

YEARLING FILLIES.

Sacchara, bay, by Stracbiuo, dam Flit—Edward Frazier, Lexington, Ky	400
Bankura, bay, by King Ban, dam Booty—D. J. Pulsifer.	1,800
Banat, bay, by King Ban, dam Bokee—S. D. Bruce	525
Blue Ban, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Annie R—G. D. Wilson	210
Minnesota, chestnut, by Exchange, dam Elysian Lass—W. B. Parber	100
Viola Ban, bay, by King Ban, dam Triangle—J. M. Leet, Marysville, Mo	250
Iowa, bay, by Streatlam, dam Helena—J. M. Leet	225
Mary Russell, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Gossamer—J. Mackey	525
Banka, chestnut, by King Ban, dam Pearl—W. O. Scully	200
Hazei, bay, by Lelaps, dam Hazem—J. Mackey	410
Irene, chestnut, by Himyar, dam Vitality—J. Mackey	800

The Runnymede yearlings, property of Clay & Woodford, of Paris Ky., were sold on the 11th. The following is the report:

Bay filly, by Hindoo dam Manahatta—Edward Corrigan, Kansas City, Mo	$1,000
Bay filly, by Hindoo, dam Nannie McDowell—Edward Corrigan	525
Brown filly, by Billet, dam Broeck—J. E. Kelly, New York	500
Brown filly, by Hindoo, dam imported Calpurnia—Talbot Brothers, Paris, Ky	450
Bay filly, by Hindoo, dam Mundaue—Cbinn & Morgan, Harrodsburg, Ky	800
Bay filly, by Billet, dam Lucille Western—Edward Corrigan	800
Bay filly, by Hindoo, dam Delight—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington, Ky	500
Bay filly, by Billett, dam Vassar—Talbot Brotbers	450
Bay filly, by Hindoo, nam Belle of Ruuymede—Dwyer Brotbers, Brooklyn, N. Y	800
Bay filly, by Hindoo, dam Leon—W. C. Goodloe	250
Bay filly, by Hindoo, dam Morgan Girl—J. K. Redman, Paris, Ky	160
Brown colt, full brother to Runnymede and Barnes, by Billett, dam Mercedes—Dwyer Brothers	1,750
Bay colt, by Billet, dam Vega—Dwyer Brothers	1,850
Chestnut colt, by Hindoo, dam Bourbon Belle—Dwyer Brothers	1,350
Bay colt, by Billet, dam Weiland—J. Haunigan, Milldale, Ky	600
Bay colt, by Billet, dam Calomel—Dwyer Brothers	500
Bay colt, by Hindoo, dam Emma Hanly—Dwyer Brotbers	650
Bay colt, by Billet, dam Jaconet—Preakness Stables, New Jersey	700
Bay colt, by Billet, dam Villette—J. E. Kelly, New York	500
Bay colt, by Hindoo, dam Goodbye—Edward Corrigan	300
Bay colt, by Billet, dam Waif—J. P. Gardner, Boston, Mass	950
Bay filly, by Billet, dam Lady Motley—Dwyer Brotbers	3,500
Bay filly, by Billet, dam Belle Palmer—Dwyer Brothers	1,000

Mr. D. Swigert's Elmendorf yearlings were sold on the 13th, three California buyers appearing in the list. The weather was pleasant and bidding for the stock was steady. Some high prices were realized. The individual sales are as follows:

YEARLING COLTS.

Bay, by Glenelg, dam Auna Bush—G. D. Wilson, Lexington, Ky	$2,500
Black, by Virgil, dam Anna Fief—Dwyer Bros., Brooklyn, N. Y	1,600
Chestnut, by Glenelg, dam Impudence—Appleby & Johnson, New York	900
Bay, by Virgil, dam Mary Martiu—J. E. Kelly, New York	675
Bay, by Gleuelg, dam Spray—Joseph Cotton, N. Y	425
Bay, by Virgil, dam Laxity—Joseph Swigert, Lexington, Ky	575
Brown, by Virgil, dam Tincture—Dwyer Bros	550
Bay, by Glenelg, dam Alix—G. D. Wilson	825
Bay, by Virgil, dam La Belle Helene;—L. H. Todhunter, Sacramento, Cal	1,560
Bay, by Glenelg, dam imported Mercy, slightly lame—E. H. Douglass, agent, Franklin, Tenn	110
Brown, by Virgil, dam Nota Bene—Dwyer Bros	3,200
Bay, by Glenelg, dam La Favorita—J. E. Kelly	400
Pendennis, brown, by Virgil, dam Persia—E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco, Cal	1,500
Black, by Virgil, dam Schott—J. W. Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio	600
Bay, by Virgil, dam sister to Joe Daniels—J. Cottou	550
Bay, by Fonso, dam La Travita—P. H. Ryan, Newark, N. J	225

YEARLING FILLIES.

Brown, by Virgil, dam Ulrica—G. D. Wilson	1,150
Bay, by Monarchist, dam imp. Bon Bou—B. J. Treacy, Lexington, Ky	725
Bay or hrown, by Virgil, dam Lava—E. J. Baldwin	650
Gray, by Glenelg, dam Crownlet—Appleby & Johnson	2,000
Bay, by Lever, dam Cornflower—J. M. Leet, Maryville, Mo	525
Bay, by Glenelg, dam Malta--E. J. Baldwin	1,400
Bay, by Glenelg, dam Florida—J. Mackey, Sacramento, Cal	2,600
Chestnut, by Glenelg, dam Asia—B. J. Treacy	400
Bay, by Lever, dam Retnrn—E. J. Baldwin	875
Brown, by Virgil, dam Fanny Brown—P. G. Cox, Yazoo, Miss	575
Bay, by Virgil, dam Blunder—B. J. Treacy	675
Bay, by Lever, dam imp. Lady Molesworth—P. G. Cox	650
Bay, by Virgil, dam Paris Belle—B. J. Treacy, for J. P. Gardiner, Boston, Mass	630
Brown, by Virgil, dam Madame Dudley—B. J. Treacy.	2,000
Bay, by Glenelg, dam Lightfoot—G. D. Wilson	525
Bay, by Glenelg, dam Marguerite—Mrs. Swigert	350
Bay, by Virgil, dam Malaga—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington, Ky	700
Bay, by Virgil, dam Alert—Appleby & Johnson	775
Chestnut, by Glenelg, dam Susie Linwood—J. Mackey	575
Black, by Virgil, dam Ladylike—J. Cotton	500
Chestnut, by Glenelg, dam Ems—J. E. Kelly	900
Black, by Virgil, dam Annie Hall—E. H. Douglass	700

The annual sale of thoroughbred stock bred at Woodburn Farm, by Mr. A. J. Alexander, was held May 14th. Delightful weather served to increase the attendance, and prominent turfmen and stable owners were out in force. The bidding was spirited and the prices satisfactory. Forty-six animals were sold within two hours, bringing $39,510. Following are the individual sales:

YEARLING COLTS.

Chestnut, by King Alfonso, dam Canary Bird—Appleby & Johnson, New York	$3,000
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Hester—S. D. Bruce, New York	1,050
Bay, by Falsetto, dam Cachuca—Stephen Maxwell, Louisville, Ky	325
Chestnut, by Lisbon, dam Spiuola—Milton Young, Lexiugton, Ky	1,500
Bay, by Falsetto, dam Patula—Preakness Stables, New Jersey	625
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Penelope—McClelland Bros., Lexington, Ky	775
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Mollie Wood—S. D. Bruce	850
Bay or brown, by Falsetto, dam Zephyr—Milton Young	510
Chestnut, by King Alfonso, dam Britomarte—J. T. Williams, Eminence, Ky	750
Brown, by Powhatan, dam Miss Carter—Treacy & Wilson, Lexington, Ky	330
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Miranda—Edward Corrigan, Kansas City, Mo	2,000
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Vis-a-Vis—J. T. Williams.	510
Chestnut, by King Alfonso, dam Queencraft—S. D. Bruce	1,850
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Minnie Brown—Josepb Swigert, Lexiugton, Ky	600
Chestnut, by Lisbon, dam Peaceful—Edward Corrigau	2,000
Chestnut, by Lisbon, dam Maggie Hunter—J. S. Clark, Lexington, Ky	675
Chestnut, by King Alfonso, dam Flash—Appleby & Johnson	1,400
Bay, by Powhatan, dam Night Rose—Preakness Stables	400
Bay, by Falsetto, dam Lerna—G. D. Wilson, Lexington, Ky	575
Bay, by Powhatan, dam Britannia IV.—G. D. Wilson.	325
Bay or brown, by Falsetto, dam Blandina—McClellau Brothers	500
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Emeti—G. D. Wilsou	400

THOROUGHBRED FILLIES.

Bay, by Falsetto, dam Lilly Duke—Edward Corrigan	1,525
Chestnut, by King Alfonso, dam Jersey Lass—William Wilker, Louisville, Ky	1,150
Chestnut, by King Alfonso, dam Dolly Morgan—J. T. Williams	500
Gray, by Falsetto, dam Geneva—S. D. Bruce	2,300
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Simplicity—J. M. Leet, Maryville, Mo	475
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Glenluine--S. S. Brown, Pitteburg, Pa	1,225

Bay or brown, by Falsetto, dam Queen Victoria—B. J. Treacy, Lexington, Ky..... 910
Bay, by Falsetto, dam Crucifix—S. D. Bruce..... 1,025
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Idler—John Hughes, Lexington, Ky..... 650
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Virga—Appleby & Johnson 675
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Galantnas—W. R. Letcher, Richmond, Ky..... 600
Bay or brown, by Falsetto, dam Fanchon—P. Neilton, Pittsburg, Pa..... 600
Bay, by Falsetto, dam Ultima—Applegate & Enright, Louisville, Ky..... 600
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Florita—J. B. Prather, Marysville, Mo..... 450
Brown, by Falsetto, dam Amy Farley—Preakness Stables..... 600
Bay, by Falsetto, dam Quicksteo—S. D. Bruce..... 1,025
Bay, by Powhatan, dam Patrimony—J. M. Leet.... 475
Bay, by Falsetto, dam Bonita—John Hoghes..... 675
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam India—P. J. Cox, Yazoo, Miss..... 550
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Vulpine—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington, Ky..... 525
Bay, by Falsetto, dam Orelia—G. D. Wilson..... 450
Bay, by King Alfonso, dam Glene—J. T. Williams.... 500
Bay, by Powhatan, dam Atalanta—Charles Hirn, Greenfield, Ohio..... 375
Chestnut, by King Alfonso, dam Marguerite—George Carroll, Mount Sterling, Ky..... 700

Running Records.

We publish by request the following table of the best records at all distances. Where the record has been made at less than rule weights we append what appears to be the best weight for age performance at the distance, or the closest approach to it.

Quarter of a mile.
Belle, aged, weight nnknown, Galveston, Texas, July 3, 1880..... :21¾
Three furlongs.
Alsie, 4, — lbs., Little Rock, Ark., April 25, 1882..... :36½
Half a mile.
Olitipa, 2, 97 lbs., Saratoga, July 25, 1874..... :47¾
Premium, aged, 115 lbs., Chicago, June 30, 1884..... :48½
Five furlongs.
Jim Renwick, 5, 115 lbs., San Francisco, November 3, 1883..... 1:00½
Three-quarters of a mile.
Force, 5, 121 lbs., Louisville, Sept 24, 1883, (straight away)..... 1:13
Barrett, 2, 110 lbs., Monmouth Park, Aug. 14, 1880.... 1:14
Seven furlongs.
Joe Murray, 5, 117 lbs., Chicago, July 17, 1884..... 1:28½
One mile.
Teu Broeck, 5, 110 lbs., Louisville, May 24, 1877, (against time)..... 1:39¾
Pearl Jennings, 4, 112½ lbs., Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 20, 1880..... 1:40½
Victim, 5, 117 lbs., Saratoga, Aug. 1, 1881..... 1:41¾
Mile and a sixteenth.
Billy Gilmore, 4, 118 lbs., Louisville, May 15, 1885.... 1:48¾
Mile and an eighth.
Rosalie. 4, about 80 lbs., Brighton Beach, Aug. 13, 1881..... 1:53½
Greenland, 3, 108 lbs., Saratoga, July 23, 1881..... 1:54½
Mile and three sixteenths.
Kinglike, 4, 109 lbs., Monmouth Park, July 10, 1884... 2:03½
Checkmate, aged, 150 lbs., Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 18, 1884..... 2:06
Mile and a quarter.
Getaway, 3, 100 lbs., Saratoga, Aug. 4, 1881..... 2:07¾
Sir Hngh, 3, 102 lhs., Saratoga, July 19, 1881..... 2:08¼
Mile and three-eighths.
Uncas, 4, 107 lbs., Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 23, 1880..... 2:21¾
Eole, 3,110 lbs., Monmouth, Aug. 20, 1881..... 2:24
Mile and a half.
Lnke Blackburn, 3, 102 lbs., Moumouth, Aug. 17, 1880 2:34
Checkmate, 6, 119 lhs., Saratoga, Aug. 30, 1881..... 2:35
Mile and five-eighths.
Beud Or, 4, 125 lbs., Saratoga, Ang. 19, 1882..... 2:49
Mile and three-quarters.
Glidelia, 5, 116 lbs., Saratoga, Aug. 5, 1882..... 3:01
Checkmate, 6, 124 lbs., Saratoga, Aug. 6, 1881..... 3:01¼
Mile and seven-eighths.
Barnes, 4, 118 lhs., Sheepshead, Jnne 28, 1884..... 3:21¼
Two miles.
Ten Broeck, 5, 110 lbs., Louisville, May 29, 1877..... 3:27½
Freda, 3. 115 lbs., San Francisco, Nov. 22d, 1884..... 3:22
Two miles and an eighth.
Monitor, 4, 110 lba., Baltimore, Oct. 20, 1881..... 3:44½
Two miles and a quarter.
Springhok, 5, 114 lbs. } Saratoga, Jnly 29, '75,(d h)...3:56¼
Preakness, aged, 115 lba. }
Two miles and a half.
Aristides, 4, 104 lbs., Lexington, May 19, 1876..... 4:27½
Misa Woodford, 4, 115 lbs., Sheepshead, Sept. 18, 1884, 4:28¾
Two miles and three-qnarters.
Hubhard, 4, 107 lbs., Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1873..... 4:58¾
Kentucky, 5, 124 lbs., Jerome Park, Oct. 3, 1866..... 5:04
Three miles.
Drake Carter, 4, 115 lbs., Sheepshead, Sept. 6, 1884.... 5:24
Four miles.
Ten Broeck, 4, 104 lbs., Louisville, Sept. 27, 1876..... 7:15¾
Fellowcraft, 4, 108 lhs., Saratoga, Aug. 20, 1874..... 7:19½
Lucky B., 4, 118 lhs., San Francisco, Nov. 22, 1884.... 7:26½

HEATS.

Quarter-mile heats.
Suspender, Los Angeles, April 10, 1883. ..... :23½, :22¼
Half-mile heats.
Blue Mountain Belle, aged, 115 lbs., Santa Rosa, Aug. 21, 1884..... :49, :48
Half-mile heats, three in five.
Fusilade, aged, — lbs., Cheyenne, June 30, 1881 :50¾, :51½, :52
Five furlong heats.
Sadie McNairy, 3, 98 lbs., Chicago, July 2, 1883..1:02½, 1:03¼
Three-quarter mile heats.
Lizzie S., 5, 118 lbs., Louisville, Sept. 28, 1883 (straight away)..... 1:13¼, 1:13¾
Joe Howell, aged, 115 lbs., San Francisco, Nov. 15, 1882..... 1:14½, 1:15½
(Premium, aged, 115 lbs., won first heat in 1:14½.)
Seven furlong heats.
Edwin A., aged, 101 lbs., Brighton Beach, Aug. 28, 1882..... 1:34, 1:37
Mile-heats.
Bounce, 4, 90 lbs., Sheepshead, Sept. 1, 1881....1:42, 1:41½
Gabriel, 5, 115 lbs., St. Louis, June 13, 1881....1:42¼, 1:41¾
Mile-heats, three in five.
Thad Stevens, aged, 100 lbs., Sacramento, July 8, 1873..... 1:43½, 1:46½, 1:45
(Thornhill won first and second heats in 1:43, 1:43.)
L. Argentine, 6, 115 lbs., St. Louis, June 14, 1879, first, third and fourth heats in....1:43, 1:44, 1:47¾
Mile-and-a-sixteenth heats.
Bend Or., 5, 117 lbs., Louiaville, May 25, 1882...1:49, 1:51½
(Bootjack won first heat in 1:49¼.)
Mile-and-an-eighth heats.
Gabriel, 4, 112 lbs., Sheepshead, Sept. 23, 1880....1:56, 1:56
Mile-and-a-quarter heats.
Glenmore, 5, 114, Sheepshead, Sept. 25, 1880.....2:10, 2:14
(Mary Anderson won first heat in 2:09.)
Mile-and-a-half heats.
Keno, 6, —lbs., Toledo, O., Sept. 16, 1880, first and third heats.....2:43½, 2:45
Two-mile heats.
Miss Woodford, 4, 107½ lbs., Sheepshead, Sept. 20, 1884..... 3:33, 3:31¼
Three-mile heats.
Norfolk, 4, 100 lba., Sacramento, Sept. 23, 1865..5:27½, 5:29½
Mollie Jackson, 4, 104 lba., Louisville, May 25, 1861, first and third heats.....5:35½, 5:28¾
Four-mile heats.
Ferida, 4, 105 lbs., Sheepshead, Sept. 18, 1880....7:23½, 7:41
Thad Stevens, aged, 115 lbs., Oakland, Oct., 1873, second and third heats.....7:30, 7:43

The Louisville Cup.

This classic event in "old Kentuck" was run on Monday, and fell to Santa Anita. The conditions are expressed in the following summary:

THE LOUISVILLE CUP—A sweepstake for all ages, at $100 each, half forfeit, only $10 if declared by May 1st, 1885, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third; three-year-olds to carry 90 pounds; four-year-olds, 105 pounds; five-year-olds and upwards, 114 pounds, with sex allowances; two miles and a quarter. Closed with 15 subscribers.

E. J. Baldwin's b h Lucky B., by Rutherford, dam Maggie Emerson 5 years, 114 lbs.....Blaylock 1
E. Corrigan's, b c Swiney, by Ten Broeck, dam Nora Criena, 4 years, 108 lbs.....Murphy 2
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, by Wildidle, dam Frolic, 4 years, 105 lbs.....Fishbourn 3
E. Corrigan's, ch h April Fool, by imp. Intruder, dam Etta Powell, 5 years, 114 lbs.....Holloway 0

Time, 4:00.

Of the 15 nominations 3 declared, 8 paid forfeit and 4 paid stakes, making the value to the winner $1,530. The betting as reported by telegraph was Swiney, $150; Lucky B., $50; Freda, $50; April Fool, $40. Lucky B. had given evidence of his ability over the cup distance before he left the ranch, and from the estimation in which he was held by the Santa Anita people it is probable that he carried a round sum of stable money when he went to the post. The following is the press dispatch, descriptive of the running:

"At the start Lucky B. was just behind his stable companion, and April Fool was third, Swiney lying close in to the fence in the fourth place. In this order they ran up to the strieg and around the turn. When Freda had put a long stretch of daylight between herself and the others, Swiney moved up a little and passed April Fool, but at the half-pole was three lengths behind Lucky, who was six or seven lengths behind Freda. So they ran out the first mile and came around. Freda lost a little, but quickly regained it, and as they passed the string the second time still ran in the lead, with Lucky B. close at her heels. The pace had been very hot for Swiney, and his backers were not encouraged when the horses passed the string on the second mile. Just before the quarter-pole on the second mile a close observer might have seen that Swiney got the whip once or twice. He responded and passed April Fool, but the whip had to fall again. Freda and Lucky B. had raced neck-and-neck. They came into the stretch together. Then Freda, having accomplished her purpose of running Swiney down, dropped gradually back. Lucky B. ran up the stretch ahead of the others, with Swiney close behind but evidently unable to catch him. He had an easy thing of it and won handily by two lengths. Swiney finished second under the whip and was several lengths ahead of April Fool, who was as far ahead of Freda.

Provincial Turf Sports.

We take from the Oakdale, Stanislaus county, *Wheat Grower* the following account of how they fill in the idle hour, while waiting for the grain to grow. These races occurred on the 9th and 10th insts.

The pacing race on Saturday between J. W. Dunlap's gray mare Sally and W. S. Kerr's Sorrel Dan, best two out of three, was won by Sally. Purse, $40.

In the running race, a dash of 350 yards, Topsy, Sam, Bender and Boneset competed, Boneset winning the purse—$20.

In the trotting race, best two in three, distance 600 yards, Chas. Abbott's bay Fred, Kerr's Dan and Carmichael's Peacock competed. Won by Abbott's Fred.

In the running race on Sunday, dash of 400 yards, Black Sam, Nevada and Boneset competed, the latter winning.

In the 300-yard race, best two in three, Tim, owned by Dorsey, and Topsy, owned by Wilcox, competed, Topay winning.

The 600-yard race, by Shoemake's Joe Lewis and Wilcox's Turner, was won by Joe Lewis.

Withera betting is at present *statu quo*, and very likely to remain so until Friday next, when the last declaration falls due. Goano, Richmond, Brookwood, Tecumseh, Tyraut and the other principal candidates are all doing well as far as knowu, and Tecumseh's running at Washiugton next week will show some light, as far as he is concerned. Of the division not so prominent in the betting as those quoted above, Grenadier gains friends daily at Jerome, and Goldfellow ditto at Monmouth Park, this latter colt in Appleby & Johnson's stable being evidently intended for the Jerome race. Hopeful does not please some of the critics as well as he does others. In fact, this rarely bred colt is likely a wear and tear customer, whose worth will be better known after he is seen ont. At present we see nothing to cause us to change our previously expressed opinion that the winner will turn up in either Richmond or Tecumseh, believing that they are likely to be on that day the most forward of the colts engaged.—*Sportsman.*

Mr. Rose's Inquiry Answered.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: To answer Mr. L. J. Rose's pertinent query as to who will be responsible for the entrance money in the Sacramento Colt Stakes, I ask a few lines of your valuable space. It is the design of the promotors of these stakes that the necessary officers shall be elected by the subscribers. This is briefly expressed in the clause at the bottom of the advertisement and circular. These officers, of course, will be president, treasurer, and secretary, or more as the subscribers deem necessary. The management of money paid in is of paramount interest to the subscribers, and they will naturally endeavor to select a treasurer worthy of the office, and devise means for the safety of the fund. Upon receipt of the entries, which close June 1st, the secretary *pro tem.* will publish them, and call a meeting of the subscribers at an early date. I had apprehended it to be one of the duties of the acting secretary to place the funds received from nominators upon special deposit, and to turn over the same to the treasurer, or trustees, elected by the subscribers. In conclusion, I may add that the circular was submitted to our local breeders of Sacramento and vicinity, and approved before being sent over the State. We ask for liberal entries, and will endeavor to conduct these stakes to a satisfactory and equitable conclusion.

SACRAMENTO, May 18th. WILBER FIELD SMITH.

DR. HICKS ALSO EXPLAINS.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In reply to the inquiries of Mr. L. J. Rose, in regard to the Sacramento Colt Stakes, "What then becomes of the money? Who is treasurer? Who is responsible for it?" I would say for myself and in behalf of the other promised supporters of the stake, that in asking Mr. Wilber F. Smith, the proposer of the stake, to act as temporary *treasurer* as well as secretary, we supposed his well known integrity and uprightness was a guarantee "for a much larger amount, and *would* "inspire confidence, and that he was confering a favor by accepting the thanklesa duty and responsibility.

After seeing the officers of D. O. Mills' bank, who agreed to receive the money on special deposit, subject to the order of a permanent treasurer or secretary to be elected by paid up nominators to the Colt Stake, he obligingly consented to accept the trust until subcribers could meet, organize, and elect their permanent officers.

If Mr. Rose can suggest a better plan, or safer repository for the small amount of nomination fees, Mr. Smith will doubtless be glad to be relieved of the labor and responsibility. Respectfully,

SACRAMENTO, May 18th. M. W. HICKS.

A NOMINATION FOR TREASURER.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.—*Dear Sir*: I noticed an article in the last issue of your valuable paper entitled "A Pertinent Inquiry." I think if the gentleman had closely scanned the last paragraph in the circular and advertisement he would have saved himself the time and trouble of writing "A Pertinent Inquiry." As I understand it there are no members, and, of course, no officers until June 1st, when the stake closes, then subscribers will organize and elect officers, and I would not be surprised, in case Mr. Rose is a subscriber, he would be asked to accept the position of treasurer. Who more capable? W. F. Smith, by request of several owners, took the responsibility of advertising and forwarding circulars and receiving first instalment of subscribers, which will be paid to the treasurer elected, and I do not believe there is anyone that knows Wilber who will say he is not responsible for that amount. This is I think no hogging game. Those who cannot attend in person can send a proxy; there are several gentlemen in the city who from their known devotion to the sport would accept proxies. I will mention Postmaster Chris Greene, Sheriff Wilson, Rob Allen, A. L. Frost, Mr. Batcher, Mr. Richmond. I presume whoever is elected will deposit in some bank, one, of course, they have confidence in, and it will be no more liable to lose than money deposited by a merchant, a farmer, or mechanic. Hoping they will have plenty of entries, and one of them beat the record, I remain,

SACRAMENTO, May 20th, 1885. OCCASIONALLY.

The Golden Gate Programme.

The Golden Gate Fair Association have arranged the following speed programme for the fair of 1885. The running races are stakes, and the amount of entrance and forfeit, as well as the division of the money to the winners, has not been finally fixed, but will be in a few days:

FIRST DAY—AUG. 31ST.

No. 1. Running—Golden Gate Stakes, for two-year-olds; $150 added; $50 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 2. Running—Pardee Stakes, for all ages; $200 added; $50 to second. Two miles.
No. 3. Trotting—2:34 class; purse, $600; four monies.
No. 4. Pacing—2:25 class; purse, $350; three monies.

SECOND DAY—SEPT. 1ST.

No. 5. Trotting—2:22 class; (open to Vanderlyn, James H., Arab and Albert W.); purse, $750; four monies.
No. 6. Trotting—2:24 class; purse, $750; four monies.
No. 7. Trotting—Yearlings; purse, $150; three monies.

THIRD DAY—SEPT. 2D.

No. 8. Running—For all ages; $150 added. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 9. Trotting—2:30 class; purse, $750; four monies.
No. 10. Trotting—Four-year-olds; purse, $400; four monies.

FOURTH DAY—SEPT. 3D.

No. 11. Trotting—2:20 class; purse, $800; four monies.
No. 12. Trotting—2:27 class; purse, $750; four monies.
No. 13. Trotting—Two-year-olds; purse, $200; three monies.

FIFTH DAY—SEPT. 4TH.

No. 14. Running—Sweepstake for all ages; $200 added. One mile and a quarter.
No. 15. Trotting—2:40 class; purse, $500; four monies.
No. 16. Trotting—Three-year-olds; purse, $300; three monies.

SIXTH DAY—SEPT. 5TH.

No. 17. Trotting—Free for all, (St. Julien barred); purse, $1,000; four monies.
No. 18. Pacing—Free for all; purse, $500; four monies.
No. 19. Ladies' Tournament—$100 in prizes.

Among the conditions this year there will be one new feature as follows:

"In case any named race for a certain day does not fill, the Board reserves the right to change the date of any other event on the programme, if deemed necessary, due notice being given to the parties interested, at any time before August 15th."

The object of this provision is to avoid "made up" races, which, as a rule have no drawing power and are apt to be unprofitable, vexatious and unsatisfactory.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Male Deer	*	*									*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn												
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout												

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Mr. Thomas Pearson.

It may seem late in the day to give the biography of this well known man with the gun in our sketches, but as in other cases of men equally well known amoagst us, the fault is not altogether ours. However, he that as it may, our list of sketches would be very incomplete without the biography of Mr. Pearson, for few men have taken more interest in trap-shooting, been more punctual at the club meetings, or done more as far as lay in his power to give distiaction and honor to the gun records of our State. So, then, though tardy in presenting his claims to public recognition as one of our crack shots and leading sportsmen, he may rest assured it gives us none the less pleasure in thus discharging our personal obligations to him, overdue somewhat though the discharge may be, nor is it less sincere.

Mr. Pearson was born in Memphis, Scotland county, Missouri, in 1845, which leaves him in the prime of life. Constitutionally he has many advantages over the average of men, being tall, vigorous, handsome, full of activity and animal life, with such a keen relish for field sports that he seldom misses a chance of enjoying them. His father was a well-to-do saddler and harness maker, but died when the subject of this sketch was barely three years old. Owing to the death of his father the family emigrated to California in 1853, and located in Napa county, and like many others of our early settlers adopted farming as an occupation. At this time Pearson was only thirteen years old, a boy full of life and spirit, and the character of his new home at that time as now, one of the finest hunting sections of the State, only matured the love for field sports which had already developed itself so strongly in him before he left Missouri, and at that early age he was quite an expert with the gun. After growing to manhood he started a glove factory in Napa, and afterwards removed to San Francisco in charge of the Napa Soda Works, which he had leased for a number of years, and at the head of which business he still remains deservedly popular and successful. It is not necessary to give details of this wonderful natural production in this connection, but we cannot omit saying the Napa Soda is one of the purest, most healthy and delightful beverages, while the Napa Springs from which it is taken, mixed by the unerring hand of Nature, is one of the most charming, romantic and popular Summer resorts in the State of California. It was only natural for a man with such a reputation as a first-class shot as Mr. Pearson now enjoyed that he should participate in the public matches of his country home. At that time, in spite of the subsequent increase of population, and although still full of first-class sportsmen, Napa county had these, perhaps, more really first-class shots than she possesses at the present day. Showing Mr. Pearson's ability with the gun, we shall only give the result of two of these matches, the official record of which we hunted up for this occasion. These two matches were for the handsome silver cup of the Napa Club. The first was at eight single birds and two pair doublea each; the second at 9 live quails each, released from the trap, in both of which Mr. Pearson won by clean scores, against men whose names have long ranked high as first-class shots in our sporting annals. As an old time record, interesting as we feel assured it will be to many trap-shooters in these more modern days, we give the record in full as we found it in the columns of the local paper:

FIRST MATCH.

T. Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frank Coombs	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
W West	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
John Karcher	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
James West	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
E. D. Beard	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
A. Gridley	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
N. L. Neilson	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
John Kean	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
J. M. Palmer	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J Gridley	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Dr. Pond	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
J. Robinson	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
F. Bassford	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1

SECOND MATCH.

T. A. Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
J. Gridley	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
A. Gridley	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
Wm. West	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
A. D Beard	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0—7
T. Bassford	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1—6
J. M. Palmer	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0—5
J. Karcher	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1—5
J. Kean	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1—5
N. L. Nielsen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

The peculiarity of the last match was the substitution of live quail for pigeons to shoot at. Although a strong northerly wind prevailed during the match, which certainly ought to have aided their flight materially, they proved very inferior to pigeons, and we may take it for granted we never shall find a bird equal to the pigeon for trap shooting. On removing to San Francisco, some five years ago, Mr. Pearson at once joined the California Wing Club, of which he has ever since been a director, and one of its most active, efficient and reliable members. As a matter, of course, he could not well avoid being drawn into matches, outside of his club. At one time every man who rose to any prominence at all in our shooting circles wanted a match with Pearson, and many of them got well punished for their ambition, for he generally came out successful, certainly as often so as any man among us in the same position. We have not space to enumerate all his matches or give their details, and so we shall merely mention them without regard to chronological accuracy. He had a match with Swan for $250; one with Linville, Fay, Swan and himself for $50 a man, the winner to take all the pot; one with Dr. Knowles for $100 a side; one with Knowles, Edson and himself for $100 a side, the winner to take all the pool and the loser to pay expenses. All these, after good, steady shooting, he won, and he became a still greater mark of attention among our best men. Then followed his last great match with Mr. Fay, 100 birds each, for $500 a side, which he lost, Mr. Fay killing 83 out of the 100 to Mr. Pearson's 74. This match attracted more attention than any match for many years previous on this coast, from the well-known ability of each contestant with the gun. Mr. Fay, as is well known, shot all day in wonderful form, killing his first 21 birds without a miss, and in fact demoralized his opponent before half the match was over. Mr. Pearson did not shoot up to his record, and perhaps a consciousness of his defeat made him at times somewhat careless, or apparently so to outsiders as the match progressed. It was a gallant contest, but not as close at the end as expected. On the day of the match we doubt if any man in the State could have beaten Mr. Fay. In public matches, however, Mr. Pearson is cool, collected, quick and efficient, though sometimes liable to lose a point or two from his inherent love of fun and joking. In his club matches he has always stood high in the scores, and here, perhaps, like most other men, he is to be seen to the greatest advantage. This was particularly so in the last match of the California Club. It is allowed on all sides to have been the finest shoot seen in our State for some years. The wind swept across the grounds at San Bruno in a strong gale, the birds were all clinkers of the hardest kind, and their flight was accelerated by the wind. In this match he tied Mr. Robinson, the champion, on 11 out of 12, and in the sweepstake match afterwards, when their score was to settle the winning of first gold medal, Mr. Pearson won with 9 to Mr. Robinson 8. He afterwards acknowledged to us the pride he felt at thus beating the champion. Considering the day and the birds the effort was well worth being proud of.

As an all-round shot on the field or on the marshes Mr. Pearson also stands high. Like all true sportsmen he has a passionate love for well bred dogs and always owns some. He owned the two finest deer hounds ever seen in this State. The dog, it is to be regretted, died some time since, but the bitch Judy still lives without a peer on this Coast and took first prize at the last public bench show in this city. He also owns to-day an Irish red called Sam, a dog of great promise. He is by Mr. Thomas Ewing's dog from Mr. Bryant's bitch, both distinguished for their blood and performance on the field. We often judge a man's pretensions to the title of sportsman by the old rule—the character of his dogs and his method of treating them, and it seldom leads us astray in fixing his status correctly. Judged by this standard Mr. Pearson will pass muster in any country.

In disposition he is very social, full of life and fun, and true it is said to his friends. He is a man of fine personal appearance and dresses well. His attention to business and his ability in business are very creditable. As one of our men raised from childhood amid the disadvantages and temptations of pioneer life, which too often makes its laws, rules, and customs unchecked by the softer influences of the higher civilization of populous cities, Mr. Pearson presents many claims to respect which we gladly acknowledge.

Pigeon Shooting at Bird's Point.

On Saturday the event of the season in this line came off at Bird's Point, Alameda, the opening shoot of the second match between the San Francisco Gun Club and the Alameda County Gun Club, for a $100 handsome silver claret jug, tastefully ornamented with gold pigeons in different positions. The conditions were as usual, 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules. The day was very favorable, warm and bright, only perhaps too little wind to make the birds fly their best. The attendance was very large and enthusiastic, each team having a host of friends present. The teams, ten each, may be considered to represent the pick of the two clubs, only we think it was bad judgment to put Mr. Hansen in the team of his club, not because he cannot shoot, but because he has lately been a very sick man, and a sick man, though in a measure convalescent, cannot shoot for all he is worth in an important match like this. His score, the lowest of all, proves the correctness of this assertion. The result of the match, with a defeat to the San Francisco Gun Club by seven birds, astonished everybody, for whichever side won, public opinion previously did not expect a majority of more than two birds against the losers. The fact is the Alameda team has been underrated all through, and yet, stronger as it is this season than last, their former victory for the Pierce trophy alone ought to have taught the other side that they needed their very best men and their very best shooting on Saturday to win. No one who saw the match can deny, we think, that the Alameda team outshot their opponents from the beginning, and that the match was probably won in the second round. Against this many protest the winners had the easiest birds by very long odds. This is a proposition, in our opinion, that will not sustain an argument, and we personally very much dislike to make an apology for a losing side on any such claim. It may be the winners had a majority of easy birds, but they took advantage of it as they ought to do, while the losers in most cases throughout the day were *too slow* with both barrels, but especially the first barrel. In four cases out of six it is a man's own fault at the trap if his birds prove difficult—it is from slowness with the first barrel. Again a man of real ability with the gun will as often miss a ridiculously easy incomer or quarterer as kill it, for on principle he prefers a swift, straight flyer to a lobbing, dull, lazy sling of a bird that does not know what he means to do. Any one watching our pigeon matches closely will see such men as Messrs. Robinson, Fay, Pearson, Golcher, Sr., Henry Bassford and others of their class oftener miss than kill a really easy bird. On Saturday Mr. Orr failed to make his clean score, Mr. Fuller to make 11, by missing two birds that a school-boy 10 years old ought to have killed or get a good licking. It is too much the fashion among us to plead this easy bird claim for defeat, and there is nothing manly about it for it seeks an apology for the defeated at the depreciation of the successful. The scores show very plainly that the San Francisco team did not shoot up to their form. In the first place only 3 out of 10 got into double figures, such men as Messrs. Ewing, Gordon, Emmett and Black only killed 9 each, while Messrs. Wilson and Hansen had 7 and 6 each. Anyone who knows the ability of these gentlemen knows very well this is not their general form. On the other side two men made 11, three 10, three 9, and two 8. Everybody admits the birds upon the whole were really a good lot. If so the easy birds could not all go to one side to the extent claimed, and we must look for the defeat from some other cause. Did Messrs. Bennett and Haskell of the Alameda team, who scored 11 each, wait for their birds to become hard? We maintain they did astonishing snap shooting all day, and any man at the trap is silly if he lingers with his first barrel until his bird gets between forty and fifty yards away. Messrs. Adams, Mayhew and Williams might as well say they had difficult birds, and yet, able men as they are with the gun, they made some terrible misses at times and poor scores for them. Messrs. Orr, Fuller and Babcock shot well for their side, but they were not supported with courage and spirit under adversity by their colleagues, and so the match went in favor of Alameda. Mr. Hopkins made some of the best individual shooting of the day. Judge Rix, our popular veteran at the trap, acted as judge and referee with perfect satisfaction to all concerned. The 95 out of a possible 120, made by the Alameda Club with such birds, is good work, and for ourselves we would rather see it generously admitted than unworthily depreciated. The San Francisco Gun Club team can beat that score if they choose. Let them do so next time. Before we close we wish to refer to one other point, though, perhaps, it is not our place to do so. Much complaint has reached us about the recent practice of betting among the members of the clubs who shoot at Bird's Point. Outside betting, of course, cannot be avoided to a certain extent, but betting among the club members has a depressing effect on many shooting, and in other ways, outside of appearance, will do much mischief if not peremptorily stopped. The score:

ALAMEDA SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.

Haskell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—	11
Bennett	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	11
Hopkins	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	10
Norton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	—	10
Knowles	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	10
Adams	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	—	9
Crellin	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	—	9
Mayhew	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	—	9
Havens	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	8
Williams	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	—	8
Total													95

GUN CLUB.

Orr	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	11
Babcock	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	—	10
Fuller	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	10
Ewing	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	9
Emmett	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	—	9
Gordon	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	9
Black	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	—	9
Butler	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	—	8
Wilson	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	—	7
Hansen	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—	6
Total													88

George Bird prepared an excellent lunch for his patrons.

At San Bruno.

On Sunday the shoot for young sportsmen under 21 years came off, at San Bruno, and as an evidence of the future proved very interesting. A Belmont boy, Willie Jenks, who had never previously shot at the trap, captured the trophy after shooting all day like a veteran. We expected young De Vault to win, but he fell off in the concluding shoot. The originator of the matches was Richard Cunningham, who presented the champion with an elegant silver cup valued at $50. It was an elaborately engraved trophy and bears the inscription, "Presented by Richard Cunningham to the winner of the tournament of amateur wing shots under 21 years of age, San Bruno, 1885." For this spirited action Cunningham deserves much credit, for he has evidently brought out a fine lot of young shooters.

The judges selected were: W. J. Morgan, of Butte county, and H. H. Brittan, of Sutter county, while John Kerrigan was chosen referee. The first match was at 10 single birds, 21 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, and 1 barrel only to be used. There were 4 of the contestants who each scored 9, and the appended score was made:

Fanning	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
De Vault, Jr.	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Jenke	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Funke, Jr.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—9
Drees	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—8
Heaney	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—8
Miley	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0—7
Dunn	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0—5

The second match consisted of 5 pairs of double birds with plunge traps and 18 yards rise. Jenke killed his first 3 pairs quite neatly, missed the second bird of the fourth pair and brought down the last 2 birds, making a record of 9 out of his possible 10. Drees and De Vault also did well by bringing down 8. After missing his second bird and seeing that he had but little chance of winning, Dunn withdrew from the contest. In this match the appended score was made:

Jenke	11	11	11	10	11—9
Drees	10	11	11	11	01—8
De Vault	11	11	11	11	00—8
Fanning	10	10	11	10	11—7
Heaney	01	01	11	10	11—7
Funke, Jr.	11	11	10	01	10—7
Miley	00	01	10	00	10—3
Dunn	10—withdrawn				

The third and final match was at 10 single pigeons, 30 yards rise from the ground traps and Hurlingham rules. Jeake again made the best record, and Ed Funke, after failing to kill his first, second, third and fifth, withdrew. The score was as follows:

Jenke	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Drees	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—7
Fanning	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1—7
De Vault	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1—6
Miley	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0—4
Heaney	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0—4
Funke	0	0	0	1	0	—withdrawn				

From the above scores it will be seen that the number of kills made by the competitors out of their possible 30 was:

Jenke	27	Drees	23
Fanning	23	De Vault	23
Heaney	19	Miley	14

Jenke made the best record and was awarded the trophy by Mr. Morgan, who in a neat address stated that the winner would hold the cup for the ensuing year against all amateurs in the State, who in competing for it would have to wager $50. Taken altogether this is a great performance.

A Great Tournament.

The Chamberlin Cartridge Company are giving a tournament, which commenced on April 10th, and will end August 31st, 1885. The object of this tournament is to prove the superiority of the Chamberlin Machine-Loaded Shell, though in this case the target used will be exclusively clay pigeons. The tournament is open to the world, except Carver and Bogardus, with $2,000 given in prizes; $750 to first; $500 to second, $350 to third, $200 to fourth; $100 each to fifth and sixth. We regret we did not receive the official circular in time to call public attention to it at the commencement, though that does not matter very much as the shooting can be done at home for this time if a person enters, only in case of a tie on a high score, it would have to be shot off at Cleveland, Ohio, where the Chamberlin cartridges are manufactured. It is, therefore, not too late for Californians, so disposed, to enter. The scores must be *consecutive* and duly attested. The result we are satisfied will prove satisfactory to the Chamberlin Cartridge Company, with which Mr.

Palmer O'Neil is prominently connected, so far as the cartridges are concerned, for they alone will be used in the tournament. Those used by our sportsmen at live pigeon matches in this State, to a limited extent, have lately given satisfaction in every case. From the simple, exact and uniform filling and pressure of the Chamberlin cartridge, which cannot he equalled by any other method, there can he no doubt of the superiority of this cartridge over all others in the market. Those interested in trap or field shooting should, hy all means, visit the office of the Selby Smelting and Lead Company, 416 Montgomery street, where there is one of the Chamberlin machines, and the process of making can he witnessed. With great ease the machine turns out 1,500 per hour. The prices, according to the circular before us are $2 80 per hundred for 10-guage, and $2.50 for 12-guage guns. In a short time, when the company owning the machine already here receive several more of different capacities from the East, the cartridge can he had in quantities at all the principal gun stores on the coast. At present, however, a few as samples for trial, can be had as we have stated. We hope all our sportsmen who can do so will give them a trial at once.

Working at Last.

Speaking of illegal tresspassing by lawless hunters and poachere, a daily contemporary says:

"Great complaints are made throughout the State as to the unlawful destruction of game and fish out of season, and the practice has become so widespread throughout the hay counties, especially in the vicinity of San Francisco, that the game will all he swept out of existence, if steps are not taken to enforce the law. P. J. Shafter is a gentleman who ia deeply interested in the favorable solution of this important question, and he suggests that some of the leading proprietors of Sonoma county should appoint a game warden at their own expense and provide him with horses, so that he could easily visit the different points, and arrest the poachers in their nefarious ideas. It is an excellent idea, and there is no country where the experiment can be tried to better effect than in Sonoma and Marin counties."

This action is just what the Breeder and Sportsman has been recommending for years. Such combination offers the only solution of the lawless vagabondism problem we know of at present. It is needed all over the State as well as in Marin and Sonoma Counties. Let the combination be made everywhere and the landowners will soon he freed from the pestilential curse of roving, irresponsible vagabonds in the guiae of sportsman.

On Saturday at the match between the San Francisco Gun and Alameda Clubs we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. A. F. Adams, of Boston, and Mr. J. G. White, of Iowa, both sportsmen of reputation in the East, and both of whom took a keen interest in Saturday's shooting. Mr. Adams visits us with the Boston excursionists, and is much pleased with California, which he sees for the first time. He informed ns they use nothing hut artificial birds in Massachusetts at the trap, and that public feeling in his part of the country is growing stronger every day against the criminal destruction of public game.

Mr. White was in our State in early days and acknowledges the great changes he sees for the better on all sides. He spent the Winter in San Diego shooting quail, having brought his own fine pointer for the season's campaign. He speaks quite disrespectfully of the cactus of the southern region. That surprises us. There are few more delightful occupations after a day's hunt than to pull ont the thorns, often an inch long, from one's legs and feet, with the delicate pinchers always carried along for that use. He says the game laws in the Western States are getting more ironclad every year, and that the people are determined to have them strictly enforced. We wish both gentlemen a pleasant visit and safe return home.

Speaking of the Bob White quail at Gilroy, the *Valley Record* says:

"The Eastern quail turned out on D. J. Murphy's place have hatched out a young brood. On Sargent's and Rea's places three nests have been found, containing sixteen, nine and four eggs respectively. There is every indication that, with the protection these birds will receive, a few years hence this valley will be stocked. In fact we expect superior field trial grounds this year."

To-day the Dirigo Club will have their second shoot of the season at Bird's Point.

The New Blackbirds.

To-morrow, Sunday, a handsome, $25, Elgin silver hunting watch, stem winder, and full jewelled, will be shot for at Bird's Point, the new Peoria blackbirds being used as the target. Entrance free to all who desire to participate. The splendid flying capacity of the new blackbird makes it vastly superior to all other artificial targets. Those desirous of a pleasant day's sport should not omit this opportunity.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

There was a fair average attendance at Shell Mound on Sunday, and the weather in every way was suitable for good shooting, though in the afternoon the wind off the bay was quite strong. The official matches were the regular monthly shoot of Battery A, Second Artillery, and the semi-monthly shoot of the Pacific Rifle Club. Battery A, of the Artillery, used carbines, the distance being 200 yards, with 10 shots to the man. The shooting with such guns was certainly creditable. The following were the medal winners:

Lieut. Smith	42	Priv. Ewer	38
Sergt. Grant	39	Priv. Johnston	37
Corp. D'Arcy	37		

After the medals were disposed of, a catch-team match was gotten up, at 200 yards, five shots each. With three twenties, two nineteens, one eighteen, and one seventeen, out of 6 men, with a possible 25, the shooting was much better. The score:

Lieut. Smith	20	Johnston	20
D'Arcy	19		
Cummings	20	Elliott	19
Ewer	17		

The principal contest of the Pacific Rifle Club was for the handsome Kellogg trophy at the 600-yard range, the winner to make the most consecutive bull's-eyes out of 15 shots. Lieut. Burrell won with 3 consecutive bull's-eyes in the first string, the sixth, seventh and eighth shots. His score was very good all through, making 63 out of a possible 75. Last match, for the same trophy, Mr. Johnson, won also hy 3 consecutive bull's-eyes. The score:

Lieut Burrell, ...600 yards—3 3 3 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5—63

Altogether there are 8 bull's-eyes, out of 15 shots, and the last 10 shots in points made a total of 47. That is a good performance at the distance.

Colonel Treadwell, L. Haake, and Lew Townsend had a sweepstake match, 60 shots each, at 200 yards, which Haake won handsomely. The score:

Haake	42	43	45	43	43	43	—259
Treadwell	41	44	43	43	41	38	—248
Townsend	40	35	42	43	40	38	—238

Then came the individual practice shooting which forms such a prominent feature of the weekly performances at Shell Mound. On these occasions the faithful brigade roll up figures that cannot be equalled in any part of the world, taken as a regular thing, or in any other way, for that matter, that people may choose to regard them.

Sergt. Hovey, of the Fifth Battalion Staff, took five 10-shot strings at 200 yards, and finished wanting one point of his usual 90 per cent. The score:

Hovey	200 yards—	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—46
		5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—45
		5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—45
		5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—44
		4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—44—224

Lieut. H. J. Mangels tried the three distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards, 15 shots at each target, or a possible 75 all round. His scores were good.

Mangels.....200 yards—62; 500 yards—68; 600 yards—54.

At the 200 yard target afterwards, with 10 shots he made:

Mangels.....5 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 5—46

showing 6 hull's-eyes in 10 shots.

Mr. Ed Pierce, another of the Fifth Battalion cracks, took three 10-shot strings at the 200, and 2 similar strings at the 500-yard target. Like his comrade Hovey he also lacked one point of his usual 90 per cent. The score:

Pierce	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—43
			4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—44
			5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—47—135
	500 yards—	5	4	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	5—45
			5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—45— 90

Mr. T. E. Carson, for the first time in a period of years, made a trial of 15 shots at the 600-yard target. With a strange gun, which makes a great difference to all men, he made as follows:

Carson.....600 yards—5 5 4 3 4 3 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 3 3 5—61

Mr. A. Johnson had a 10-shot string at the double distance, and again made a brilliant total, although somewhat unfortunate at 500 yards, or rather, perhaps to speak more correctly, not up to his average. The score:

Johnson	200 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—48
	500 yards—	5	5	5	4	2	5	4	5	5	5—44—92

The most interesting shoot was between Lieut. H. H. Burrel and C. F. Waltham, both crack shots. There was a small money consideration laid by Waltham that Burrell's total with ten shots at the 200 and 500 yard targets would not reach 90 per cent., and he lost. The score:

Waltham	200 yards—	45	48	47	45	43	44	44	47	45	43—451
Burrell	200 yards—	40	45	43	41	46	47	41	43	42	45—433
Waltham	500 yards—	44	43	42	45	46—220					
Burrell	500 yards—	46	49	48	46	48—237					

Both made high figures, Burrell making 91 1-25 per cent. and Waltham 89 7-15. They were to fire five or ten shots as time permitted, and Burrell's last five grand shots at 500 yards won the wager.

Mrs. Burrell, wife of Lieut. Burrell, is well known at the range and on Sunday again distinguished herself. At the 200 yard target she made as follows:

Mrs. Burrell	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4—41
	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—45

The police teams are preparing strongly for the State Rifle Association meeting next month. A contemporary speaks of them as follows, and speaks truly:

"The police team are making it strictly a business matter—their practice to select teams for the meeting of the California Rifle Association. They have many trophies that they have no intention of parting with. If anybody does get away with one or two of the trophies some very straight shooting will have to be done. Strict rule practice will begin at Shell Mound this week. Some friend of the force has given $50 to the team for the best records made in practice. This amount has been divided into five prizes, and in order to give all a show, Sergeant Nash and Officer Hank and Sergeant Gano have been appointed a committee on handicapping to equalize the chances of those contesting for places."

Sergeant Nash last week made 178 at the four distances. His two previous practices aggregated 174 points each time.

At Schuetzen Park.

Last week we gave the first day's record of the shooting at the San Francisco Schnetzen Verein annual festival. The following is the result of the second and last day. This year our old friend O. W. Lilkendey, of North Beach, was crowned shooting king of the Association for the ensuing year. The North Beach residents, like the king himself, were enthusiastic over the victory for their district, and well they may be for it is no common honor. The *Hebrew* says:

"Monday was the closing day of the Schnetzen-Fest. The day was devoted to eagle shooting. A large wooden eagle fastened upon a pole fifty feet high, was shot at from a distance of sixty yards. Whoever shot down the crown, the globe, the sceptre, ring, head, neck, right and left wing, right and left claw, and tail, receives prizes in their order, and the one who brings down the last piece of the bird is declared the shooting king of the San Francisco Schnetzen Verein during the ensuing year. Otto Wilhelm Lilkendey was the lucky man, which occasioned great joy to the North Beach faction of the Verein, of which Lilkendey is a member. He was carried to the dancing hall, and there crowned king. The winners of the prizes were: Louis Haake, H. Zecher, J. Tennis, C. Wieae, John Tode, J. Browning, J. Mangels, H. Seyden A. Granz, C. Nobman and J. N. Beckman.

At Petaluma.

A very interesting match was shot on 17th inst., at Petaluma, between Lieut. Kuhnle and three other members of Company C, Fifth Infantry Battalion, with Kuhnle and Zartman on one side, and Houx and Smith on the other. The conditions were 10 strings of 10 shots each, at 200 yards, with a possible 1,000 to the team. The match resulted in a tie with 868 for a total. The score:

Lieut. Kuhnle	443	Priv. Houx	438
Zartman	425—868	Priv. Smith	430—868

Mr. G. H. Brown, formerly a crack shot of the Fifth Battalion Infantry staff, promises soon to return to the ranges. He has been quite sick for some time, but hopes shortly to be himself again and able to shoot. Mr. Brown, when in form, is quite a reliable rifleman.

The State Rifle Association.

Last week we gave the list of matches at this year's tournament, at Shell Mound, commencing the 14th of June next. This week we give the rules governing and the list of officers:

Rule 1. C. R. A. rules to govern.

Rule 2. All teams must he certified to by their commanding officers.

Rule 3. No sighting shots allowed in 200-yard matches. Two in 500-yard matches.

Rule 4. Weapons must not be loaded until at the firing point, and any violation of this rule will annul the score made.

Rule 5. Entrance of teams will close at office of Secretary, No. 422 California street, S. F., at 2 o'clock P. M., on day previous to match. Post entries can he made up to the opening of the match, upon the payment of $2.50 extra.

Rule 6. All matches will be called at 9 A. M. Teams not answering, to forfeit entrance money.

Rule 7. Dues to the Association must ho paid before shooting, to entitle winners to receive a prize in competitions where membership is required.

Officers: Gen. Wm. H. Dimond, President; Lieut. Hugh T. Sime, Vice-President; Major Ed. G. Sprowl, Secretary and Treasurer, 422 California St., S. F. Board of Directors: Gen. Wm. H. Dimond, Major A. F. Klose, Capt. C. C. Keene, Lieut. Fred Kuhnle, Lieut. H. T. Sime, Major Ed. G. Sprowl, Capt. Henry Levy, Capt. Geo. Teller, Lieut. Geo. H. Strong, Lieut. R. P. Hammond, Jr., Sergt. Chas. Nash. Honorary Directors for Life: Major Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. A.; Major C. B. Throckmorton, U. S. A.; Major Gen. Chas. Forman, N. N. G.; Brig. Gen. John McComb, N. G. C.; Col. A. Andrews, N. G. C.; Brig. Gen. J. C. Kelton, U. S. A. Executive Officer of Meeting, Major A. F. Klose.

The members of the Nevada Rifle Association did excellent shooting at their range in Virginia City, May 10th. Eight men out of eleven averaged 86 points out of a possible 100. Steve Curnow carried off the honors, making 46 points at 200 yards and 50 at 500 yards—a total score of 96 at both ranges. In the weekly shooting for the Marye medal, Orrick Marye won with a score of 86, Major Gillis making 83.

There will be a match to-morrow between Linville and Lew Townsend for a small consideration, just enough to make it interesting. Linville gives 15 points in 60 shots at 200 yards, a pretty big handicap, which may beat him. The match will be shot at Shell Mound.

POULTRY.

How a Kansas Woman Raises Chickens.

When I began the chicken business some three years since I had seventeen hens and two roosters. From these the first year I raised 150 chickens and this is the way I managed:

I set as many hens as possible at one time, give each hen fifteen eggs, feed, water, and give them a run off their nests each day of thirty minutes; then see that all are on their nests. I have lattice gates before each nest and keep my hens prisoners while setting, with freedom each day of half an hour.

As soon as my chicks are hatched I transfer them to a box lined with flannel, where they are kept until three days old; then they are strong enough to go into their out-door home, which has been prepared by making a run 10 feet long 4 feet wide and 2 feet high, covered with wire, such as is used for screen doors, and at one end have a tight box fixed so that the little chicks can go in at night; here they can be shut up safe from cats and dogs, and all the mother they ever know is "myself."

Now you will wonder what I do with the "poor old hen." I have a good roomy coop ready, where I put my hens as I take them from their nests. I put a rooster with them; keep them shut up four or five days when I let them out. In two weeks time they will go to laying again. I have set my hens three times in one season, and let them have a rest between each setting, and by this method I get more chickens from a given amount of hens than by any other way. As to feed for young chicks, I feed until seven days old hard-boiled eggs, stale bread soaked in milk, and plenty of fresh water all the time. After seven days old I feed finely cracked corn, and give them all they will eat from time of hatching until hey are able to take care of themselves.

When they are as large as quails I then put them into a lath pen, made large enough to accommodate any flock, (the size of my pen depends upon the number of my brood.) One lath high will be sufficient to confine them. When large enough to fly out of this inclosure I consider them quite matured enough to remain with the old flock. If any readers know of a better way to raise fowl I would like to hear from them.

Be very kind and careful in handling your fowls and keep them as tame as possible; for a tame, quiet disposition is a very important and desirable quality for the sitting hens to have as they must be handled, more or less, during their term of sitting; and a wild sitting hen that will fly off her neat in a great "flurry," and perhaps break an egg or two every time she is disturbed, is enough to vex the kindest of poulterers.

A custom too generally followed is to allow two or three male birds to run among thirty or forty hens, and then astonishment at the great mortality among the chickens is expressed. It could not be otherwise, for with such a disproportion between the numbers of male birds and the hens, the chickens will be wanting in stamina, and the majority will drop off one by one, the strongest only arriving at maturity. If good, healthy chickens that will repay the cost and trouble of rearing are wanted, not more than four or five hens should be allowed to one cock. These should be shut off from all the other birds, kept well fed and scrupulously clean, and if not allowed to sit, they will produce sufficient eggs to provide a goodly number of strong, healthy chickens. If more chickens are required, more pens must be made up, always bearing in mind that eggs laid at the beginning of the season will give stronger chickens than can he hatched from eggs laid later on

In selecting turkeys for breeding, do not suppose that large males mated with small and inferior females will produce large chicks. More depends on the female than the male if size is an object. Let the hens be large, with good breasts and backs, and mate them with a cock that is of good form, compactly and strongly built—a proud, stylish fellow, at least two years old—and the results are likely to be good. One cock is enough for a dozen or more hens. Watch him lest he destroy the nests and the eggs of the hens. They sometimes take great delight in doing so.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent. solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, May 23, 1885.

Dates of Meetinge.

Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 26th to 30th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Spring Meeting, Petaluma, June 4th, 5th and 6th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 24th to 29th.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 31st to Sept. 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.

Sale Datee Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thorongbbred yearlings. Sacramento, Jnly 16th.

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Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September. 1884. We have made good some of bis subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again cautiou the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should bave returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Early Impreeeions.

"Dagonet" never wrote a truer sentence than the following, which appeared in the "Mustard and Cress" department of *The Referee*, of April 26th: "There are certain professions that must be taken to in childhood to be mastered at all." In these he includes circus riders, acrobats and ballet girls. For many years, and so frequently that the repetitions may have been tiresome, we have called attention to the analogy betweeu those pursuits and fast trotting. There must be a conjunctiou of natural tendencies and instruction to perfect, and even what may be considered an absurdly early age to commence, not be a day too soon. The trouble is that an immense majority of people have no conception of the capacity for physical exertion in childhood and colthood. The latter especially, as there is an association of the two when age is mentioned, and a colt of twenty months' growth is regarded in the same light as a child in petticoats. A well-kept colt at that age is capable of propagating, and is, therefore, as far advanced as a lad well advanced in the teens.

Again, there is an association of meutal and muscular training in the minds of many, and the acknowledged had effects whicb follow an unnatural forcing of brain power is considered sufficient proof to place an iuterdict on development of muscular force. There could uot be a more erroneous idea. The ills which come in the traiu of undue early cultivation of mental faculties can be ascribed to neglecting physical education. Were instructions given in fields and sunlight, pupils taught in lessons of a few minutes' duration during intervals of outdoor play, there would he a harmouious growth of all the faculties and mind and body grow in unison. There is little necessity for reiterating the evils that follow injudicious forcing of young minds hy sevcre and long-continued studies. It is also true that when children are confined for the greatest portion of the day in manufactories there must he serious injuries, but there is no analogy between that kind of work and the training of colts. An intelligeut trainer never "works" a young animal until there is distress, and at the most there is only a quickening of organs of respiration, the blood courses at an accelerated rate through veins and arteries, and the muscles dilate aud contract with greater rapidity than when doing slow exercise.

There is no comparisou between racing and trotting in the violence of exertion, the thoroughbred being called upon for trials which tax the powers to a far greater extent. And yet there are few casualties, not so many strains and breakdowns as were formerly the case, when the practioe was to wait until nearer maturity before commencing training. It is a general practice at the present time to gallop yearlings towards the close of the season, say when about eighteen months old, and when prepared give a trial of three furlongs. It is rare, indeed, when injury follows this course, aud though the distance is compassed in time that would have been thought incredible a few years ago, there are no disastrous consequences. During tbe last Fall season we heard of several yearlings running three furlongs in thirty-seven seconds, or better, which would he held a very good performance for a horse of any age, and not one of them, to our knowledge, which did not go into Winter quarters sound and healthy. There are few trotting colts, though worked in their yearling form, wbich are exercised enough to stop an inclination to play, and it is safe to assert not one of them is subjected to a quarter of as rapid exercise as would be if taken running at large and fed and cared for in the same manner as when in training.

Dagonet embodies something of the same ideas as Darwin promulgated when that eminent naturalist wrote: "That some physical change is produced in the nerve cells or nerves which are habitually used." Few will deny that an early use is likely to be of more potency in making this change than when the habit is to be acquired when conditions are not so favorable. When a colt is allowed to run until two, three or four years old it cannot he expected that there will he a habitual use of the trotting functions, and that whenever it desires to go fast the gallop will he the pace selected, no matter what the breeding may be.

Mr. McDonald, the owner of Brigadier, and who is a keen observer in all things pertaining to horses, advanced a novel idea in a conversation sometime ago. While he favored large fields for racing colts to run in he preferred paddocks for trotters, and for the plausible reasons that if they broke into a run there would not be sufficient room to get into full stride until they would be compelled to slacken their pace, and in doing so be likely to trot. On the range, which gives au uulimited opportunity to gratify the natural propensity to race, there is little inclinatiou to forsake the fastest pace in all horses, regardless of breeding, as from the Sheltie to the ponderous drayhorse, all breeds, when left to themselves will invariably run whenever they are bent on expedition. It is true that there is a great difference in this respect and some youngsters have the propensity to trot so strong that they will adhere to that gait in a way that is surprising. A large majority of racing-bred colts will trot quite fast at times in the field, and likewise many of the trotting-bred, adapt that gait under peculiar circumstances. There are few more pleasiug sights than a number of colts at play in a field wbich is large euough to give them a chance to show their movements. Many years ago we wrote a description of such a scene, and the chilling embrace of old Tempus haa not brought a change of feeling in this respect. It is reproduced from "Horse Portraiture," in which it originally appeared.

"Auy one who will take the trouble to watch colts, when running in a field, will coincide with me in the belief that they take more exercise of their own accord, than would be sufficient to learn to trot and endure the fatigues of a 3 in 5 race. I have spoken before of the enjoyment there is in watching a lot of colts playing in a field, their manœuvres being so varied that I never tire of observing them. At first they will trot off in divisions, throwing their heads up, their tails curving over their backs. What a grand quadrille they are performing,—now advancing among each other, wheeling in circles, aud mixiug together in seemingly inextricable confusion, yet in harmony with the stately step and flashing eye! This is only the prelude. Soon the lofty trot gives place to the simultaneous charge, and away they go to the extreme range of the inclosure, only to rush back with accelerated speed. There is no need of whip and spur to stimulate them to their utmost effort: every one except the veriest dunghill is emulous to excel; and the most exhilarating "trials of speed" I ever wituessed have been on the vernal sod of a large pasture field. It needs no one to pick out for yon the blood in these assemblages. A few conrses, and some will cry enough, when long afterwards those of pure lineage are gamboling with undiminished spirit."

The Palo Alto plan of minature tracks bas advantages for bringing into early and habitual use the faculties for fast-trotting beyond all others. It gives a direction to natural bent, which cannot be so well embodied in any other method of instruction. When so young as weanlings it is preferable to leading hy the side of a horse, for, as strange as it may appear, the youngster is more under control. Some colts will lead without trouble, going along with a will to trot, others will run in advance, and it may be indulge in all manner of capers. We have a yearling which led admirably when first put to that kind of exercise. Not long, however, as after a few days he persisted in hanging back and had to he towed aloug by main force. Lessons, under these circumstances, would be anything but benefieial, and so he was harnessed by the side of XX in a cart, the old horse in the shafts with a bar athwart the shafts and projecting far enough to hitch his traces to. Two sets of single reins are used and it requires two to do the driving. The colt is under control of the bit no matter in what position, a strap from the halter of XX fastened to his halter keeping his head in place, while the outer trace prevents from swinging his stern to starboard. A tap of the whip overcomes his lagging propensities, aud he becomes accustomed to what is behind him, encouraged by companionship of his mate. There is a risk in leading of forming a habit of going with the head to one side. Captain Hutchinson informs us that the English dumb jockey and cavesson obviates this, and also that by the arrangement of straps behind overcomes the propensity to pull back. The objection to miniature tracks is that when the colt is large, and has developed speed enough to make a long stride, there is danger of striking an undue strain ou the tendons from the shortness of the curves. Mr. Darwiu further states it "cau bardly be doubted" that the physical change is produced by habitual use, and in this he is fully sustained, so far as trotters can corroborate, by California experiments.

Try Before Condemning.

When "*On the Road*," in his defense of tips wrote, "They have never tried the experiment," he gave a forcible reason for the opposition to their use. We have never yet seen an article wbich was based on experiments made by the writer, and all of the arguments were grouned on hypothetical statements. While the editorial, which is copied from tbe *National Live Stock Journal*, is altogether admirable in tone and agreeably worded, it is entirely void of deductions resulting from actual experiments.

To auswer the arguments as they appear in rotation, the first thing will be to correct an erroneous statement in regard to Anteeo. The ground taken by the editor of the *Journal* that Mr. Goldsmith substituted shoes for tips on accouut of the latter being "inferior, in beneficial results, to the full plate," is incorrect. Within ten days after Antcco left our possession, viz., before the middle of January, 1884, he was "shod all around," and from that until Mr. Goldsmith sent him home, the latter part of November or in December, he wore full shoes. All of his work was given, all of his races trotted wheu protected with metal of the orthodox pattern, his feet "balanced" as nearly right as skillful shoeing-smitbs, under the direction of as capable a superintendent as Mr. Goldsmith surely is, could effect. For two months he was driven on the same track—Oakland Trotting Park—as he made his famous trials upon, aud yet tbere were three seconds to the credit of tips. As to the condition of his legs and feet when he left our hands, every one who saw them pronounced them in perfect order. By request, O. A. Hickok made a careful examinatiou of him March 29th, 1883, and signed the following certificate:

"I have to-day examined the feet and legs of Jos. Cairn Simpson's colt, Anteeo, and he rby certify that in my estimation they could not be in more perfect condition." O. A. HICKOK.

That they were in tbe same shape when sold is evident when men were willing to pay $10,000 for him. The opposition to tips here has been on the ground that horses could not trot as fast in them as when full shoes were worn, as the Eastern objections were known to be fallacious. It was idle to claim that injuries to feet and legs would surely result when our horses showed to the con-

trary, and a more striking example is shown in the case of Antevolo. The feet of Anteeo were perfect from the day of his birth. They had never been "soaked," "stuffed," or a drop of water applied excepting when driven on wet roads. Antevolo wore the toes of his forefeet out when running with his mother on hills which were gravelly, until the near foot became so bad that he either went on three legs or supported the weight on the front part of the ankle joint. The man who had him in care, with the kindest intentions and firmly believing in the efficacy of the treatment, kept him in a "mud stall." When we got him home on the 21st of December—he was foaled on the 12th of May—it was the universal opinion that he never could trot at any pace, much less go fast. The long continued soaking had grievously injured all his feet, sole and wall separated in many places, and the near forefoot so deformed as to have little resemblance to the pedal of a colt. From that time there has been no direct application of water or hoof ointments, and apart from a light blister—only once applied on the coronet of the "had foot" to promote the growth of horn, nothing has been done in the way of treatment. *He has never worn a shoe.* The first Saturday in November, when rating as a yearling, he trotted in a race in 3:01. The next year at the same date he trotted in 2:41. Last year in the early part of September he obtained a three-year-old record of 2:29¾. He was jogged most of the time barefooted, through the Winter, on the macademized streets of Oakland. His last fast drive in 1884 was on Nov. 8th; his first brush of about 200 yards in 1885 was on Jan. 14th. On the 15th, being barefooted, he trotted a quarter in 36½ seconds. On the Jan. 22d he trotted a quarter in 35¾ seconds, all of the tips weighing less than 12 ounces. From that time until the 21st of March he was jogged, with occasional moves of quarters, when, owing to our being laid up by sickness, he was jogged until April 27th. On 28th, to prove to a friend that a colt could trot fast barefooted, I drove him a quarter in 37¼ seconds, and on May 5th he was shod with tips, those in front weighing 5 ounces each, the hind 4½ ounces each. That day I drove him quarters in 36 and 36¼ seconds. He had an easy half-mile on the 12th of May, the first quarter of it in 41 seconds, the second 36 seconds. Last Saturday, the 16th, after moving through the stretches, followed by jogging and walking for two miles, he trotted slow to the quarter in 43 seconds, from there home in 1:48. As he has been doing stud service this was certainly a good rate of speed for a colt four years and four days old. As to the condition of his legs, the most critical observer cannot find anything to lay to tips being injurious, and his feet are so much improved that it takes careful scrutiny to detect any difference. That neither tips or early training, under adverse circumstances, have proved to be detrimental is shown by his size and general development, and so confident that his appearance will sustain us in the assertion, we will wager any reasonable sum that a finer looking trotting bred stallion cannot be produced in Califoruia, and that is tantamount to a challenge to the whole country. From having "tried the experiment" we are not likely to surrender to arguments based on theories, and until there are more logical reasons than any yet offered, and shall adhere to the practice, when such are the results. We are glad to see a definition of the term "halancing." It is the first attempt to describe what it means that has come under our observation, and no one of any sense will dispute the advantages which will follow an observance of the principles laid down. It is also true that it requires skill to prepare the foot in the manner described. Some horses require one kind of bearing to trot fast, while others demand a divergence. This feature we will discuss more fully in the future, though in connection therewith the *Journal* is again in error. The statement that tips—properly put on—"elevate the toes and depress the heels" is wrong and practice, so far as our experience goes, will not sustain it. Every time the tips are removed the horn on the posterior part of the foot has to be lowered. A person can find convincing proof of where the greatest wear is by asking the blacksmith where fast trotters are shod to show him some of the shoes that have been worn. In a great many of them he will find the heels of the shoe scarcely worn at all, while the toe has a "feather edge." A very large proportion of fast trotters wear the toe of the hind shoe and two-thirds of the outside length of the branch entirely away, when the inside is nearly as thick as it was when it left the shop. Now it is evident that in this case balancing is out of the question for even a short time. We have known horses to wear the outside to a sharp edge in ten days, although there was, when first set, fully a quarter of an inch in thickness of metal, and the inside at its original height. For this reason we use for the hind feet a one-sided tip, the toe of it only reaching a short distance behind the apex of the horn and fastened with one nail. The outer part extends to within an inch, or an inch and a half of the junction of the wall and bars, and three nails are used on that side. Now as the metal wears the inside crust can be cut away, and we find it necessary to do this as often as once a week, sometimes more frequently, to preserve the level. It must also be born in mind that the portions of the forefeet, which are posterior to the tip, require attention, and with our horses, there is a necessity of leveling the heels and rounding the edges of the horn several times, perhaps, before the tip is reset. As the wear on the front tips is more nearly uniform and with an opportunity to keep the foot in the rear of it in order, they can be allowed to remain without setting four weeks.

On account of fastening toe or scalping boots we did not think that hind shoes could be dispensed with, and so Anteeo wore them for a short time. Finding that one projection at the heel would answer the purpose, a three-quarter shoe was used, but when a scalping boot was planned that could be efficiently held in place without heels the one-sided tip was put on, and we have found it all that was required. It had this advantage, that it gave a firmer foothold. When Anteeo wore three-quarter hind shoes the foot was allowed to slide forward, and we have known as much as six or eight inches marked in the footprint before a firm hold was got. The frog and wall having a grasp, as it may be termed, on the ground remedied that and when the surface of the track was free from loose soil there was no forward slip marked. We send the editor of the *Journal* an old three-quarter shoe which Anteeo wore to show the wear, and also a one-sided tip, although the latter was the first pattern adopted, and those in present use are cut shorter on the inside just behind the nail hole nearest the toe. These give a clearer impression of the wear on the hind feet of Anteeo than pages of description.

We are well pleased to republish the article from the *National Live Stock Journal*. Proper treatment of the feet of horses we hold to be of paramount importance in stable management, and therefore of great interest to our readers. In all the controversies we have copied in full the arguments of those who have taken an opposite view in order that our readers could judge for themselves. It will be gratifying should the *Journal* give our reasons, and if space is not available for the whole, correct that portion which claims that Goldsmith had shoes put on because there were damages to repair in the feet and legs of Anteeo.

A Rarely Bred Youngster.

The following pedigree, tabulated to the fourth remove, is published in order to call attention to a very remarkable genealogical tree. In the first place we cannot recall an animal imported into the United States which has the Stockwell and King Tom blood combined so closely, as in the case with Young Prince, and so near as to comprise sixteen ancestors in one column with so many celebrities among them. The Baron, Pocahontas, Orlando, Harkaway, Pocahontas again, Jerry, Touchstone, Beeswing, Bay Middleton, Priam and Tranby can all be named as great celebrities and with several of them recognized as shining lights in the equine firmament. In the preceding column are three of the greatest names in the English Racing Calender, two of which are beyond rivalry. Stockwell, the "Emperor of Stallions," his half brother King Tom, and Newminster, who is generally acknowledged to be at the head of the list of his day, and by some claimed to be the greatest of any era. It would require a great deal of space to present the salient features of this pedigree. There is such a number of Derby and St. Leger winners, so many victors of classical events, such a concatenation of winning blood, that researches would lead to a copious history of the English Turf from the time that Touchstone won the St. Leger of 1834, until the close of the racing career of Stockwell and Newminster. Still further, for if the sketches were continued to the near of kin in succeeding generations there would be other great names to chronicle, the most brilliant achievements to record.

We cannot understand the hostility to Young Prince. While it is true that there are some minor defects in his configuration, he is a horse of fine size, 16¼ hands, and in ordinary condition weighing 1,250 pounds, and with great substance throughout. He is a blood-like horse and with capital action. Some have questioned the pedigree given, their reasons being that he was too large for a thoroughbred, though it is scarcely necessary to state that those who make the charge have little knowledge of the modern blood-horse. We have seen the proofs establishing the identity of Young Prince as the colt by Knowsly, from Queen of Spain, and they are as complete as the most exacting could desire. Rathbone, in our estimation, is not only highly formed, but is a colt of rare quality. He has the "racing look" in an eminent degree, a general harmony of proportion which is of more value than points. When taken in detail little fault can be found. His legs are capital, the hind legs being so good that it would be difficult to better them in any place. His quarters are wide and covered with heavy muscles, those back of the loin being enormously developed for a colt a year old. The back is wide, the ribs springing from the backbone at a proper angle, with great depth of chest. "Through the heart" he is very deep, "closely ribbed," the back ribs being long. The curvature of chest and barrel combines the proper form for speed with a guarantee of sound constitution. His shoulders are sloping, the humerus very long and with plenty of width between the points of the shoulders, while the muscles of the arm fill up the inner space so as to give the fork the proper shape. In color he is a brown with small gray star in forehead.

RATHBONE, BR C, FOALED 1884.

Lady Amanda.						Young Prince.	
Lady Lancaster.		Hurrah.		Queen of Spain.		Knowsley.	
Lady Canton	Monarch	Jovial	Newminster	Ma-ble	King Tom	Daughter of	Stockwell
Trinity Mary Randolph	Helen Dolphine	Bay Middleton Joyous	Touchstone Beeswing	Jerry Faudon	Harkaway Pocahontas	Orlando Brown Bess	The Baron Pocahontas

Our Horses East.

The telegraph brings good news from our horses in the East. Santa Anita has won three races in the first few days of the Louisville Meeting, and this is a good augury of what will be done in the future. As nearly as can be learned from reports the other stables are doing well, the journey having been accomplished with few casualties, and the death of Gaston is the only serious tronble which has occurred. Lucky B. has done what his races here at the Fall Meeting gave indications of what he could do over a cup or longer distance, and when he ran a mile in 1:42 in Stockton it was shown that he had speed as well as endurance.

Rancho del Paso will play a prominent part at the opening of Jerome Park races on Tuesday next, and should Tyrant win the Withers it will be welcome intelligence. He is now quoted at 4 to 1 in the books, which shows how illiberal the metallicians are in this country. In England or Australia there would be five times these odds against a colt which had made so long a journey by rail, no matter what the reports were.

Eastern Yearling Sales.

As will by seen by the reports we have published of the sales of thoroughbred yearlings in Tennessee and Kentucky, quite a number have been purchased for California. They also show that very fair prices have ruled, and at the average rate breeding of racehorses is remunerative in that country. That it will be equally so here is beyond question, as the merits of horses bred on this slope will be so palpably shown that there will be no dispute in regard to the quality. It may appear somewhat paradoxical to claim that the larger the number of thoroughbreds bred here the higher prices will be, though it is susceptible of proof. When Santa Anita, Palo Alto, Rancho del Rio, and Rancho del Paso join in public annual sales, there will be attraction sufficient to induce buyers from the East. In a few years these four places will breed in the neighborhood of two hundred foals, and the mares are of such quality that the produce will be eagerly sought.

Trotting at the Bay District.

May 9th—Purse, $200. Two-mile heats.

Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner	1	1				
Blaine, blk g—J. A. Goldsmith	2	2				

Time, 5:06½, 5:15.

Same Day—Purse, $100.

Garfield, br g, by Gen. Benton—L. E. Clawson	1	1	4	4	3	1
Frank's Colt, b g—O. A. Hickok	4	4	2	1	1	2
Democrat, br g—	3	3	3	3	2	ro
Katie F., b m—A. McDowell	3	2	1	2		dis

Time, 2:39, 2:39, 2:40½, 2:40, 2:11½, 2:13.

May 16th—Purse $200. Two-mile heats.

Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner	2	1	1
Fred B., br g—Chas. David	1	3	3
Ned, b g—J. A. Goldsmith	3	2	2
Twinkle, b m—M. Walsh	dis		

Time, 5:01½, 5:12, 5:11.

Same Day—Purse, $100.

Prance, ch g, by John Nelson—P. Brandow	1	1	1
Mack, br g—Mr. Green	2	3	2
Hickok horse, b g—J. W. Bonathan	3	2	3
Garfield, br g—L. E. Clawson	dis		

Time, 2:10, 2:42, 2:39.

Under the heading of "Foals" note is made of the birth of a Director colt, out of Nellie W., (sister to Albert W.), by Electioneer. This youngster has been purchased by Mr. Goldsmith, and he claims the name of WALDSTEIN for him.

The handsome oil painting of "Boys in Trouble" is to be raffled, and has been put on exhibition in the window of Edwin W. Joy, chemist, corner of Stockton and Market streets.

Eastern Dates for 1885.

TROTTING MEETINGS.

Parkville, L. I.	May 5 to 7	Beacon Pk, Boston	June 29 to July 2
Gentlemen's D. P., Philadelphia	May 5 to 8	Cincinnati, O.	June 30 to July 4
Suffolk Park, Phila.	May 12 to 15	Detroit, Mich	June 30 to July 4
Lowell, Mass.	May 19 to 21	Winnipeg, Manitoba	July 1 to 4
Belmont Park, Phila.	May 19 to 22	Lawrence, Mass.	July 1 to 4
Terre Haute, Ind.	May 26 to 29	Island Park, Albany	July 4 to 10
Pt. Breeze Park, Phila.	May 26 to 29	Pittsburg (Pa.) Driving Park	July 14 to 17
Lawrence, Mass.	May 27 to 29	Exposition Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.	July 21 to 24
Jersey City, N. J.	May 27 to 30	Cleveland, O.	July 28 to 31
Manchester, N. H.	June 2 to 4	Paris, Ill.	July 29 to 30
Elmira, N. Y.	June 2 to 5	Lawrence, Mass.	Aug. 4 to 7
Exposition Park, Pittsburg, Pa.	June 2 to 5	Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 11 to 14
Morrisania, N. Y.	June 2 to 5	Utica, N. Y.	Aug. 18 to 21
Crawfordsville, Ind.	June 3 to 6	Hartford, Conn.	Aug. 25 to 28
Cortland, N. Y.	June 8 to 11	Island Park, Albany	Aug. 25 to 28
Goshen, N. Y.	June 9 to 12	Subject to change if any preceeding meeting is abandoned.	
Haverhill, Mass.	June 9 to 11	St. Joseph, Mo.	Aug. 31 to Sept. 5
Bradford, Pa.	June 9 to 12	Springfield, Mass.	Sept. 1 to 4
Williamsport, Pa.	June 9 to 12	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 8 to 11
Hartford, Conn.	June 9 to 12	Mystic Park	Sept. 15 to 18
South Bend, Ind	June 9 to 12	Rochester, N. Y. S. T.	Sept. 22 to 24
Saugerties, N. Y.	June 14 to 16	H. B. A.	Sept. 22 to 25
Binghamton, N. Y.	June 16 to 18	Beacon Park, Boston	Sept. 22 to 25
Olean, N. Y.	June 16 to 18	Somerville, N. J.	Sept. 29 to Oct 1
St. Mary's, Pa.	June 16 to 18	Suffolk Park, Phila	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2
Providence, R. I.	June 16 to 19	Lawrence, Mass.	Sept. 29 to Oct. 2
Kalamazoo, Mich.	June 16 to 19	Goshen, N. Y.	Oct. 6 to 9
Mystic Park, Medford	June 23 to 26		
East Saginaw, Mich.	June 23 to 26		

RUNNING MEETINGS.

Memphis, Tenn.	April 22 to 26	St. Louis, Mo.	June 6 to 13
Nashville, Tenn.	May 1 to 6	Coney Island, J. C.	June 11 to July 1
Lexington, Ky.	May 5 to 13	Chicago W. P., Ill.	June 27 to July 11
Far Rockaway, L. I.	May 9, 13 and 16	Winnipeg, Manitoba	July 1 to 4
Washington, D. C.	May 12 to 15	Monmouth Park	July 4 to Aug. 25
Louisville, Ky.	May 15 to 23	Saratoga, N. Y.	July 21 to Aug. 8
Baltimore, Md.	May 19 to 22	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 11 to 29
Brighton Beach, L. I.	May 23 to Dec. 1	Chicago, Ill.	Aug. 29 to Sept. 5
Jerome Park	May 26 to June 8	Coney Island, J. C.	Aug. 29 to Sept. 19
Latonia, J. C.	May 27 to June 4	St. Louis, Mo.	Sept. 8 to 12

Principal Foreign Events in 1885.

Northampton Stakes	April 15	Northumbertand Plate	July 1
Crawford Plate	April 22	Cumberland Plate	July 7
Craven Stakes	April 28	Newmarket July Stakes	July 7
Babraham Stakes	April 23	Chesterfield Stakes	July 9
Newmarket Handicap	April 24	Liverpool July Cup	July 15
Great Metropolitan Stakes	April 28	Manchester July Handicap	July 18
City and Suburban	April 29	Leistershire Cup	July 22
Hyde Park Plate	April 29	Goodwood Stakes	July 28
Esher Stakes	May 2	Stewards' Cup	July 29
Poule d'Essai—French Two Thousand	May 3	Goodwood Cup	July 30
Two Thousand Gnineas	May 6	Chesterfield Cup	July 31
One Thousand Gnineas	May 8	Brighton Stakes	Aug. 4
Chester Cup	May 13	Brighton Cup (Handicap)	Aug. 5
Great Chester Stakes	May 14	Astley Stakes (Lewes)	Aug. 7
Kempton Park Grand Prize	May 15	Lewes Handicap	Aug. 8
Newmarket Spring Handicap	May 19	Great Ebor Handicap	Aug. 26
Payne Stakes	May 20	Prince of Wales Stakes	Aug. 26
French Oaks	May 21	Great Yorksbire Stakes	Aug. 27
Manchester Cup	May 28	Great Yorkshire Handicap	Sept. 15
Whitsuntide Plate, (Manchester)	May 29	Champagne Stakes	Sept. 15
French Derby	May 31	Doncaster St. Leger	Sept. 16
The Derby	June 3	Portland Plate	Sept. 17
The Oaks	June 5	Doncaster Cup	Sept. 18
Grand Prize of Paris	June 14	Park Hill Stakes	Sept 18
Ascot Stakes	June 16	Manchester Autumn Handicap	Sept. 26
Prince of Wales Stakes	June 16	Great Foal Stakes	Sept. 29
Royal Hunt Cup	June 17	Great Eastern Handicap	Sept. 30
Ascot Gotd Cup	June 18	Newmarket October Handicap	Oct. 1
Rous Memorial Stakes	June 18	Rous Memorial Stakes	Oct. 2
Hardwick Stakes	June 19	Nottinghamshire Handicap	Oct. 6
Woklngham Stakes	June 19	Clearwetl Stakes	Oct. 12
		Cesarewitch Stakes	Oct. 13

In raising horses it looks reasonable that the farmer should breed for a certain type and cross his mares with a stallion of same peculiar construction and make up, unless there is some end to be gained in coalescing their different strains or traits. By this we mean that a mare showing driving and saddle proclivities should be crossed with a stallion possessing these traits in a higher degree if possible—one showing nerve, fine actiou and good style, and the offspring will likely he more valuable than if the stallion were her opposite, and possessed draught proclivities. On the other hand, many fine, heavy mares, that would bring very valuable draught colts, have their offspring greatly depreciated in real worth by crossing them with light stallions. This is not in accordance with the science of breeding, and instead of improving upon aud perpetuating good characteristics, it is very sure to depreciate if not obliterate them to some extent. But common experience teaches that in breeding the good traits of the dam should he improved upon by the sire if this can be done, aod that the traits of excellence should he improved and perpetuated if possible. This is the only way of breeding that is sure to give satisfactory results, and give without much doubt a youngster of superior merit.

Eph Snedeker tried a clever *ruse* the other day. Grenadier was out, and Eph knew that the other trainers were watching him closely in expectation of a strong move. So "the Ancient Mariuer" put the big Glenelg colt between two others, and cantered strongly to the half-mile, when Grenadier shot out and was well under way before the trainers realized what was up. They had not sprung their watches, and were feeling sore as the colt came iouud the turn flying, when suddenly he bolted clear to the outside, to Eph's infinite disgust, and the trainers have chaffed him furiously ever since.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Horses that show any tendency to a chronic cough should not be fed on dry feed, as dry, dusty and heating feeds all exaggerate lung troubles.

There is no better way to give a horse a kind disposition than to treat him kindly. If like begets like in any instance, it will in the treatment of a horse.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Atexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosaltud, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23¾; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17¾; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Luta's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of Imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

It is very injurious to the cows to turn them on the pastures before the grasses become matured enough to make them good grazing. There is danger of it scorring the cows; besides the grass lacks richness and strength, and the cows will not do any good on it; neither will the milk make good butter nor much of it.

Submerging the milk to secure the better rising of the cream is practiced in some dairies; but whether or not the extra expense of securing air-tight vessels will not overbalance the beneficial results is a question of some douht.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16¼ hands high, foaled April 4th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in Englaud by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¾), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¼, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pitot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dottars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safety fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record. 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,180 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

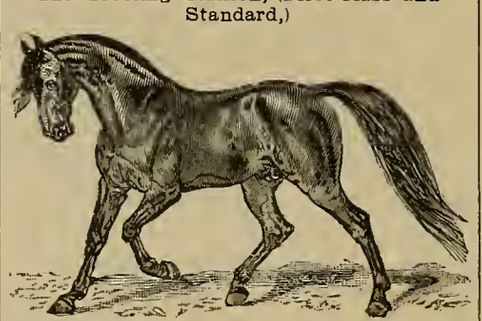
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamel. Sidi Hamel (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, tevet headed, fast young horse. He has bad but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco, or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdatlah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnell's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

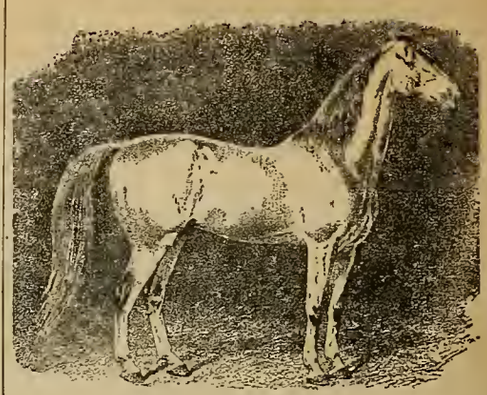
Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Traiern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30½; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Milter, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as fottows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

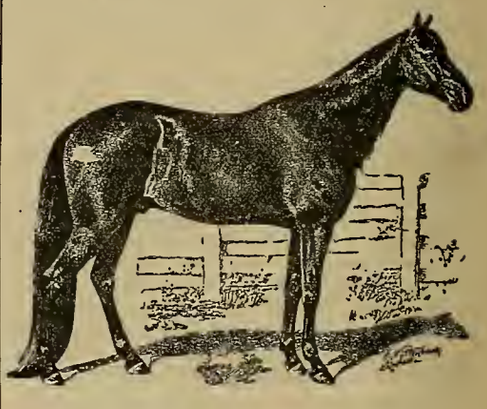
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that ontranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Mallee, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25¾; Rachel, 2:26½; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stattion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foats out of seteoted mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 ttst, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percenlage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Hibbop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:26; Fanstina, 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

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Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and he without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¾, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:22½, last half in 1:13¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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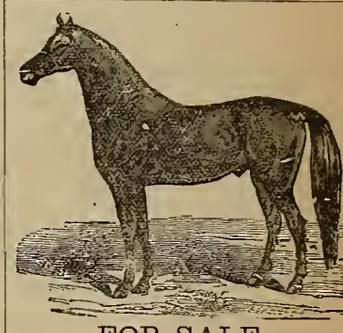
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351 Third St., San Francisco.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Racing at Washington—Death of Secretary Lawrence of the Latonia Jockey Club—The Pool Bill at Albany—Betting on the Withers, Suburban, Etc.

A dispetch of to-day from Cincinnati says that Major Elies D. Lawrence, secretary of the Latonia Jockey Club, is dead. The deceased gentleman had been ill for the peet few mouths, but was thought to he iu a feir way of recovery. A letter from Weshington says that great interest is felt in the coming Jockey Club races. The noble jockey is a much sought after individuel just now. As soon as one is sighted the crowd can be noticed edging towards him for tips on next week's races. One of the jockeys expressed his disgust at tbe attempts to extract intelligence from him in very strong language. "These fellows make me sick," he said. "Of course I em botbered euough ou other trecks, but here it ie simply orful. Don't you fellows have anything to do in Washington? I never seed a place where so meny people hedn't netbing to do but pester horse people. I ain't in for giving tips, I tell you. If I kuow anything about horses you ceu jest bet your sweet life I am going to use it myself. I ain't giving nothing away." Of conrse ell the people who visit the treck are not there ou the tip racket. Many of them only go to enjoy the spins the horses take in the morning. Sometimes there are from 70 to 100 horses on the track at ouce, making a very pretty picture iudeed. Horse folks say tbat at no time since the club was organized has there been so many horses exercising on thie track as at present.

The rain of tbe past few days has saved the club the expense of a watering-cart and adds to the already splendid condition of the track. Everyone seems to auticipate that this will be one of tbe fiuest meets held in this section of the country for a loug time.

The stables of R. W. Walden, at the head of which is Chanticleer, from Middlehurg, Carroll county, Md., and of Col. Thomas W. Doswell, the famous Virginia turfman, errived here on Wednesday. Yesterday two stables arrived from Pimlico—Wm. Jeuuings' and M. J. Daly's.

The programme for the races is admirably arrauged. It calls for five races each day, inclnded iu which there will be steeplechases and hurdle races. The Maryland horses—Chenticleer, Bessie and Rosiere—are tbe favorites for the National Haudicap, one of the most important events of the meetiug. Bessie is in ex-Gov. Bowie's string, and Rosiere in that of Davis & Hall. All three horses are doing good work. Florio, e fast three-year-old, iu Hon. W. L. Scott's stable, pulled up leme after a gellop around the course yesterdey, which may necessitete her withdrawal.

Old Colonel Sprague is in fiue shape, as are also Burch, Telie Doe aud Mittie B. Greystone and Referee show up very well ou the track, and all the boys sey they were never in better condition. Hilarity, Swift and Frankie B. have been given strong work. Of the forty horses which arrived from Mem phie on Monday, Miss Goodrich, Capt. Warren, Valley Forge, Hatef, Queeu Esther and Desiree are the best looking. The Duke of Montalban, who scored several victories in 1883, hoth at Pimlico and Ivy City, has arrived here, but will not be traiued until the Fall, his legs beiug in bad condition. King Lion arrived from Brighton Beach on Wednesday, and the stables of Charles Littlefield and Jeter Walden errived from Long Brauch yesterday. Littlefield brought Tecumseh with him. Tecumseh is considered by many to be the best colt in the East.

The Jockey Club is rapidly increasing in membership, and its gatherings in the Spriug aud Fall are becoming more and more popnlar with the better class of people. It is hoped that the President and some of the cabinet will be present on the openiug day. Wheu Mr. Arthur was here he was a regular attendant at all the races. The diplomatic corps turns out iu a body as a rule to attend the races, and will make next week uo exceptiou. Everything has been done to make the meet an unqualified success, and nothing is now required but fair weather.

Yesterday a fire at the old Prospect Park track, on Long Island, destroyed all the buildings ou the course, the graud etand among the rest. The loss is covered by insnrauce.

The fate of the pool hill hange in the balauce at Albany this week, aud few days more will decide whether or 'no racing ie to be hampered by fanatical legislation. In a published interview Pierre Lorillard is quoted as sayiug, that "if the bill eanctioning pool-selling ou the racecourses in thie State ie not passed, he will probably give up the breeding of horsee altogether. Those who are interested in improving the thoroughbred stock of tbie country are out of patience with the efforts made at Albany to defeat the pending hill, and say that if the relief asked for ie not offered the racing associations will he compelled to close up their racecourses in this State alto gether."

"It will be a disgrace," said J. G. K. Lawrence, Secretary of the Coney Islaud Jockey Club, "if this bill fails, and there are only a few days left within whicb it can be enacted. The bill expressly provides tbat pool-selling sball not he permitted anywhere except ou the racecourses. In view of the possible failure of the bill the Coney Island Jockey Cluh hae secured the right to hold its race meeting at Monmouth Park and close the course at Sheepshead Bay. The location of our track at Sheepshead Bay has been of the greatest advantage to Coney Island and the vicinity. The heavy stakes offered by our asseciation brings owners of racehorsee and their etables from remote parts of tbe country, and the excellence of the racing attracts people from all over tbe country to New York during the racing season. The hotels are largely aided by tbe races. The large sums of money given in stakes by the association are to a great extent expended here aud the races are a benefit to business aud an inducement to thoee eugaged in breeding horses to improve tbeir stables.

"The American Jockey Club is said to have secured the old Secaucus Course, near Hoboken, where its Fall meeting will be held, instead of Jerome Park, if tbe bill fails to become a law. The old course will need a good deal of fixing, but can be put in proper condition. The Couey Island Jockey Club also can use that course if necessary. We may purchaee ground and opeu a new course in New Jersey. The course at Secaucus is a mile track, and, without the expenditure of much money, can be made to answer every purpose, eo far as racing is concerned; but the surroundings are not so romantic aa those of the beautiful course by the sea, made famous by the great races whicb have taken place since the Coney Island Jockey Club established itself there. Neither can tbey be compared with those of Jerome Park, eo pleasantly accessible by a drive through the park aud over the country roads of West Chester county. The two jockey cluhe may continue to exist if banished to New Jersey, but they will lose much of their life and will no longer attract the multitudes that have been seen on the great racing daye at the old race courses.

"The increase year by year in the nnmber of entriee for the great stekee at Sheepshead Bay wes most encouraging to the turfmen in this pert of the country. The Suburban Handicap has 107 entries this year—33 more than lest year. For the Emporium Stakes there are 76 entriee this year againet 56 last year. There are 121 entries already for the Great Eastern Handicap, with the August entries yet to be mede, while the total number lest year wae 117. For the Mermaid Stakes, the Coney Island Derby and other estebIished racee there has been a steady increase in the entries eince the inaugural meeting of 1880."

In the opinion of those most promineutly identified with the turf in this city and State, the removal of the great race consee from their present locations and away from the State will be most injurious to racing iuterests.

Withere speculation received quite a fillip this week hy the clever victory of Tecumseh on Tuesday at Washington. In the race for the Anelostan Stekes he defeated several other candidetes for the Jerome event, Wickham and Harefoot being perhaps the most prominent, and the character of his win, doing the mile in 1:45¾, was enough to cause the backers of Goano, Richmond, Brookwood, and the other favorites to pause and consider. Of course the race on Tuesdey lowered the price of Tecumseh to nearly equal favoritism with Richmond and Goano, Brookwood being now fourth choice, with Tyrant fifth iu fevor, end yet we can assure his sanguine beckers thet the Weshingtou victor will meet a very different cless of colts at Fordham. His opponents, particulerly Richmond, are likely to teke Tecumseh's full meesure, and if Brookwood, who is perhaps the speediest colt in the race, ie as good ae report makes him, visitors to Jerome Park on the 26th are likely to see one of the grandest struggles in the history of the stake, with Goano, Tyrant, Hopeful, and the others also at the post. The statement has recently been made that something good was liable to come out of the lot of five from Brookdale that are engaged in the Withers. The final decleration of Friday of this week, the 15th, will show, no doubt, many eliminations from the ranks of the subscribers for thie stake, and, from what we have learned, it would not eurprise us to nearly see all of the Brookdale lot declared out, as none of them, not even the Julietta colt, are considered by their owner to have the ghost of a chance for the Withers. The thought here suggests itself, while teking leave of this contest uutil next week, when the declerations are all in, and, relying as before on Richmond or Tecumseh to win, as to how well the Dwyer's jockey, McLaughlin, ehould now he able to gauge almost to a nicety the chances of this pair that we have championed against the field. While he will certainly ride Richmond, his experience with Tecumseh at Washington, where, by the way, McLaughlin scored his first win for 1885, ought to be of valne to him, and ditto his acquaintance with Goano lest Fall. United to this fact the Dwyer's colt is steadily improving in his looks and work, which makes his chances look very rosy indeed for winning the twelfth Withers.

Suburban betting is not quite so active as prior to the May meetings in Kentucky, which, with many Eastern speculators, seem to formally etart the racing season in full bleet. Monogram remains the favorite at 10 to 1, with Aranzaa close second at two points higher odds. The Rancocas mare hae been the medium of eome heavy wagering lately, bets of $4,000 to $200, $1,750 to $100 and $3,000 to $200 looking as if her backers are enthused with good reports from Jobstown. Certainly, at last accounts, the erratic mare was doing all that wes being asked of her hy Byrues, and while the services of McLaughlin, should the Dwyers not start anything, are claimed for Aranza, Markland and War Eagle, respectively, there is little room to doubt that, if that jockey is at liberty, he will ride, as we announced several weeke ago, the first named. St. Saviour is steady at 15 to 1, in spite of the rather premature sensation (?) promulgated last week of his probable immediate departure for England to joiu his brother Eole. Not any, however, of Snedeker's confidants took stock in such an absurd report, some offering to plank down their dust ae evidence of their knowledge that the matter was a cauard, pure and simple. While somebody has evidently been hadly fooled such have not been the uenally "quick to take a hint" pencilers, nor yet the backers of the horse for the Suburban, who may all rest aesured that the horse will be on thie side of the "herring poud" on June 11th. Whether he goes to the post for the great race or not St. Saviour ie doing as well ae anyone could wish. Hie having been recently in physic should be no ill-omened sign, at thie season of the year, when all trainers deem it neceesary to the good health of many of their equine chargee. If the Saint does well up to Suburban Day, look out for him. The Euglieh horse Richmond has been so well eupported during the past week that 15 to 1 is the best offer against him at two of the headquartere of the fraternity, while at another centre "full against Richmond," greets the intending investor. Decoy Duck, the Carolina mare, has been reeurrected in the betting, after being, ae our English cousins would say, all but "knocked out." It seems that her lameness is of the see eaw eort—one day hobbling, the next day working good and strong, and so on. Reports from Waehington are to the effect that her trainer, Burch, is very hopeful of getting hor to the poet for the Suburban, and these united with additional mouey going on the daughter of Longfellow, has caueed "full" to appear opposite Decoy Duck's quotations in two betting resorts of Gotham, wbile in others 30 to 1 is still on offer.

PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, May 11, 1885.

A colt eometimes suffers considerable pain from teething in consequence of the resistence which the teeth encounter from unyielding gums. The pain doee not arise, ae some suppose, from the point of the tooth preeeing upward against the gum, hut from the downward pressure—the roots of tbe tooth compressing the dental nerve—consieting in dental irritation, which, if not relieved, deranges a part or whole of the nervous system. The remedy ie a sharp gum lancet. Make an incision right down to the poiut of the tusk or tooth, and the animal generally experiencee relief. If he lahor nnder eympathetic fever, appears irritable and nervous, give him a drachm of aeafœtida in thin gruel, keep the bowels eoluble and let the diet be light.

Bay District Aeeociation.

This Aesociation proposee to inaugurate the Fall trottiug eeason, Saturday, Aug. let in a free-for-all, pacere, for a purse of $600. Tueeday, Aug 4th is named for the 2:20 class, with a purse of $1,000. Thuraday, Aug. 6th, the 2:30 clase, for a purse of $800, and Saturday, Aug. 8th, the 2:18 class, for a purse of $1,000, which ehould secure liberal entries in each of the classes. The official programme will be published in this paper Saturday next.

Since the above was put in type Mr. Hinchman hae added a purse of $600 for the 2:24 class, to be trotted Friday, Auguet 9th.

Methode of Training.

That trainers should differ on the question of the quality and quantity of work reqnired by a horse to bring him to the best possible condition in point of speed and the ability to stay out of race of divided heets ie inevitable; and it is equally certain tbat, in no small degree, all of them are right, because while the system of one man will not suit a perticular class of horses, that edopted by another man may be exactly what these particular enimels require in order that their best efforts mey be brought out. Perhaps the lessons that Budd Doble took most to heart and by which he profited greatly, were those given him by Hiram Woodruff, that graud old man against whom the voice of elender wae never raised. That Doble is a successful trainer and driver uo one in hie soher senses will deny, and yet he does not achieve resulte by the seme means that other men eminent in his profession do. Johnston and Doble would not train the same horse elike, and in the one metter of speeding, an important feature of a trotter'e education, there would be a decided difference in the two men. Doble believes in plenty of slow work end a good deal of helf-speed exercice, while Johnston's idea is that frequent epeeding ie the moet certain producer of speed, and works his trotters iu that manner.

Splen never wante a triel out of a horee before a race. A brush of au eighth of a mile or so, to see if the animal has hie speed, is enough for John, while other men like to eee a full mile, "just to know it ie there." John Turner, who is known throughout the land as "The General," is constantly executing some deeply-planned coup whereby he makes a horse that no one has deemed capeble of more than a mediocre performance beat a field of the best ones in the country. Hie "killings" at different times with Nettie, the faetest daughter of Rysdyk's Hambletonian are still the topic of convereetion among turfites during the long Winter evenings, when races long since past are trotted over again around the cheery stove. With Trinket, in 1883, he beat Phellae on a day when nobody in the world save John Turner believed ehe had the most remote chance of giving the stellion a respectable race; and a few seasons previously he had beaten Charlie Ford with Hannie, when the odde in the bettiug were ten to oue ageinst his doing eo. And yet Turuer makes no eecret of the fact that he wants no trials from hie horses. In a recent conversation with Mr. Robert Bonner, during a visit made by that gentleman to Philadelphia, Turner said, in reply to a question as to whether in preparing Trinket or any other fast trotter for a race, he would at any time give her a mile at speed:

"No. I first give a horee strength by plenty of elow work, and I frequeutly brush him about oue hundred and fifty yards just to see if he has his speed. If I know on the eve of a race that he is hard and strong aud has his speed I am satisfied. I do not waut a watch held on him from wire to wire. I am confident that his strength is sufficient to snetain the action, and I do not care to ruu the risk of teering him to pieces in triale upon which no money depende. When I was a boy, and $200 looked ae big as a million, I had a horse matched against a pacer to go a single mile for $250 a eide. In training him I discovered that through excess of action he hit his arms. I was in despair, wheu I wae advised to try aud put him into condition by ewimming. Like a drowning man, I gresped at a straw. The river ran near my door. I hired a man to row me in a boat, while I sat iu the stern and held the helter. We started up stream, and the horse ewam beautifully. On the return he struck out eegerly, and actually towed the boat. I kept this up for teu days, and I never brought a horse to the post in better condition. The violent action in the water had given pliancy and firmness to his muecles and made his wind as clear as the riug of a bell. I won the race easily, but it is lucky that it was a single dash, hecanse through his faulty action he cut his arms into ribbons. The great trouble in training on the track is to avoid driving a horse off his legs. He is apt to pound himself to pieces before you get him to a race."

Gue Glidden used to tell a story of a man at Cleveland who trained a mare by tying her behind a sloop and then going out for a cruise on Lake Erie, hut nohody ever took much stock in the yarn. Perhaps, in view of Turner's experience, the Ohio man knew the horse he was handling. —*Breeders' Gazette.*

Kentucky breeders turu their mares with early foal out on rye pasture to promote their flow of milk.

THE KENNEL.

A Pleasant Party.

Quite a nnmber of prominent gentlemen of San Francieco and Alameda, connected with shooting, aud breeding good dogs, visited A. S. Thomson'e Hunter'e Reeort, about three miles above Sancelito, on Sunday, and had a most delightful day. The principal object of this trip, apart from visiting the hospitable proprietor himself, was to examine the new dog-training establishment recently opeued at Thomson's place by Mr. Allender, a young man of Eastern experience, who promises to be very useful and very succeseful in the bueinese he has adopted. He haa already eight dogs in hie kennel, including the beautiful brace of pointers recently imported from Scotland by Mr. Schrieber of thie city, and will soon have one or two more from prominent owners. No more healthly or convenient location for such an establishment could he selected. Mr. Thomeon set out a perfectly elegant lunch for hie visitors, which under the genial influence of Captaiu P. C. Walker, who presided, or from the keen air off Richardson Bay, was attacked on all sides most voraciously. After lunch a number of gentlemeu indulged in clay pigeon and rifle shooting for an hour or two. In the former Mr. Fox, of Colma and Six-Mile House reputation, took the field down in handsome style. Ae a clay pigeon shot Mr. Fox has few superior or equals in the State. This amneement will be a feature at the Hunters' Resort in future for those who are wise eiough to pay a vieit to this lovely spot on idle days. In proper season there is always bay and brook fishiug, deer huntiug ou old Tamalpiae, quail huntiug on the adjacent hills, heuce, no one need be at a loes for amueement all the year round, wbo visits Mr. Thomeon at his coey Hunters' Resort. The name ia very applicable. Since Mr. Allender has opeued his public kennel tbere the place gains additional interest, for dog-training ie a mystery to many and a pleaeure to all, whether addicted to field eports or not. We accepted the kind invitation of the proprietor to etay all night, and beg to acknowledge with proper epirit the extreme politeness and hospitality we received. We advise all our friende to pay Mr. Thomson a vieit. The traine pase the house from and to the city, from 7.30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. on week days, and at all honre almoet on Sundaye, from 8 A. M. to 7.15 P. M.

Spring Meeting

—OF—

The Capital Turf Club,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.



May 27th, 28th, & 29th, 1885.

FIRST DAY—Wednesday, May 27th.

No. 1. PACING—2:20 class; purse, $250.
No. 2. TROTTING—2:30 class; purse, $300.

SECOND DAY—Thursday, May 28th.

No. 3. RUNNING—Two-year-olds; five eighths of a mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $150 added; second horse saves entrance.
No. 4. RUNNING—For all ages; one-half mile and repeat; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $125 added; second saves entrance.
No. 5. RUNNING—One and one-eighth [illegible] mile dash; selling stake for all ages; entrance free; stake, $150; valuation, $1,000; two pounds off each $100 less, two pounds added each $100 above.

THIRD DAY—Friday, May 29th.

No. 6. PACING—2:35 class; Patti and Nevada barred; purse, $300.
No. 7. TROTTING—2:27 class; purse, $500.

FOURTH DAY—Saturday, May 30th.

TROTTING—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing purses are best three in five, five to enter and three to start. But the Club reserves the right to hold a less number. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. to all purses, to accompany nomination. Purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent., to first, second and third. National Association Rules to govern all trotting and pacing, but Club reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or a special race between heats. In all races entries not declared out by 6 P.M. of the day preceding race shall be required to start. No added money for walk-over. State Agricultural Rules to govern running stakes. Entries to all the above close with the Secretary or Killip & Co., MONDAY may 18th.

By order of J. W. WILSON, President.
C. H. TODD, Secretary.
P. O. Box No. 422, Sacramento Cal.

Rancho del Rio.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBREDS,

PROPERTY OF

THEODORE WINTERS, Esq.,

AT SACRAMENTO,

Thursday, July 16th, 1885.

The second annual sale of yearlings, the get of Norfolk, Joe Hooker and Three Cheers, will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on the above date. Catalogues will be ready May 5th, and may be had on application to

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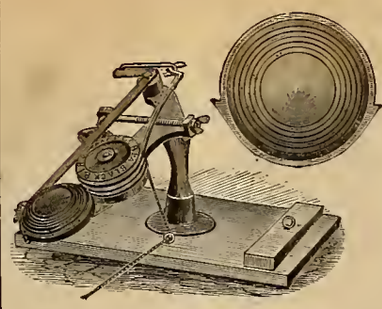
—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.
E. P. HEALD, President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y
☞Send for circular.☜

To Be Raffled.

The fine painting entitled "BOYS IN TROUBLE," painted after Wyttenbach's celebrated picture, by Miss L. E. Souders, is to be raffled. It can be seen in the window of Edwin W. Joy, chemist, cor. Market and Stockton Sts.

The Peoria Blackbird and Trap.



(PATENTS ALLOWED.)

The Most Perfect Breakers
The Most Uniform in Flight.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TARGET MADE.
We Challenge its Equal.
LARGE SUPPLY ON HAND.
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FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

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157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

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THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

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The Perfection
Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for lugging, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

Spring Meeting

—OF THE—

Sonoma and Marin

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

—TO BE HELD—

June 4th, 5th & 6th, 1885,

.....AT .....

PETALUMA, CAL.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Thursday, June 4th.

No. 1—Running, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horse, $50. Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and a quarter.

No. 3—Trotting, 2:30 class. Purse $500.

Second Day, Friday, June 5th.

No. 4—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5—Pacing, 2:40 class; purse $300.

No. 6.—Trotting, 2:35 class; purse $450.

Third Day, Saturday, June 6th.

No. 7—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 8—Trotting, 2:50 class; purse $300.

No. 9—Trotting, 2:20 class; purse $500.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P.M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P.M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, May 20th, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.
W. E. COX, Secretary.

DOG COLLARS

—AND—

FURNISHINGS.

Our 1885 Catalogue, which is now ready, contains 72 pages, on which are illustrated over 3,000 styles of

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, [illegible]

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅝ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, be by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Frnden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, be by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Piatt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (4,881). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thorongbbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also dam of Thorndale, 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25¾. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, Dalsydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:24¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great bulls of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20¾, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18¾; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¼—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¾, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles"—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21½, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS, $75 THE SEASON.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that be is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,.00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

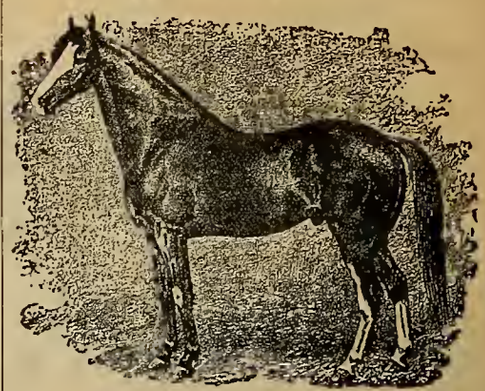
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $1.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.

First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle.
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads f Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 518.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., nev.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18½; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¼ and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42¾, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexcelled form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars, prefer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co.
or R. H. Nason, Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alphens is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pinkeye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:18, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¾. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTed Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remark able style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:25; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky' Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul.

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15½ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14 First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¾; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¾; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Dominon, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

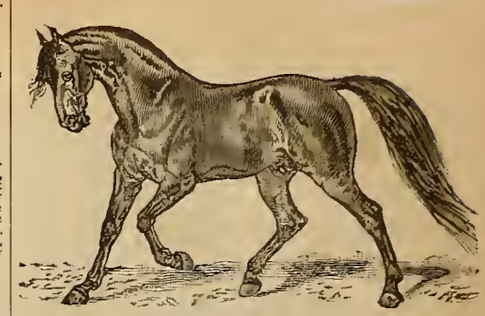
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley.
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¼. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38¾. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton: they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42¾; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21¾), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26¾; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:56, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares a owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent
Agricultural Park, Sacramento

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $800. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class; [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles Closed in 1881.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and a quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, $1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE. $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHELTER STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:11½ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:12½) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING, PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1885-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance; p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second nd $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added second horse, $100, third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $400 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed, events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

ERWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell In All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

HENRY PAYOT. ISAAC UPHAM.

PAYOT, UPHAM & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND IMPORTING

Booksellers,

STATIONERS,

Commercial Printers,

—AND—

Blank Book Manufacturers,

204 Sansome Street, Near Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CYNTHIANA

Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddlery Goods of all kinds.

FOR SALE.

AN ABBOTSFORD COLT. HE IS A DARK CHESTnut, foaled May 23d, 1883; stable and halter broke, is fine and perfect in all his points.

Dam, by Geo. M. Patchen, and is one of the best road mares in the State. She is gamey and fast; too free if anything, never needs urging.

Granddam, supposed to be Messenger She was bought by Wm. Corbill, Esq., from Hiram Woodruff, off the track at Louisville, Ky., and was well known as a flyer in her day, record 2:36, when 2:40 on a plank road was all the cry.

PRICE OF THE COLT, $1,000.

Apply to **ROBERT SYER,**
P. O. Box 657, San Jose, Cal.

WANTED.

Two black Newfoundland puppies, perfectly thoroughbred, from three to five months old. The advertiser will give full value for the dogs, but no fancy prices. **Apply at this office.**

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Front in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN OREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

Southern Pacific Company.

TIME SCHEDULE.



APRIL 6th, 1885

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†10:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:00 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*5:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:10 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:30 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—2:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—5:30—*6:00—*8:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*1:23—*1:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—6:45—9:15—*3:16.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—*10:22—10:52—*11:22—11:52—*12:22—12:52—*1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—*4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—6:15—6:45—7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—*9:15—9:45—*10:15—10**45—*11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—*9:15—9:45—10:45—*12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

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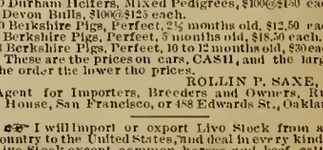




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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 22.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Trotting a Mile in 2:08.

It is not infrequent in these days that great wonders are brought to light after the positive evidences in the case are dead and buried. This would appear to be true as to the etatement that Lady Thorne once on a time, while in a fit of rage, trotted a mile in the unprecedented time of 2:08. The New York *Times* tells the story, without vonching for its truth, and the story is a good one, if the telling makes it good, and cannot fail to be interesting to all horsemen. The writer says:

"An intimate friend of Dan Mace has heen regaling me with entertaining reminiscences of the famous driver. One of his stories may mildly be called a little astonishing. I plainly manifested my skepticism when I heard it, but the earnestness with which it was reiterated and the indisputable fact that other veteran horsemen among themselves have seriously recited and discussed it, warrant me in making it public property now, after the lapse of years in which it has been treasured in confidence hy Mace's intimates. Mace told the tale to friends in whom he trusted, hut secrecy was always imposed upon his hearers; for, though it was perhaps the text of the chief boast of his life, there were some phases of it in which, for apparent reasons, he took no personal pride. General publication of the story even now will donbtlese provoke many warm discussions in trotting circles. "Billy" Hunter, a conspicuous horseman now living at Hartford, and a quondam crony of Mace, vonches for the truth of the chronicle, claiming personal knowledge of it, while other men well-known on the track recite the same narrative ae they say they heard it from Mace's own lips. 'Years ago,' began my authority, 'when forty pound snlkies and shin and pastern boots were unknown, Lady Thorne headed the list of trotters. Oh, she was a good one in her day, but she needed carefnl nursing and regular, straight handling. Dan was the only man who could ever get the last loop ont of her. Tricky and a trifle mean when she was stale, the mare sometimes got Dan ont of patience, and sometimes, as all the stahle boys remember, he went at her in a pretty lively way. One hot Friday morning in July when Mace weut to her stall the animal was nnusnally ugly. She had done fast work the preceding Tneeday againat time, and had been in high feather ever since; now almost fiercely ehe turned upon 'Old Blue Jacket' and fastened her teeth upon his shoulder. Dan was hurt, and Dan was mad. He ordered his men to put a strong bridle on the beast and take her into a covered inclosure. With the long bridle-rein over a high stringer he had the men hanl the mare's head high into the air, and then, taking a new driving whip, Dan laid it on with might and main, shouting and yelling at the mare continually. Break away she could not, and before the old man got through with her she waa covered witb foam and trembling like an aspen leaf. A wild, frightened look was in her eye, and if ever a horse appeared heartbroken Lady Thorne did that July day. Bnt Dan'e ire was not appeased. 'Hook her np,' he said to 'Billy' Hnnter who was with him then as his head groom; 'hook her up and take this watch and catch my second mile, I'll loosen her np a hit on the first mile, and then I'm going to send her on the repeat for all she is worth. You take that time. Now, my old girl, I'll fix you,' he said sternly as he caught the reins hehind the affrighted horse. He seemed to hold her back with difficnlty on the first mile. She feared that cruel whip. Gradually letting her ont, she came down to the starting post for the second mile like a flash, and away she went. The watch snapped as it began timing a mile, which Mace averred to his dying day was the fastest ever apun by a trotting horse in all the world. How he yelled! How he laid on the lash! He acted like a maniac. Under every hlow Lady Thorne eped along faster and faster, while gaping, awe-stricken hostlers looked on in speechlese amazement for ench trotting as this not one had ever dared to dream of. Down the backstretch tore the maddened animal, too frightened to break, trottiug eqnarely without a skip. Around the lower turn and down the stretch sailed the mare, white with foam, epeckled with blood. Within a hundred feet of the wire Mace let ont a screech more hideoue even than any that had preceded it; Lady Thorne flew through the air faster still, and like lightning shot under the wire. Hunter looked at the stop-watch, grew pale, and ehut the case with a vehement snap.

"'What was it?" breathlessly demanded the balf dozen onlookers.

"'Never mind; wait till they come in.'

"Almost wholly white, tremhling and stumbling, back jogged the mare. Dan's face was ghastly, and the veins on his forehead stood out like whip-cords.

"'Take good care of her, hoys; I've been devilish rough witb the beast,' he muttered as they led the horse away.

"'Hunter,' said Dan, 'you and I will never live to see that mile trotted again. Let me look at the watch.' When Hunter obeyed Mace etared almost vacantly at the dial, and then of a sudden, half in soliloquy, he said simply, 'I knew it.'

"'That watch marked 2:08,' said my enthusiastic friend, 'and 2:08 it was.' Many horsemen know this; many believe; many don't; hut to my mind it is really trne. I am willing to take the word of Billy Hunter and the word of Dan Mace that Lady Thorne that day trotted the fastest mile this world ever saw."

The Kentucky Derby.

The eleventh Kentucky Derby was run and won on Thursday last, and never in the history of the race has it prodnced a grander, or greater excitement. In 1875, the inaugnral year, the race out of forty-two subscribers had fifteen starters, and the gallant red horse Aristides, with Volcano second, won in the excellent time of 2:37¾. Tbe year following, in a field of eleven, Vagrant, by Virgil, got to the front in 2:38¾. Baken-Baden secured the glittering prize in 1877 in 2:38, also in a field of eleven. In 1878, the number of Star Davis headed the board in the capital time of 2:37¼. In 1879, Lord Murphy won in the best time on record, 2:37, for this race, defeating eight competitors. King Alfonso, in the person of hie son Fonso, came to the front in 1880, and in the exceptionally small field of five, won the race in 2:37½. In 1881 the marvelons Hindoo, in a field of six, captured the stake with ease in 2:40. The following seaeon found Runnymede a hot favorite in a field of fourteen; he was defeated by the rank outsider Apollo in 2:40½. The field of 1883 was a small one, only seven facing the starter, Leonatus, who sold almost even with Ascender, winning by three lengths, Drake Carter second, Lord Raglan third, the favorite failing to get a situation.

The Derby of last year was a remarkable one, Boh Miles was the Winter favorite, hut on the day of the race Buchanan and Audrian were so strongly supported that at times they sold almost even np. Buchanan won the race easily hy a length and a half, Loftin secoud aud Audrian third. The Derby of this year, in spite of the fact that Favor was a first favorite all Winter, was always looked upon as remarkably open by all the hest judges. He was bought for a large sum hy Messrs. Morris & Patton, who already had in Biersan, Freeman and Ten Stone, each of which were supposed to be np to Derby form. The formidable Corrigan stable had in Isaac Murphy, Irish Pat and St. Patrick a trio which were closely watched. Irish Pat was backed heavily in the hooks, and in some instances they were filled up. Milton Yonng had five entered, and the talent tried hard to discover which was the plum in this particular pie. At the opening of the season Joe Cotton, the winner, still stood at 20 to 1, and heyond his owner, and a few friends, he had not heen hacked. Hie victory in the Cottril Stakes at New Orleans brought him into prominence, the public remembered that Apollo had won the same etake prior to winning the Derby of 1882, and they began to nibble at him, and he came down to 10 to 1. At Memphis, in the Tennessee Derby, he met Freeman and Celsus, and with a five pound penalty he won, well in hand, three lengths in frout of Freeman. There was now a rush made on him and he was installed a strong first choice. In the Louis and Gns Straus Handicap at Lexington he met a strong field, and with 103 lbs. up, he won cleverly in 1:42. The field for the Derby this year was a great one. The best of Morris & Patton's quartette proved to be Biersau, who had proved himself to be a great horse, and the selected of the Milton Youug stahle was Ten Booker. Irish Pat was still unflinchingly supported by the many friends of the dark green, while the fielders industriously backed Keckuk and Thistle. The day of the race found Cotton, kiug, and before the flag fell he sold even against the field. The race was an exciting one from start to finish, and was not won till the winner had passed the wire, which he did a nose in front of Biersan, Ten Booker third.

Joe Cotton is a good-looking chestnut, and stands 15.3 higb; he was bred at Woodhurn, and was bought by his present owner, Capt. J. T. Williams, of Eminence, Ky., when a yearling, for $800. He is by King Alfonso, who thus contributes his second Derby winner; and in Joe Cotton, he has a son whose famous records on the turf hid fair to emulate his other mighty son, Foxhall, the winner of the Grand Prize of Paris. Tbe time made, 2:37¾, with 110 lbs. up, is exceptionally good, and stampe the race as one of the best since its inception. Joe Cotton is a great horse.—*Chicago Horseman.*

Trotting at Petaluma.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, PETALUMA, May 16th.—Purse, $100.

Molly Mack, s m, by Alexander—S. Candall, (Chicago Cart)	1	1	1
Belle, g m, by Bell Alta—F. K. Vail	3	2	2
Lizzie May, b m—George Jones	2	3	3

Time, 2:52, 2:41¾, 2:18¾.

American Jockey Club Rules.

The American Jockey Cluh revised the Rules of Racing on May 1st, making some important changes, of which we note the following:

When a piece of plate or other prize not given in money is to be run for, it shall he given, even if walked over for.

When a walk over (except after a dead heat), is the result of arrangement by the owuers of horses engaged, neither any portion of the added nor other prize need be given.

In case of fire, or for otber reasons, races may be run over another course.

The Executive Committee may, at their discretion and without notice, refuse the entriee of any person.

In making entries the description must he repeated in every entry of the horse until an entry of him hy description, with a proposed name, has been published in the programme or list of entries of a recognized association. In any entry after such publication, it will he sufficient to enter him hy such name without description, and (if the race be for horses of different ages) his age at the time of the race, unless there should he two horses of the same age bearing the same name, in which case some distinguishing portion of the pedigree or further description must be added.

In regard to change of name, nnless the change is to distinguish the horse from one with a similar name, his owner shall pay $25 on each change of name to the fine fund of the association running nnder these rules to whom the first entry in a new name is made.

The name of every person having any interest in a horse, must be registered with the clerk of the course before a horse which is a joint property can start for any race.

An entry of a horse in a sweepstakes is a subscription to the sweepstakes. A subscription cannot be withdrawn, but before the time of closing an entry of a horse to any race may be corrected.

When only one horse appears for a match or sweepstakes he must walk over, except hy consent of the other persons engaged, or, in the case of a purse, by consent of the Executive Committee, but on a division, after a dead heat, it shall not he necessary for a horse to walk over.

The following clause has been stricken from section 53: And draw lots for an indivisable prize, and such horse which divides shall be liable to the penalties attaching to a winner of that race.

Any horse running for any race "to be sold" shall, if the winner be liable to he claimed for the selling price, and if it is a condition of the race that the winner is to be sold by auction, the sale shall take place immediately after the race, and two-thirds of any surplus over the selling price shall go to the second horse, and one-third to the third horse, or to the race fund if no second or third horse be placed.

The judges shall have control of the horses in the race, their trainers, jockeys and attendants.

Bets go as the prize or stakes go. If, however, a horse that comes in first is disqualified through an objection made *after the race is run* on the ground of incorrect pedigree or nomination or other defect in his engagement, the bets shall go to him provided his engagement was in good faith and he is of the right age, and in other respects has not transgressed the rules of racing; but if the owner of a horse, or a person in his behalf, succeed by fraud or false statements in startiug him for a race for which he is legally disqualified, the bets will go with the prize or stakes, whether any objection be made either before or after the race.

Thoroughbreds for California.

In addition to the purchases already reported in these columns, the following were made hy Californiu buyers at the Prince & Woodard sale, at Lexington, on the 11th inst:

Chestnut colt (May 13th, 1884), by St. Martin (son of imp. Phaeton), dam Kinlock, hy Waverly—W. M. Murry.

Chestnut colt (1884), by Bullion, dam Jessamine Porter, by imp. Australian—W. B. Todhunter.

Bay filly (1883), by Bullion, dam Kitty Free, by imp. Mickey Free—W. B. Todhunter;

A total of twenty-nine colts and fillies have been added to the thoroughbreds of this State hy these transactions, distributed as follows: Rancho del Paso, 20; Santa Anita, 4; W. B. Todhunter, 3; L. H. Todhunter, 1; W. M. Murry, 1.

Trotting at Portland, Oregon.

CITY VIEW PARK, May 19th.—Gentlemen's roadhorses; purse, $60.

Sim Reed, ch g—Al. Day	1	1	
Oregon Pet, gr m—J. Misner	2	2	
Boheart, br g, (pacer)—L. S. Hawkins	3	3	
Baby, b m—Geo. Misner	4		

Time, 3:19, 3:19¾.

Racing in Australia.

The Autumn meeting of the Anstralian Jockey Clnb was r. n at Randwick Conrse, Sydney, April 6th, 8th, 10th and 11th. The following ere the results of the principal events:

First Day—The Autumn Stakes, of 10 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; second horse 50 sovs. from the prize. One mile and a half.
Mr. S. Martin's b c Reginald, by Grandmaster—Ave Maria, 3 yrs., 116 lbs.....Hales 1
Hon. W. Pearson's b h Commotion, 6 yrs., 129 lbs.....Power 2
Mr. Geo. Davis' b c David 3 yrs., 116 lbs.....O'Brien 3
Two others ran.
Time, 2:41.

Bettiug: 5 to 2 ou Commotion, 7 to 2 againsl Reginald, 10 to 1 others.

Commotion aud Kingship were the first away, the latter at once going to the front in the interests of the favorite, Reginald laying last. In this order they ran a mile, when Commotion weut to the front and Reginald went after him. Commotion led to the distance, and, after a brief contest, Reginald beat him home rather easily by a short length, with David third.

Same Day—Champagne Stakes, of 20 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; second horse 50 sovs. from the prize and the third to save his stake. Six furlongs.
Hon. J. White's b f Uralla, by Chester—Moonstone, 120 lbs.....Hales 1
Mr. H. Osborne's ch c Cardigan, by Goldsbrough—Signora, 122 lbs. .....M'Grade 2
Mr. D. Lawson's blk c Cairo, by Goldsbrough—Thirza, 122 lbs...O'Brien 3
Three others ran.
Time, 1:17¾.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Uralla, 4 to 1 against Cardigan, 5 to 1 Sir James, 8 to 1 Cairo, 10 to 1 others.

Magnifier and Bon Accord jumped eway in front, the latter taking the lead for the first couple of furlongs, attended by Cardigan, who took up the running at the three-furlongs post, and entered the straight, attended by the favorite, who beat him home easily, with Cairo third, then Sir James, Magnifier and Bon Accord. Time, 1 min. 17¾ sec.

Same Day—The A. J. C. St. Leger Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, 300 sovs. added; for three-year-olds; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. from the prize, and the third to save his stake. One mile and three quarters.
Mr. J. Wilson's b c Silver King, by First King—Senorita, 122 lbs. .....Moore 1
Mr. J. Robertson's ch c The Broker, by Goldsbrough—Melody, 122 lbs. .....Robertson 2
Hon. J. White's br c Tremando, by Tester—Agitation, 122 lbs.....Hales 3
Two others ran.
Time, 3:35.

Bettiug: 3 to 1 ou Silver Kiug, 6 to 1 agaiust Tremaudo and King's Own.

From the start the pace wes very slow, Tremando leading, followed by Silver Kiug, King's Owd, The Broker and Buckingham. In this order they ran a mile, when the pace began to mend, and all closed up at the turn. A good race home ensued, ending in favor of Silver King hy half a length from The Broker, with Tremando next, then ceme King's Own and Buckingham.

Same day—The Doncaster Handicap, of 5 sovs. eacb, with 200 sovs. added; second horse, 50 sovs. One mile.
Mr. A. Halinbonrg's b c St. Lawrence, by Glorious—Perfection, 4 yrs., 105 lbs. .....Sanders 1
Hon. H. C. Dangar's bl f Venetia, 3 yrs., 103 lbs.....Kelso 2
Mr. R. Rouse, Jr.'s ch c Wing, 4 yrs., 98 lbs.....Phillips 3
Twenty-seven others ran.
Time, 1:42¼.

Betting: 6 to 1 against Mascotte, 8 to 1 Helene, 10 to 1 others.

After several attempts the flag fell to a wretched start, of which Highland Mary, St. Lawrence and Venetia got the best. This trio held the lead all the way, St Lawrence winning easily, at the finish, from Venetia, with Wiug, who came with a great run at the finish, third.

Second day—The Flying Handicap, of 100 sovs. Three-quarters of a mile.
Mr. J. P. Kean's b g Ellington, by Marvelous—Wild Wave, 5 yrs., 105 lbs.....Kelso 1
Mr. S. G. Cook's br f Marie Louise, 3 yrs., 107 lbs.....St. Albans 2
Hon. James White's g m Mascotte, 4 yrs., 112 lbs.....Hales 3
Nineteen others ran.
Time, 1:15¾.

Same Day—The Sydney Cup, of 20 sovs. each, with 500 added; second horse to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. Two miles.
Mr. W. Kite's br h Normanby, by Gemma di Virgi—Kitty, 5 yrs., 94 lbs.....Nicholson 1
Mr. W. J. Smart's br c Velocipede, 4 yrs., 88 lbs. .....M'Aulife 2
Mr. E. Keys' b h Lord of the Lake, aged, 91 lbs.....English 3
Twenty others ran.
Time, 3:35.

Betting: 5 to 1 agaiust Reginald, 6 to 1 Normanby, 8 to 1 Sheet Anchor, 10 to 1 each Helene, Acolyte and Moonshee, 14 to 1 Corilauus, 20 to 1 Velocipede, The Agent, Prince Imperial, Conjecture and Merlin, 25 to 1 others.

Copra was fretful and did not care ahout joining the field, so that when the flag fell the start was not a very good one, When tbey had fairly settled into their stride it was seen that Prince Imperial was in the van, with Minerva, Velocipede, Anchorite, Lord of the Lake, Impulse, and Moonshee as his nearest attendants; Coriolanus, who was slow in getting away, last. No material alteration occurred as they entered the straight, hut as they passed the enclosure Lord of the Lake was taken to the front with Prince Imperial, Velocipede, Minerva, Wing, Auchorite, Moonshee, and Impulse; Coriolanus, Conjecture, Reginald, and Sheet Anchor forming the rear guard. After they had ronnded the turn the Queenshauder raced into first place, and brought his field along a regular cracker as they passed Cutts'. Reginald began to make up some of his leeway, but Sheet Anchor was last, whilst Normanby began to move up into the centre of his horses. Along the backstretch Velocipede and Prince Imperial were still at the head of affairs, and were the first up the hill. Wing, at the five-furlong post, stumbled on to his knees and got rid of his rider; Helene, Sheet Anchor, Normanby, and Coriolanus suffering most by the *contretemps*. In the meantime the son of Feuman pursued the even tenor of his way, and at the half-mile post had a clear three lengths lead of his field, next to him coming Prince Imperial and Lord of the Lake. At the home-turn Nicholson brought up Normanby with a rush, and the brown horse, answering his call gamely, caught Velocipede comfortably, and beat him home by a neck. Lord of the Lake was third, and Wing, riderless, alongside him. Reginald, First Demou, Merlin, Helene, Moonshee, and The Agent were next, with Prince Imperial last.

Same Day—The Sapling Stakes, of 5 sovs. each, with 150 sovs. added, for two-year-olds; second horse 25 sovs.; the winner to be sold for 200 sovs. Five furlongs.
Mr. J. H. Robertson's b c Abner, by St. Albans—Starlight, £300, 126 lbs.....Robertson 1
Mr. S. Gardener's br f Magnifier, 117 lbs.....Gallagher 2
Mr. W. A. Long's b f Discard, 117 lbs. .....Colley 3
Five others ran.
Time, 1:03¾.

The winner wae sold to Mr. Hamilton Osborne for 810 guineas.

Third Day—The First Foal Stakes, of 20 sovs. each; for two-year-olds; the second horse to receive 50 sovs., and the breeder of the winner 100 sovs. from the A. J. C. Six furlongs.
Hon. J. White's b f Uralla, by Chester—Moonstone, 127 lbs., including 10lb penalty.....Hales 1
Mr. W. A. Long's br c Manchester, by Robinson Crusoe—Cracker, 109 lbs .....Colley 2
Hon. J. White's g c Monte Christo, by Chester—Kathleen, 129 lbs., including 10lb penalty.....Ellis
Three others ran.
Time, 1:16¾.

Same Day—The Cumberland Stakes, of 10 sovs. each; with 200 sovs. added; second horse 50 sovs. Two miles.
Mr. S. Martin's b c Reginald, by Grandmaster—Ave Maria, 3 yrs., 114 lbs.....Hales 1
Hon. W. Pearson's b h Commotion, 6 yrs., 130 lbs.....Power 2
Mr. Jas. Wilson Jr.'s b c Off Colour, 4 yrs., 126 lbs.....Moore 3
Hon. W. Pearson's b c Kingship, 3 yrs., 114 lbs.....Wood 0
Time, 3:36¼.

Betting: Even against Commotion, 6 to 4 againet Reginald.

Dickey's Dinner.

The trotting turf boasts of many humorous characters, but for real live wit and varied experience there is none that can compare with Colonel G. W. Dickey, the cosmopolitan. He occupies in turf circles the place that Colonel Tom Ochiltree fills in political life. Colonel Dickey has "caught on" in Boston, as expleind by him in a letter written recently. He says: "I think I am surely on the first steps of the golden stairs, as I have rented the Charles River Hotel at North Brighton, in the city of Boston, five milea out, near the great ahattoir. I have thirty nice rooms and five parlors. The stable, which is very fine, holds fifty horses. I have mede arrangements with a Western dealer to keep a bern load of trotting and road horsee for sale, and have given $10,000 honde for an auctioneer's license, and shall have a lerge sale of fifty head of horses soon. I want a Wilkes stalliou to stand there and make his home with the Dickey family, as there is where stood the Perkins' horse, Young Morrill." The Colonel adds: "I am very aorry I lost my Bohemian hoar's tusk I had on my watch chain for a charm, but I can still draw a wagon and heat Phillips. That fat hog puts me in mind of a fat girl I met several years ago in Minnesota. I was going from St. Paul to Farivault, to locate some school land, in company with ex-Governor Doty, and the stege stopped for dinner twelve miles from there. The stage going to St. Paul also met us there, and one of the passengers was a very tall man, so tall he had to pay no poll tax, as he was always out of the county; he never had to aske for a blessing—he could reach right up and take it; he sat down heside me and reached for everything in sight, right and left. Now, the landlord's daughter waited upon the table—she was sixteen years old and weighed 250 lbs.—end I never saw so hashful a girl in all my life. The Governor cast a mischievous glance at her, me, and the tell man. The fat girl innocently inquired, 'Will you have heef-steek, pork-steak, muttou, heart, or fish?' I replied: 'Madam, will you say that agaiu?' and she repeated it and hlushed awfully. I said 'Give me a sled stake; I want to kill this long sucker; he is eating up all the good victuals.' The tall fellow raised up from his chair and mede a motion for his hip pocket, and I jumped up with the eome motion and looked him in the eye and remarked: 'This is a fine climate.' He answered, more in anger than in sorrow: 'Do yon mean to insult me?' I said: 'No; if I have done anything wrong I am willing to he forgiven, end if you keep on eating the way you have done you will finish long before I do, and if you will wait in the har for me I will huy you a cigar.' He burst out laughing, saying: 'You are a good one, and no one can get mad at you.' —*N. Y. Spirit.*

It may he taken as en established fact that the celebrated steeplechaser, Bourke Cockran, will he sent to England thia coming Autumn, the idea heing to have him carefully prepared for the Grand National at Liverpool, in March. Mayor Nolan, his owner, has not arrived at this determination suddenly. He would have sent Maney over the ocean with the horse the past Winter and started him for the last Grand National, but it was too close to the event. When he sends his horse he intends to give him time to become acclimated before racing him. Hence he now thinks of sending Bourke over along with Captain Curry and a few others in the Autumn, with Maney in charge.—*Vigilant.*

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season. Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

Pigeon Shooting at Bird's Point.

On Saturday the Dirigos held their second club match of the season, and the weather being pleasant a good attendance of members and spectators were present. The conditions were, as usnal, 12 birds each, handicap distance, 100 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules. The hirds were a good lot and the wind was strong enough to aid their flight and carry away the smoke from the guns. The shooting of this newly formed club, at their second match, confirmed the favorable opinion we had formed of them at their first. There can he no doubt that if they keep together until they become thoroughly accustomed to trap shooting they will attain a very respectable position in our shooting world. The shooting of Messrs. Hicks and Johnsou was very creditable, clean, quick and effective all through. Othere carriod themselves well at the trap, viz., Messrs. Hamilton, Woodward aud Hodges, and though their scores were small numerically they showed good style for new beginners. Even Mr. Tillman, who did not know how to hold his gun at the trap according to rule, killed 8 birds and proved himself to possess a strong shooting proclivity. Meeers. Fuller, Kilgariff and Golcher, Jr., helong to other cluhs and need no comment of this kind. Fuller was entirely off, Kilgariff shot very well at first hut fell away afterwards, aud Golcher made a good ten. Judge Rix acted as judge with his usual efficiency. The next match of the Dirigoes will he for a medal. The score.

Hicks	30 yards—1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Johnson	30 yards—1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1—10
Golcher	30 yards—1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—10
Kilgariff	30 yards—1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0—9
Fuller	30 yards—1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0—8
Tillman	26 yards—1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0—8
Hodges	28 yards—1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1—8
Hamilton	3 yards—1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0—8
Woodward	30 yards—0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1—6
Bell	28 yards—1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0—8
Smith	26 yards—0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—4

After the metch there were two freeze-onts, $2.50 entrance, which ended ae followe:

FIRST		SECOND				
Fuller	30 yards—0	Fuller	30 yards—1	1	1	0
Kilgariff	30 yards—1	Kilgariff	30 yards—1	0		
Hicks	30 yards—0	Hicks	30 yards—1	1	1	1

There was one thing developed at this match which we regret mnch to have to mention, but it is a dnty thet cannot he shirked. A memher of the cluh had recently a handsome $60 pair of cuff-buttons, each with diamonde in, presented him hy a friend. These he wore on Saturday, and when the match hegun he took off his cuffs and placed them in his gun box. When through he found the huttons were stolen. This is the natural result of the presence of gambling tahles. If these are allowed, the birds of prey will follow them up, and if contiuued in future, Mr. Bird may prepare himself to see all the cluhs now patronizing his grounds go elsewhere and that very quickly.

Peoria Blackbirds.

The pnblic match at the new target on Sunday, at Bird'e Point, for a handsome Elgin silver hunting watch, drew together quite a crowd of spectators and twelvo contestants, among whom were several of the hest clay pigeon marksmen in the State. The conditions were 25 birds each, 18 yards rise. Many found the new hirds from their superior flight, much more difficult to hit than they expected. There were only five douhle-figure scores made, one eleven, one twelve, one thirteen, one fourteen, and one fifteen, the latter by Geo. Bird, Jr., winning the trophy. Much dissatisfaction, we find, was censed by the management, and a number of serious complaints have reached ns, which, if only half true, with the robbery the day before, will tend to do the grounde much harm. One daily paper saye, "it is difficult to aee how the trapper can favor the mau shooting." If there ia an nnderstanding hetween them it can he done hy the fleg qnite eesily. We hope the complaints we have heard are not true. We repeat, as a warning, such things as we have mentioned must ceese or the grounds will be deserted. The ecore:

Bird	16	Northrup	11	Thurston	7
Stanton	14	Murdock	11	Lewis	6
Addler	13	De Faull	8	Allen	6
Bircham	12	Lawton	7	Scovern	8

A sweepsteke at live hirds was then ehot off at six birds at $2.50 each. There were four entries and Lawton won with 6 kills. The score:

Lawton	6	Slade	5
Bircham	5	Addler	4

At the Six-Mile House.

The secoud of the three open metches for the Blankeu gold and silver medals took place Sunday afternoon at the Six-Mile House. This match was shot off at 12 live birds, Hurlinghem rules, 30 yards distance. The Dunshee brothers and Perata shot well, while Blanken, as usnal, made a good start but hecame nervons, though he finished well. The weather was fine, with a pretty stiff breeze blowing the whole afternoon across the range. The score:

E. Dunshee	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
W. Dunshee	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
F. Perata	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—10
H. Blanken	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1—9
P. Funcke	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1—8
A. Wilson	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1—8
H. Reichstetter	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0—7
J. Fanning	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—7
J. Rojas	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1—7

Duncan MacDonald acted as judge and gave complete satisfaction. The ties were shot off at donble hirds, at 30 yards, the medal for the time heing and a small snm of money going to W. Dunshee, who scored 2 kills to his brother's 1 and Perata's miss. The preceding match was won by Phil Funcke by 13 hreaks out of 15, and 4 tieing with 11 breaks for secoud place, W. Dunshee ultimately winning the tie. Sunday, however, Rojas, who was unable to he present at the first match, was allowed to try his luck at 15 clay pigeons, out of which he smashed 12, therehy obtaining the second place. The matches for the medals stand, therefore, at present thus: First match, 1, P. Funcke, 2, J. Rojas; second match, 1, W. Dunshee, 2, E. Dunshee.

Events to Come.

On Snuday uext, at San Bruno, Miss Lillian Smith aud John Kerrigan will shoot their return match. The stakes will he $300, and the couditions the same as in the first match.

There will he a clay pigeon match at McMahon's Station, given by the Golden Gate Club, to-morrow; entrance, $2.50 each. The conditious are 15 birds each, 18 yards rise. The pool will be divided into 50, 30 and 20 per ceut. In the future the clnh will give an open-to-all, 10 bird matoh, entrance, $1. Date not fixed.

On Saturday, June 6th, the second match between the Alameda Club and the San Francisco Gun Club will take place at Bird's Point. Last match the Alamedans won hy 7 hirds.

To-day, Decoration Day, the Alameda Gun Club will hold ite regular prize shoot at Bird's Point.

To-day, the 30th of May, Decoration Day, the San Francisco Gun Cluh hold its annual picnic and match, which since its estahlishmeut has always hoen regarded as one of the most social and delightful occasions of the kind. This year the committee have chosen a new location, prefering Alameda to Marin county, and we thiuk the change an improvement. The locatiou chosen is Laundry ranch, Fruitvale, Alameda county. It is purely a membership re-union, aud nothing hut invitations admit persons to the grouuds. It will he necessary to take the 8:30 train, as the Committee find it impossihle to provide conveyances from the train to the grounds at any time in the day after that mentioned.

From all parts of the State we hear gratifying reports this season of the prospects of dove and quail shootiug. For the last month the doves have been coming in large numhers, and the youug quail are very strong and plentiful. After the poor seasou last year this will be welome newa to our sportsmen. The open season for doves hegins on next Monday, the 1st of June.

The Amity Clay Pigeon Club held ite first shoot ou Sunday, near the Two-Mile House, Yolo county. The membera ahot at 25 pigeons each, and Mr. Sime won the cluh gold medal hy a ecore of 21 over nearly a dozen competitors.

Sensible at Last.

We are elways glad to welcome the essisteuce of the daily papere in a good canse, because their influence, if uot greeter in principle is so much more extended then tbat of the weeklies. Thus we welcome their new horn efforts to put dowu the lawless poacher, whose iusolence, wrongs and depredations are a curse to America, and we hope they will keep up those efforts until they bear abundant fruit. As the *Chronicle*, from which we clip the following, says, to meke the vagabonds take out a license to shoot will be of no avail. That practice mey be successful in England and Europe, but here if snch a measure could pass the legislature it wonld afterwards, like the game laws, be a dead letter. Bad es the wrongs and villiauies of these vagebond poechers ere at Point Reyes they are no worse or less frequent thau in all other sections of the State. Now there is no hope from the legislature, notbing but the combiuation of landholders and landownere in districts to employ their own special werdens can give them relief and stop oue of the most unmitigated evile ever inflicted unon a free end intelligent people. The *Chronicle* eeys:

"The euggestion that geme werdens should be appointed in Marin end Sonoma counties has elicited some other ideae from correspondents who have suffered grievously from these poaching hebits. One gentleman suggests that all hunters should be forced to teke out a shooting license, es is the case in Greet Britain end on the Coutinent. This method of treeting the evil would be very unnopular, and no euch law wonld heve a chance of being passed et Secramento, the legislation there paying little heed to our game interests.

"Some strenuous efforts must, however, be made to stop the revagee of these poechers, or there will occnr some dey a eerious breach of the peace. A gentleman who resides part of the year on the Point Reyee ranch gives the startling information that there are men there who engage openly in shootiug deer in and ont of seasou, and when, es often occurs, the deer run in among the cattle they still bleze away with their rifles, end thus some valuable steers have been killed and left to rot on the grounds. These men defy the laws, and if hy a mere chence one of the gang is prosecuted and convicted, the others continne in their nefarious habits and try in every conceiveble manner to do mischief to those who have obteined thie conviction. On one occesion they not only hroke down the gete of two fields in which were herds of cattle of different grades end of different owuers, but burned up the wood end threw the supports down a deep gulley. These fellows are the terror of every farmwife, and they ere so reckless or wilful in the way of fires thet large end valueble crops heve been consumed by the flames. It is elmoet impossible to state how bitterly the farmers resent these injuries. Generally speaking, they ere alweys willing to ellow a true sportsman to shoot over their land, but they heve a cruel dislike for pothnnters and poachers."

Another Tournament.

The Minneapolis Gun Club held their second aunnal tournement on the 26th, 27th and 28th of the present month, giving $2,000 in prizes, and using only the newly invented Peoria blackbird, which is rapidly becoming populer in this State over the clay pigeon. There were eleven primary contests, with cash prizes renging from $120 to $300, and also valuable prizes for the ten best averages. All the matches except es to handicapping were governed by the rules of the Netional Gun Association.

Lest Friday week the Sen Frencisco Gnn Club gave their populer president, Jes. V. Coleman, Esq., a complimentery dinner at tbe Maison Doree. It is needless to say that at thet establishment the dinner wes everything thet taste aud judgment could supply. Fifteeu members sat down, Mr. Thos. Ewing, vice-president of the club occupying the plece of honor. Numerons speeches were made during the evening, bnt those of Messrs. Shorb, Wilson, and Gordon were especially happy. Of conrse Mr. Coleman did himself jnstice wben he hed to respond to the mauy flattering compliments paid him during the evening. It wes truly a delightful reunion.

Mr. Charles Pierce, of Oakland, well and favorably known to our eportsmeu, was married e fortnight ago to Miss Bertholomew, of Oaklend, a young lady eqnally well known iu the ert circles of Oakland and this city. If the eernest wishes of sincere friends can accomplish auything, this union will be es happy in time as it is promising in the beginning. Among others we beg to offer our congratuletions.

It wes elweys snpposed thet goets, dncks, end hens were about the only thing living incapeble of instruction, or, outside their immediate young, capable of love, pity, or affection. The circus lately at the Wigwem disproves the old idea of goate being incapable of inetrnction; the following pretty little tale disproves the accnsation of dncks not having pity, charity, and affection. Will some one now come to the front in defense of tbe hen's natnre? The pretty dnck yarn:

"I have kept and closely watched hnndreds of ducks," says a correspondent of the London *Times*. "I never knew them to fight with each other, nor never knew a duck tbe aggressor in a dispute with some other kind of fowl. But I have witnessed striking instances of charity and kindness iu ducks. Let one case suffice: Amongst aome fifty or sixty head of ducks and fowle I once had a eolitary, little, old bantam hen. She became blind, or nearly so, and like other birds in that condition, 'sulked,' as it is called, *i. e.*, kept hereelf iu a dark, retired corner of the fowl house, knowing instinctively that her crnel and cowardly brethren and eisters would pereecute her to death if she appeared amoug them. Here she might, perhaps, have starved, hut for the constant and sympatbetic attentiona of a duck. Twice daily, every day, so long as the poor bantam lived, some three weeks, thie good Samariten in the form of a dnck wes observed to fill her capacioue bill with from twenty to thirty graine of harley, with which ahe proceeded to the fowl-house, aud there deposited her store immediately in front of the bantam. Several members of tbe family as well ae myeelf were freqnent witnesses of tbis beautiful scene."

As this comes from the London *Times*, we snppose we must believe it without a grain of salt. But does it not speak poorly for the owner of the blind bantam, that he did not feed her himself? Had he done ao the duck would never have interfered.

At the shoot for the State Team Badge at Brockton, Mass., May 5th, the lergest ecore ever mede in a badge match was recorded. The contest was between the Brocktou and Worcester gun clnbs at clay pigeons, and was won by the Brocktona by 85 to 82. All this is good shooting.

The badge typicel of the clay-pigeou championship of New England was shot for at Worcester, Mass., May 1st. Each of the 7 contestants shot at 50 birds, with this result: M. Gilmen, 43; O. R. Dickey40; W. H. Alleu, 40.

A perty camping et Thurston Leke, Lake county, butchered a young goet one day lest week. Attracted by the proepect of a good meel e large mountain lion nnceremoniously iuterrupted the proceedings and put a blight on tbe heppy visions of hungry stomachs. Tbe campers fled end the lion helped himself to the game. The perty, we imegine, must heve heen green, fresb hands from the city. The discharge of e single gun would have driven the lion away. Next time try tbe remedy. It is not uecessery to aim at the brute, or wound him. They are inbred, uetnral cowards, even when in a meesure hungry.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

In some respects Sundey was favorable for rifle sbooting at this range, and in some respects it wes not. Tbe dey wes beautiful end drew out e lerge attendance, but the ligbt wes faulty, the wind so strong and fitful off the bay that the 500-yerd target, which is entirely exposed to the weter, could not be used with effect or certainty. Hence, while some good scores were mede at the short range, the generel average wes not up to the standard. Well, man cennot fight against the elements, neither can he always be great. There were no really officiel, medal or prize matcbes, except the one between Officer Linville and Lew Townsend, the work of the day being individnal practice shooting, es it has got to be celled more then enything else. In the metch referred to, for a smell money consideration, Linville thought he could give Townsend 15 points handicap, in 60 shots at the 200-yard target. Some tbought he could not, principally Townsend himself, but on Sunday he proved he could, for ellowing the hendicep, Linville won by six points. Neither made perticulerly good scores.

Linville	43	41	45	43	42	43—257
Townsend	40	42	35	38	40	41—236

The best shooting of the day was in another match between tbe crecks, Messrs. Waltbam end Burrell, 50 shots eech, et 200 yards, with a possible 250. The score:

Burrell, 200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—42
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—49
	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—47
	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—47
	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5—45—230
Waltham, 200 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5—44
	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4—42
	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—43
	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—44
	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—48—221

In this match it will be seen Lieutenant Burrell did some remerkebly fine shooting. In the second string he mede 9 bull's-eyes ont of the 10 shots, and scored 4 on the eighth. In the third string he mede 7 bull's-eyes out of the 10 shots; 7 in the fourth, 5 in the fifth, altogether 29 bull's-eyes out of 50 shots. His totel ecore of 230 out of a possible 250 with e bad wind for shooting is indeed good work. Mr. Waltbam mede 22 bull's-eyes ont of the 50 shots, wbich is several below his average, for he generally makes 50 per cent. of bull's-eyes. His total score is elso a long wey below his usual shooting. There was only one 3 in the metch. Hed Burrell done better in his first string, sey anything eqnel to tbe three following, he would have hed a champion record at tbe 250 possible.

Messrs. Hovey, Johnson and Moore, three prominent riflemen of the Fifth Battalion Infantry, hed a triangular metch et 200 yds., 50 shots each, with e possible 250. Sergeent Hovey nsed bis 32 calibre Wiuchester, the other two tbeir Sherp's-Burcherds. Neither made a first-class score, in fect all were below their standerd, Moore, especielly, falling again behind his record, es he hes done for the lest few weeke. The score:

Hovey, 200 yards—	43	47	44	44	42—220
Johnson, 200 yards—	44	41	46	43	44—218
Moore, 200 yards—	41	40	42	39	43—208

The German Fusiliers, one of our finest companies, nnder Captain Stettin, were ont again with their Meusers, and ageiu ehowed an increesed score, which we regret we could not get.

After a month'e absence from the butts on official business, Col. Ranlett put in an appearance lookiug convaleecent. At the sbort distance with his Sberp's-Burchard he mede e good showing, but at 500 yards the wind outside took him down, like others:

Col. Ranlett, 200 yards—	45	43—88	500 yards—		40 42—82

A good delegation of tbe San Francisco Huzzars, under Captein Keene, were out, and used their carbines with good effect. As a purely militery erm it is proper it should be thoronghly practiced, end Captein Keene's idea of entering a cerbine teem in tbe Rifle Association match next month for cevelry and military is a good one. On Snnday three of the delegation made 38 out of a possible 50, and otbers made 35 and over.

Messrs. Pierce and Macdonald, of Company A, Fifth Infantry, at 20 yards, made each 45 cut of 50. These gentlemen had otber members of the corps in cbarge, younger ones learning tbe art of rifle shooting. One of tbese, W. S. Bullock, promises very well, making 41 and 42 at the short range on Sunday.

At Harbor View.

The Germau Rifles, a club formed this season with Leo Klotz as Preaident, held their first bull's-eye match on Sunday week, at Herbor View. The best centre shot, 200 yards, wae made by President Klotz, wbich gave him the Cluh'a gold medal, the first prize. Tbe other winners were C. A. Fabiau, secoud prize; Chas. Klare, third prize; J. Young, fourth prize; J. Wolff, fifth prize; F. Krug, sixth prize. We regret tbe above return did not reach ns in time for publication last issue.

The Golden Gate Rifle Club.

The members of thia club, at the eame plece and day, had a shoot for members only, when the surplus money in the treaeury wae ehot for, but whether tbis means the dismemberment of the club or not we did not learn. Joseph Hug, one of the old veteran champion riflemen of the Coast, took first prize. The otber winners were: John Utschig tbe eecond, J. Stanton third, O. Brooks fourth, J. Cegliere fifth, Wm. Ehrenpfort sixth, J. A. Smith seventh, E. C. Bowen eightb, R. Herman ninth, C. Uhlig tenth, and Schneider the eleventh prize.

A Carson naper says: Some fair ecores were made at the weekly shooting of tbe Nevada Rifle Aesociation, at Virginia City, May 17th. Eight men made scores of over 85 points eacb. Captaiu Stocker won the Association medal by a score of 91 pointa—45 at the 200-yard target and 46 at the 500. Orrick Marye won the Marye medal by a score of 77 to 76, mede by Major Gillis. On the second score Marye made a total of 92.

Shooting in the Eastern States.

There heve letely heen some good records made in different States, which will have much iuterest for our local riflemeu. In the number of consecutive bull's-eyes tbe Easteru men, eccording to this account, are abead of us, but in the number for the dey Californie beets them four times over. In most other respects our California record is also better.

Greatest number of consecutive bull's-eyes made iu a regular matcb, with a sportiug-rifle, under ten ponnds in weight, end e three-pound trigger-pull, and iu all respects under the shooting-rnles of the Natioael Rifle Association.

Creedmoor Target.

Off-hand; distance, 200 yards; sporting rifle, H. G. Bixby, Walnut Hill, Mass., 1884, 28 consecutive bull's-eyes.

Three hundred yards; off-haud; 10 sbots; possible 50, W. E. Fitch, Albeny, N. Y. 48

Six hundred yards; off hend; 10 sbots; possible 50, W. E. Fitch, Albany, N. Y. 45

Long-Range Record.

Terget rifle; 800, 900, 1,000 yards; 45 shots; possible 225, Cherles W. Hinman, Walnut Hill, Mees., Aug. 24th, 1881 224

William Gerrish, Walnut Hill, Mass., Sept. 15th, 1880 .. 224

One Thousand-Yard Record.

Thirty shots; possible 150, W. Miltou Ferrow, iu Wimbledon Cup-Matcb, et Credmoor Fall Meeting, 1880, mede 145

Military Record. Short, Middle, and Long-Range Military Record.

Seven sbots at 200, 500, 600, 800, 900, end 1,000 yards; 42 shots; possible 210, Robert McVittie, Creedmoor September, 1882 189

Off-Hand Military Record.

Two hundred yards; 10 shots; possible 50, C. W. Hinmen 49

The New Army Target.

The uew army elliptice! terget, the merit of which is supposed to consist in heing neerer to the shape of the humen body, is celling forth a vast deel of hostile criticism in tbe Eastern pepers, and seems generelly to be considered e feilure. As the terget may have to be used in this State it is time our riflemen were thinkiug the matter over. In order to introduce it to their ettention we copy the following from the pages of the *Rifle*:

The terget adopted for the U. S. army, with an elliptical bull's-eye and corresponding elliptical spaces for tbe centre end iuner, is partially illustrated iu this issue by the engraving of the third-class terget shown elsewhere. As yet it must be called the "Army" target, for it not only has uot come into general use, but there is a wide difference of opiniou as to its merits, which may delay, if not finally prevent, its use by some strong end iufluential essociations.

If the matter hed been open to au expressiou of opiuion oefore its edoption, we think the preponderance of judgment would have been against tbe change. One experienced riflemen puts it in this wey: "If we hed been using the elliptical target, and a proposition had beeu made to edopt in its stead the circnlar bull's-eye, centre end iuner, the argument would have been that the spherical form would produce substentially eqnel tests of merit, and with much greater convenieuce." The case being reversed, e strong objection to the new terget will be its inconvenience, end, more important still, tbe possible nncertainty and inaccnracy of results obtained, by reeson of the mecbanical difficulty of producing the correct specing of the target. Objectors say that what is a bull's-eye one dey mey he a ceutre the next, and so on.

But it is not our nurpose to condemn the target in edvence, prectically untried as it is; and for the sake of uniformity among army, militia aud civilian riflemen, we hope thet e fair trial may dissipate the objections, and it may prove satisfactory.

The picnic of Company E, Third Infantry, Sunday, at Newark wes attended hy e large delegetion of Company C, of the same regiment, being the well known Hancock Rifles of Oeklend. Tbere were severel money prizes offered for shooting, end a proposed team match between Companies E and C, each compauy to shoot six men, ten shots each, aud Company C to be handiceped twenty points. When the time for the match arrived Captain Levy had his team at tbe butts, bnt the other team refused to shoot. Captain McCormack said his teem would not shoot ageinst Company C's team, hut they would match a man of their company against any member of Captain Levy's teem for $10, three shots each. The proposition was immediately accepted, aud Company C chose as their representative, Lieutenant A. C. McAlpin. Company E produced Private Dillon. In the match Dillon made eight and McAlpin fourteen, ont of a possible fifteen.

In the shooting for prizes Company C won the first three prizes with the following scores:

Sergt. Poulsen, 1st money, $10 00	4	5	5—14
Lieut. McAlpin, 2d money, $7 50	5	4	5—14
Corp. Hammach, 3d money, $5 00	4	4	5—13

Speaking of the police teams a daily contemporary says: The police team has had an addition in the person of Officer Harris, making the pbalanx sixteen strong. Mr. Harris has had no previous experience with a military rifle, but on the first attempt he made within one noint of centres. His brother officers expect him to do very well, and that before long. In practice for position thus far, Officers McCarty aud Hook stand at the top, each having a total of 64 of 70 points at the two distances. Nearly every one of the others have good averages with the exception of two of the veterans, who fell down in a manner disgusting to themselves and surprising to their comrades. Sergeant Charles Nash in a recent practice made a straight string of bull's-eyes at 500 yards, and in auotber shoot made 48 out of 50 at 600 yards. Officer Hook on Thureday got in 6 bull's-eyes and a 4 at 200 yards, but he didn't do so well at the 500.

A peper called the *Rifle*, devoted entirely to its interests, says: "Efforts are being made in New England to revive the interest in long-range, small-bore rifle shooting, whioh has somewbat waned since tbe military-renge shooting was introduced in tbis country. The Massacbnsetts Rifle Association has arranged matchee for the coming season, with no entrance fee for members of the Associatiou, with a view of awakening a new interest in this sport." If a target could be had in this vicinity of the very long ranges, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, it would be useful practice. A soldier in war has often occasion to shoot at the longest rangea, and the practice would also be useful in hunting.

Foals.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

May 20th, light bay colt, by Alaska, dam Alexander Pacer.

May 20th, chestnut colt, by Algona, dam chestnut mare, by Patchen.

May 21st, bay colt, by Algona, dam Grayling, by The Moor, from Gray Dale, by Hollenbeck's American Boy, Jr.

May 21st, chestnut filly, by Algona, dam Susie Allen, by Ethan Allen, Jr., from Santa Clara, by Owen Dale.

At Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky. Property of A. J. Alexander.

May 9, bay filly, by Falsetto, dam Bonita, by Lexington, from Banner, by imp. Albion.

May 10, chestnut filly, by Pat Malloy, dam Spinola, by imp. Australian, from imp. Spiletto, by Stockwell.

May 12, bay colt, by King Alfonso, dam Flash, by Lightning, from Sallie Watson, by Ringgold.

May 14, bay filly, by Pat Malloy, dam Virga, by Virgil, from Twinkle, by Uncle Vic.

May 18, chestnut colt, by Falsetto, dam Aerolite, by Lexington, from Florine, by imp. Glencoe.

May 18, brown filly, by Falsetto, dam Canery Bird, by imp. Albion, from Penola, by imp. Ainderby.

May 18, chestnut filly, by Falsetto, dam Emeti, by Asteroid, from Emma Wright, by imp. Margrave.

May 19, bay filly, by Pat Malloy, dam Galanthis, by imp. Australian, from Hester, by Lexington.

Property of Major J. M. Womach, Louisville, Ky.

May 9, bay filly, by King Alfonso, dam Betsy Hunter, by Oliver, from Blue Bell, by Chorister.

Property of G. H. Kernaghan, Augusta, Ga.

May 11, 1885, bay colt, by Ten Broeck, dam Bertha B., by imp. Buckden, from Brocade, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Property of Mr. F. H. Lewin, New York, N. Y.

May 14, chestnut colt, by King Alfonso, dam Fashionette, by Battle Axe, from Etiquette, Jr., by imp. Eclipse.

Property of Mr. G. Mannheimer, New York, N. Y.

May 18, bay colt, by King Alfonso, dam Mamie M., by imp. Saxon, from Viola, by imp. Eclipse.

TROTTERS.

May 12, bay filly, by Harold, dam Noonday, by St. Elmo, from Midnight (dam of Jay-Eye-See, record 2:10), by Pilot, Jr.

May 14, bay filly, by Belmont, dam Dora, by Edwin Forrest, from Madem Dudley, by a Bashaw horse.

May 14, bay colt, by Harold, dam Eventide, by Woodford Mambrino. Thie foal died May 15, 1885.

May 18, bay or dun colt, by Belmont, dam Topsy, by St. Elmo, from a pacing mare, by Old Tecumseh.

Property of Henry Jones, Chillicothe, Ohio.

May 19, bay colt, by Harold, dam Lady Stanton.

At Palo Alto. Property of Hon. Leland Stanford

April 16, imp. chestnut filly, by Foxhall, dem imp. "Queen Bess," by Strethconan, from England's Queen, by King of Trumps.

April 17, imp. chestnut colt, by Foxhall, dam imp. Cutaway, hy Parmesau, from Bounceaway, by Zuyder Zee.

May 22, imp. browu colt, hy Foxhall, dam imp. Goneaway, hy North Lincoln, from Bounceawey, hy Znyder Zee.

April 25, imp. black colt, by Macgreggor, dam imp. Teardrop, hy Scottish Chief, from Niobe, by Loupgarou.

TROTTERS

April 16, bay colt, by Piedmout, dam Lady Rhoades, by Gen. Taylor.

April 17, bay filly, by Gen. Benton, dam Minnie, by Sparkle, from Laura Keene, by Rysdyk's Hamhletonian.

April 18, bay filly, by Eros, dam Mauetta, hy Nutwood, from Addie, by Hambletonian Chief.

April 20, bay colt, by Dexter Prince, dam Daisy D., by Electioneer, from Daisy C., by The Moor.

April 20, brown colt, by Electioueer, dam Norah, by Messenger Duroc, from Mary Hulse, by Seeley's Americau Star.

April 22, brown colt, by Whips, dam Sallie Hamlet, by Hamlet, from Sallie, by Canada Chief.

April 23, brown colt, by Clay, dam Sister, by General Benton, from Sister to Irene, by Mohawk Chief.

April 24, bay colt, by Eros, dam Waxana, by General Benton, from Waxey, by Lexington.

April 25, brown filly, by Clay, dam Aragon, by General Benton, from Alice, by Almont.

April 26th, brown filly, by General Benton, dam Gertie, by Hambletonian Prince, from Gazelle, hy Rysdyk's Hamhletonian.

April 27, chestnut filly, by Piedmont, dam Gazelle, by Primus, from Mayfly, by St. Clair.

April 28, chestnut filly, by Piedmont, dam Barbara Maid, by A. W. Richmond, from Barbara, by Bald Chief.

April 28, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam May Queen, hy Alexander's Norman, from Jennie, by Crockett'e Arahian.

April 29, bay colt, hy Electioneer, dam Sprite, hy Alexander's Belmont, from Waterwitch, by Pilot, Jr.

April 29, bay colt, by General Benton, dam Florence, hy Electioneer, from Florence Anderson, hy Enquirer.

April 29, chestnut colt, by Benton Frolic, dam Sallie Sontag, hy Toronto Sontag, from Kate, hy Tornado.

April 30, bay colt, by Clay, dam Flora, hy Whipple's Hambletonian, from Young Fly, hy Specnlation.

May 1, chestnut filly, by Piedmont, dam Nancy, hy Jehu Nelson; second dam, by Illinois Medoc.

May 1, bay filly, by Dexter Prince, dam Eileen Ogc, by Norfolk; second dam, by Owen Dale.

May 3, bay filly, by General Benton, dam Laura Keene, by Rysdyk's Hambletoniau, from Fanny, by Exton Eclipse.

May 3, bay colt, by Piedmont, dam Juliet, by Mohawk Chief, from Julia, by Fred Low.

May 5, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Cora, by Don Victor, from Clarabel, by Abdallah Star.

May 8, chestnut filly, by Piedmont, dam Wavo, hy Electioneer, from Waxey, by Lexington.

May 10, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Restless, hy Kentucky Prince, from Lady Rysdyk, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

May 10, hay colt, by Electioneer, dam Lady Lowell, by Shultz's St. Clair colt, irom Laura, dam of Doo (sire of Occident.)

May 12, bay filly, by Electioueer, dam Minx, by Don Victor, from Minnie, by Sparkle.

May 12, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Rebecca, hy Gen. Benton, from Clarabel, by Abdallah Star.

May 18, bay colt, by Electioneer, dam Clarabel, by Abdallah Star, from Fairy, by Rysdyk's Hamldetonian.

May 22, bay filly, by Electioneer, dam Susie, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., from Santa Clara, by Owen Dale.

May 23, bay filly, by Fallis, dam Ida, by Gen. Benton, from Idabelle, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Californians at Louisville.

The doings of the Santa Anita Stable at Louisville have heen reported daily in the Associated Prese dispatches and are generally known. We append e resume of the performances of the Californians, with summaries of those races where Mr. Baldwin secured a place:

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 14th.—First Day. Louisville Ladies' Stakes, a sweepstakes, for two-year-old fillies; to carry 107 lbs.; at $50 each; half forfeit; $10 only if declared by May 1, 1885, with $500 added; of which $100 to the second; the third to save its stake; 51 subscribers, of which 14 declared. Five furlongs.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Bonita, by Grinstead—Maggie Emerson.....Kelly 1
Melbourne Stables' b f Pure Rye, by imp. Billett—Mary Clark .....M. Donohue 2
D. D. Bell's blk f Vie, by Virgil—Kith..... .....Parker 3

J. H. Carter's b f Allie Long, Patterson; G. H. Clay's ch f Trinkitat, Ellis; C. H. Gillock's br f Bordelaise, Conkling; C. H. Gillcock's ch f Edgefield, Hodges; D. D. Bell's b f Virgie D., Godfrey; B. B. Million's b f Hattie D. H., Hughes; M. Young's ch f Red Girl, Stoval; R. C. Pate's ch f Prima Donna, Wilkens; Hurstbourne Stables' b f Alfareta, Jones; E. Corrigan's ch f Sister Monica, West; H. Johnson's ch f Hannah, O'Hara; T. W. Moore's b f Bonnie Blue, Thompson; R. A. Johnson's Miss Bowler, Fuller ran unplaced.

Time, 1:01.

Betting: Edgefield and Bordelaise, (coupled), $80; Virgie D. and Vie, (coupled), $75; Red Girl, $60; field, $200, Mutuels paid $21.70. Won hy a length and a half, half a length between second and third.

May 18th.—The Louisville Cup, a sweepstakes for all ages; $100 entrance; half forfeit; and only $10 if declared on or before May 11th; with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; three-year-olds to carry 90 lbs.; four-year-olds, 108 lbs; five-year-olds and upwards, 114 lbs.; sex allowances. Two miles and a quarter.

E. J. Baldwin's br h Lucky B., 5, by Rutherford's Maggie Emerson, 114 lbs..... 1
E. Corrigan's b c Swiney 4, by Ten Broeck—Nora Creina, 103 lbs..... 2
W. P. Hunt's ch h April Fool, by Intruder—Etta Powell, 114 lbs..... 3
Freda, 1, 103 lbs., and Aretino, 5, 111 lbs., ran unplaced.

Time, 4:00.

May 20th—Purse $500, of which $100 to second; for all ages; winners of a race of the value of $1,000 in 1885 to carry weight for age; of two or more such races 5 lbs. extra; winners of $500 allowed 3 lbs.; other horses allowed 10 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three-year-old, 15 lbs.; if four and upwards, 20 lbs. Three-quarter mile heats.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 3, by Grinstead—Experiment, 86 lbs. * 1 1
W. Cottrill's ch f Mona, 4, by Buckden—Monomania, 103 lbs..... * 0 2
L. Martin's ch g Aleck Ament, aged, by Buckden—Magnolia, 105 lbs..... 0 2 ro
* * Dead heat.

Leman 102, Wanderment 91, Ultimatum 86, Helianthus 88, Ed Butts 83, Kershaw 94, Tim Flaherty 95, Young Crowley 88, Wash Talbot 88, Thunderclond 86 also ran. Ed Butts, Thunderclond and Kershaw distanced in first heat.

Time, 1:16, 1:16¾, 1:17¼.

Betting: 3 to 2 against Mona, 3 to 10 Leman, 6 to 10 Wanderment, Aleck Ament and Ultimatum, 10 to 1 the others.

May 21st.—The Runnymede Stakes for two-year-olds; $25 each, $10 if declared April 1st; $500 added, of which $100 to the second, third to save stake. Winners of the Alexander, Ladies, Tennessee or Fairview Stakes to carry 5 lbs. extra; of any two, 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile; 27 entries.

Melbourne Stable's b c Blue Wing, 2, by Billet—Mundane, 110..... 1
Applegate & Co.'s ch c Endurer, 2, by Enquirer—Analyne, 110..... 2
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Primero, 2, by Grinstead—Jennie B., 110..... 3
Syntax, 110, Frank Norris, 110, Lovely, 107, Lady May, 107, and Moonshine, 107, also ran.

Time, 1:17¼

Betting: 2 to 1 against Syntax, Blue Wing and Primero, 8 to 1 Endurer, 10 to 1 the others.

How the Nutwoods Sell.

At the Veech & McFerran sale, at Bear Grass Farm, Kentucky, May 6th, the following, the get of Nutwood, were sold at the prices named:

Helmet, gr f, 1883, dam Bandbox, hy Princeps—J. Le Duke, Berea, O.....$515
Nantucket, h c, 1883, dam Mercedita, by Cnyler—Z. Z. Carpenter..... 830
Nansemond, blk c, 1883, dam Hyacintb, hy Volunteer—W. E. Pollard, Cleveland, O..... 700
Tuherose, h f, 1883, dam Moss Rose, hy Woodford Mambrino—A. Sharpe.....1,000
Serene, h f, 1883, dam Silence, hy Alexander's Abdallah—W. H. Wilson.....1,010
Nymph, ch f, 1883, dam Sappho, by Almont—F. Duhme, Cincinnati, O..... 800
Novice, h f, 1883, dam Artless, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian—J. R. Graham.....1,260
Nena, h f, 1883, dam Hermia, hy Woodford Mambrino—W. H. Wilsou.....1,205
Nemea, ch f, 1883, dam Kate Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen—W. P. Ijams, Indianapolis.....1,900
Nectar, ch f, 1883, dam Galatea, by Messenger Duroc—G. Cecil, Danville, Ky..... 680
Nautura, b f, 1883, dam Nora Lee, by Woodford Mambrino—G. Cecil..... 505
Nun, h f, 1883, dam Laytham Lass, by Alexander's Abdallah—S. C. Maxwell, Louisiana..... 600
Annie Sharp, ch f, 1883, dam Eden Lassie, hy Golddust—J. R. Graham..... 730

Difficulties of Judging.

No one who has ever occupied the position of a judge can appreciate the difficulties under which such a person labors. And especially onerous is the duty which devolves upon a starting judge. He must have both his eyes and ears about him, must protect the outside as well as the ineide horse, and in fact all others, and when there is a largo field of horses it is no boy's play to see that all have a good send off, and especially so when several of the horses stand for money. Then, too, there must be a constant watch of the horses while they are trotting to see that no advantage is gained by runs or breaks; to reward one for honest trotting and punish another for offenees of which he may be guilty. In fact, it is incessant watching from start to finish, and if a mistake is made there are always plenty of people on hand to take advantage of that mistake, and subject the judges to no little amount of trouble, and oftentimes to insult. Perhaps a word of advice here would not be out of place. Judges must not rely too implicitly on their clerk in placing horses, but all should assume a portion of the labor. A good way, and one generally observed in the East, is for the starting judge to take the first two horses, the next another two, and the third judge still another two, and if any are left allow the clerk to look after them. In this way mistakes are almost impossible, and general satisfaction is the result. Another point is to announce the position of each horse at the end of a heat, before the drivers leave the track. This saves the necessity of answering questions, and prevents delay.

Trotting in Australia.

ELSTERNWICK PARK, April 11th.—Three Minute Trotting Class, of 30 sovs.; one heat; harness only; for horses that have never beaten three minutes; a sweep of 1 sov. each from starters to go the second horse. Two miles.

Mr. R. Williamson's b h g Derby, by Young Stockham—Lizzie Watson 1
Mr. P. G. Roddy's, b m Dareblo Maid..... 2
Mr. J. J. Miller's b m Nell Gullen..... 3
Mr. A. Mulholland's bl m Gentle Annie..... 0
Mr. E. Parchers' g m Confusion..... 0
Mr. E. J. Tolbath's br g Will he Win..... 0

Time, 5:40½.

The Santa Rosa Programme.

The following speed programme hae heen arranged by the Santa Rose Fair Association:

FIRST DAY—AUG. 17TH.

No. 1. Running—Free purse, $150 for all ages. Half a mile and repeat.

No 2. Trotting—Purse, $200, two-year-olds. Mile heats.

SECOND DAY—AUG. 18TH.

No. 3. Running—Sweepstake for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $150 added, Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 4. Running—Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, $25 each; $10 forfeit; $150 added. One mile.

No. 5. Trotting—Purse $500, 2:30 class.

THIRD DAY—AUG. 19TH.

No. 6. Trotting—Purse $750, 2:22 class; open to Vanderlyn and James H.

No. 7. Trotting—Purse $500, 3:00 class.

FOURTH DAY—AUG. 20TH.

No. 8. Running—Sweepstake for all ages; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Half a mile.

No 9. Pacing—Purse, $500; free for all.

No. 10. Trotting—Purse $400, four-year-olds.

FIFTH DAY—AUG. 21ST.

No. 11. Running—Free purse, $250 for all ages. One mile and repeat.

No 12. Trotting—Purse $500, 2:24 class.

SIXTH DAY—AUG. 22D.

No. 13. Trotting—Purse $800, 2:20 class.

No. 14. Trotting—Purse $300, three-year-olds.

It will he observed that in the sweepstakes no money is apportioned to the second horee, but the omission will probably be supplied before the programme is officially issued.

Mr. Rose Gives Reasons.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: There seems to be quite a little ripple of excitement about my inquiry who would be treesurer in the Colt Steke. Dr. Hicks has no advantage over me in his belief and good opinion of Mr. Wilber Field Smith, but Mr. Smith expressly notified the public in the same number of the paper which had the advertisement of the stake, that he had nothing further to do with it except to be secretery *pro tem*, and there was nothing by which I could tell what was proposed to be done with the money. I am es willing to trust Mr. Smith as Dr. Hicks is with my money, or any other money, but it should be remembered that this is a stake free for ell, and it may be taken, and I suppose it is deeired that a large entry list will be made outside of Sacramento. I take it that there is no individuel that has any special desire to hold this money, and I know there are very many who, if they consented, would be responsible, and that I would willingly trust, yet such parties might not inspire confidence with those who did not know them. For this reason it would he best if all the details had been arranged and published. I could name three stakes in which I wes entered, which, when the trot came off, the money was not forthcoming. The reason I made the inquiry was that I wish it to be a success hy having a large number of nominations; this no doubt, is the feeling of Mr. Smith and Dr. Hicks, and my suggestions are for the purpose to further this object without any other motive whatever, or reflectiou upon anyone. The heading of my inquiry, "A Pertinent Inquiry" helongs to the editor.

As regards to each subscriber having a voice in the final arrangement of treasurer is very fair, hut who outside of Sacramento will he at the meeting that is to be called? If when this stake was agreed upon it had been too agreed that the money would he received hy Mr. Smith, and that it would be placed in some named bank as a special deposit, that would have finished the programme, and every one could have understood it.

L. J. ROSE.

Stallion Trot in Oregon.

The Washingtou County, Oregon, Stallion Trotting race, to come off at the July meeting, filled with the following nominatione:

T. H. Tongue, ch h Fred Hambleton, by Hamhletonian Mambrino, dam Springfield Maid, by Lakeland Abdallah.

L. P. W. Quimby, br h Wonder, by Milliman's Bellfounder, dam Comet.

J. A. Porter, blk h Orange Blossom, hy Meredith, by Volunteer, dam hy John Silvey, hy Mambriuo Pilot.

J. K. Fleck, ch h Sheriff, by Bacon's Hambletonian, hy Fisk's Hamhletonian, dam the Pilkington mare, hy Myetery.

Open to the World.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I notice in your last issue that the pursee and stakes offered by the Oregon State Fair is confined to Oregon, Washington, Idaho, etc., raised horses. That is a mistake, the *running*, except for the two-year-old races, is *free for all*. Please correct. Entries close June 1st, 1885. Yours very truly, R. E. BYBEE,

Of Speed Com. Oregou State Board of Agrienltnre.

PORTLAND, OREGON, May 12th, 1885.

Horses are very different. A couple of good gallops fitted Girofle, hut Eole needed a dozeu. The Leamingtons trained into form early in the Spring, but the Australians seldom. We can well remember the Spring of 1879, when Mr. J. E. Brewster came from Rutherford Park to Jerome all ont of hreath to announce that Dan Sparling had heateu Spendthrift in their trial, and felt it was all over with the latter for the Withers. But Eph Snedeker only laughed. "Spendthrift is the hardest to fit," he remarked, mildly, "hut I like him hetter for it. When he gets his form ho'll keep it, and Puryear will see that he has it when the hell rings." Sure enough, Evaus had to pull Spendthrift's head off to let Sparling win the Withers, and his Belmont and Lorillard, which followed, left no douht as to which was tho hest horso.

Racing at Portland, Oregon.

CITY VIEW PARK, May 10, 1885.—Half-mile dash; purse, $80, $10, $20

Tom Cully's b c Hastings, 3, by Frank Hastings, dam Dr. Lindsay—Pender..... ½
W. W. Proebstel's blk m, aged—Shaw..... ½
Time, 0:53¾.

Trotting at the Bay Dietrict.

May 23d.—Match for $200.

Dick, br g—Alex. McCord..... 1 1 1
——, b m—Jas. McCord..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:32, 2:31, 2:34.

Told Over the Beer Mugs.

Among the fading reminiscences of the pioneer period in the settlement of the Rocky mountain region there are two which should be preserved to the history of remarkable events. The heroes of them are now poor, prematurely old, and almost forgotten. These two men, Rudolph Schall and Robert Greer, were principals in the two greatest turf events of the American continent.

In 1859 the fame of the Norman gelding Ranger had spread all over the mountain country. Out of every test of speed and endurance from a six hundred-yard dash to a four-mile race, he had come victorious. That Winter he was stabled at Salt Lake. Those terrors of the Utah border, the merciless Danites, were then in the perfection of their organization. Two desperadoes from Nevada, Charley Harrison and Jack Thompson, had, with unprecedented audacity, entered the Mormon stronghold and carried on for months a successful horse-thieving business, finding ready purchasers on the east side of the Wasatch range at old Fort Bridger. Thompson was finally hounded down on one of his depredations at Brigham City and taken under the escort of a band of the avengers to Salt Lake. Harrison followed him. Three nights later Thompson was to be hanged at the mineral springs just north of the city. To attempt his rescue was to court almost certain death. Desperate and undaunted, Herrison laid his plans. As twilight settled down over the polygamous citedel, Herrison, with the daring and dexterity of an Arab, stole the famed racer from his stall in the heart of the city. The Danites were completing the preliminary arrangements for the execution of Thompson, when Harrison swooped down on them, mounted on Ranger, and trailing a sure-footed Cayuse pony. His fiendish yell, the huge shadows down the hillside through the moonlight, and the rapid discharge of pistol-shots among the avengers, transformed the murderous solemnity of the occesion into a noisy stampede for shelter.

Before the Danites realized the design of the wild assault Harrison had shot down one of their number, who was guarding Thompson, and released the latter from the buckskin thongs with which he was bound. With a parting shot at the receding shadows Harrison and Thompson were off at a breakneck pace for Wehber canyon and the overland trail. When the Danites recovered from their surprise they gave hot pursuit, but the two outlaws kept far in the lead until Bridger was reached. This being the outpost of civilization, which marked the limit of the Danite province, they gave up the chase and retraced their steps. The Cayuse pony died from the hardship. The Mormon thoroughbred bore the desperados the remaining 300 miles over the alkali wastes of the Green river valley, through the Leramie plains, across the Medicine Bow divide, and into the little border settlement at the confluence of the Platte river and Cherry creek at the foot of the Rocky mountains. Ranger was not expected to survive, but the care and tenderness which the grateful outlaws lavished upon him pulled him through. His identity was carefully concealed.

Some months later, in the Spring, when the gold excitement was at its zenith, Bob Greer arrived in Denver from Ohio with a large herd of thoroughbred horses. Among them was a racing mare upon whom he had bestowed the name Colorado Belle. Harrison and Thompson, finding the field a fertile one, had meanwhile turned their attention to gambling pursuits. They had made many friends among the fraternity, and to a few of them had confided the fact of Ranger's superior running powers. A race was soon arranged. Greer had considerable money. His herd of horses was valued at nearly $40,000. The purse as at first stipulated was to be $20,000, but from day to day the challenging and bauteriug resulted in swelliog it, until at length, when all the resources were exhausted, it had attained the enormous aggregate of $94,000. The news had soon penetrated all the mining camps of the mountains, and from all directions—from the Clear Creek, Jarrvall, Breckinridge, California diggings, and Jefferson flats—flocked people in all manner of conveyances and by all modes of pioneer travel.

On the eventful day at least ten thousand people had assembled at McNasser's track in the Platte river valley. The purse, which was in golddust, was retorted into one huge nugget of the precious metal and suspended over the home-stretch. The wildest excitement prevailed. Sacks of the glitteriug dust, valuable mining claims, ranches, town lots, and even the horses and vehicles upon which the major portion of the spectators depended for conveyance to their homes, were staked on the result. The race was a mile. It was close and intensely thrilling. When Ranger, at the half pole, showed a half leugth behind, Harrison, suspecting that his jockey was throwing the race, fired two shots at him that fell wide of the mark. Colorado Belle retained her lead and passed under the wire a length ahead, amid a general discharge of firearms, a din of blasphemies, and a long shout of joy from her backers. The judges were attacked. One was fatally wounded by a pistol bullet. Another was stabbed. While Greer and his friends were cutting down the $94,000 purse they were assailed, and in the melee several men were seriously wounded. After having rewarded his jockey Eugene Teats, with a $5,000 chip from the nugget, Greer embarked on a debauch.

His winnings were altogether about $120,000. The next morning he arose from the faro table penniless, and pawned the mare for $150. A confederate officer purchased her. In a deploy encounter with federal troops he was killed, and the mare, escaping to the Ogallala wallows, became the leader of the band of wild horsee which rendezvoused there. Within a week after the race Ranger died in his stall at the Elephant corral, Denver.

As a rule, it takes years to develop the best speed of the trotting-horee, and the maximum speed of the pacer is generally reached by elow and sure stages of education. But now and then a horse comes out and presents a strange contrast to these truths by leaping to the summit of his speed at almost one hound. For example, we hear that Mr. Collins, of Pittsburgh, has lately purchased of Frank Wood, Youngstown, O., the pacing gelding Frank W., for $2,250, and yet, six months ago, this horse, described as "a big, ugly-looking animal," was plowing the soil of Missouri. There Mr. Wood bought him for $180, after a trial, which proved he would make a safe family horse, and brought him to Youngstown. After his arrival there it was accidentally discovered that he had great natural speed, and he was placed in the hands of that expert driver of pacers, Cart Wilson, of Sweetzer fame. In a week the Western wonder showed 2:31½. In two weeks he dropped down to 2:26, and in three weeks 2:21¼ was the time it took him to pace off a mile. Since then he has paced a half in 1:08 and his career will be watched with interest.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

E. J. Dawne, of Salem, Oregon, owns a full sister to Big Gun, the dam of Jim Renwick, and has bred her this Spring to Woodburn, son of Woodburn and Moss Rose, by imp. Knight of St. George.

Spring Meeting at Petaluma.

The Spring meeting at Petaluma commences next Thursday, the 4th, and occupies three days. The track is prime, and there is every indication of three days of fine sport. The following is the list of entries:

FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, JUNE 4TH.

No. 1. Running—Selling purse, $200; entrance free.

1. W. J. Fitzgerald, b g Jim Long, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson.
2. James Biggius, b f Fanny Parnell, by Shannon, dam Kitty Watson.
3. H. G. Carillo, s g Cito, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Too Soon.
4. G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, eged, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson.
5. G. L. Richardson, b g Garfield, aged, by Langford, dam by Lodi.
6. Lee Shaner, s g Billy Johnson, aged, by imp. Glenelg, dam Planetarium.
7. Thos. Delaney, ch c Ned Cook, 3, by Flood, dam Planetia.
8. W. L. Appleby, b f Neilson, 4, by Wildidle, dam Susie W.

No. 2. Trotting—2:30 class; purse, $500.

1. C. David, b g Fred B., by Plumas.
2. J. A. Goldsmith, b g Ned, by Overland.
3. Martin Walsh, b m Twinkle, by Echo, dam by Ethan Allen.
4. Lee Shauer, g g Nighttime, by Rustic.
5. W. M. Fletcher, b g Blaine.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 5TH.

No 3. Running—For all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second, third save stakes. Three-quarters of a mile.

1. W. J. Fitzgerald, b g Jim Long, 3, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson.
2. J. Biggins, b f Fanny Parnell, by Shannon, dam Kitty Watson.
3. S. B. Wright, b f Lalla Rookh, 3, by Flood, dam Fron Fron.
4. H. G. Carillo, s g Cito, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Too Soon.
5. L. G. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster, dam Lilly Simpson.
6. Lee Shaner, s g Billy Johnson, by imp. Glenelg, dem Planetarium.
6. T. F. Lynch, ch c Tom Atchison, 3, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate.
8. Thos. Delaney, ch c Ned Cook, 3, by Flood, dem Planetia.
9. P. Riley, ch g Quebec, aged, by Norfolk, dam Jennie Hull.
10. W. Appleby, b f Neilson, 4, by Wildidle, dam Susie W.

No. 4. Trotting—For named horses. Purse and steke $200.

1. W. Bihler, h s Buck Foster, by Gen. Dana.
2. Daniel Brown, h s Jackson Temple, by Volunteer.
3. W. P. Fine, b g Johnny.
4. T. J. Beggs, s g Sorrel Ben.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, JUNE 6TH.

No. 5. Running—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. One mile and repeat.

1. W. J. Fitzgerald, h g Jim Long, 3, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson.
2. G. L. Richardson, br g Garfield, aged, by Langford, dam by Lodi.
3. Thos. Delaney, ch c Ned Cook, 3, by Flood, dam Planetia.
4. W. L. Appleby, blk c John A., 4, by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

No. 6. Trotting—2:26 class. Purse $500.

1. J. H. White, blk m Kitty Almout, by Tilton Almout.
2. J. A. Goldsmith, b g Ned, by Overland.
3. Lee Shaner, g g Nightime, by Rustic.
4. W. M. Fletcher, blk g Blaine.
5. W. H. McManus, b g Cairo, by Chieftain.

The Blood that Wins.

The present season has been an unusually good one, from a financial point of view, for the breeders of thoroughbred horses, the regular Spring auction sales in Kentucky having been even better attended than usual, while the prices obtained were large. At the Elmendorf sale, near Lexington, Wednesday, thirty-eight animals were sold for $36,400, an average of $958; sixteen colts averaged $1,010, and twenty-two fillies $901. The best selling ones were the Virgils, the colts by that sire averaging $1,244 and the fillies $835. Among the get of Glenelg the fillies were in the greatest demand, they bringing an average of $1,087, to $856 for the colts. Among the more prominent buyers were the Dwyer Bros., New York, Mr. E. J. Baldwin, and John Mackey, San Francisco, Appleby & Johnson and J. E. Kelly. The highest price of the day was paid by the Dwyers for a brown colt, by Virgil, dam Note Bene, which brought $3,600. On the following day the Woodburn yearlings were disposed of, and although the conflict of dates with the last day of the Lexington meeting and the first of that at Louisville doubtless kept away some intending purchasers, there was nevertheless a good attendance, and the prices obtained were remunerative, forty-six animals being disposed of in two hours at an average of $860 per head, the highest price paid being $3,000 for a filly by King Alfonso, out of Harry Bassett's dam, secured by Appleby & Johnson.

This sale was the last of four held in Kentucky during the past ten days, there having been 137 head of yearlings sold for $96,110, an average of $701.73 per head. Of the total number 67 were colts, and they averaged $849.48, the 70 fillies averaging $559.93. The highest figures were obtained at Elmendorf Farm, where 16 colts averaged $1,029, and 22 fillies $900 each. Next comes Woodburn, where 22 colts averaged $950, and 24 fillies $776. At Runnymede 10 colts averaged $915, and 13 fillies $409, and at Dixiana 19 colts averaged $548, and 11 fillies $495 each. A grand average of over $700 per head for the yearlings of the four most noted farms for the breeding of thoroughbreds in the country, shows that there is money to be made by those who study blood lines with intelligence and look to winning families as the ones from which to get winners. Virgil and Glenelg were both race horses in their day, and it is to them that Elmendorf owes its present fame. King Alfonso, Falsetto, Powhattan and Lisbon, the stallions at Woodburn, were all winners on the turf, and two of them—Falsetto and Powhattan—were good enough to send to England, while King Alfonso's greatest son, Foxhall, also crossed the Atlantic and won such tremendously good races on both French and English soil that turf critics, throwing aside national prejudice, dubbed him "the horse of a century."—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Death of Major Lawrence.

The death of Major Elias Lawrence, who died at Cincinnati on the evening of the 11th, after a lingering illness of several months, caused a feeling of unfeigned sadness through out racing circles, in which he was so long and well known, admired and respected. Few had more friends than Major Lawrence. He was one of those men whose power was magnetic, and who irresistibly drew toward him persons with whom he came in contact, and retained their confidence and esteem unimpaired and undiminished. In the course of life we meet many men whose talents or whose manners are insinuating, and who make a deep impression, but many of these lose the interest which a first impression gives them. A deeper acquaintance discovers so many of the weaknesses inherent in mankind, which produce a revulsion of feeling that shatters the ideal into which our original impressions have moulded them. Major Lawrence was not one of these. He seldom failed to retain the friendships he formed and to strengthen them.

Mr. Lawrence was a native Kentuckian, and as such it is but natural that he should have been early imbued with a fondness for turf sports. He first saw light in Lonisville in 1829. He was descended from one of the oldest Kentucky families, and while a very young man became known as a habitue of the race-course. The war coming on he identified himself with Morgan's command, and soon won distinction in the field for his dash and bravery, rising steadily through the different grades to the gold leaf of a major. With the close of the war, and the revival of racing in the Southwest, he resumed his connection with it, and during the Summer his face was seldom missed at Saratoga, and with the advent of the Dwyer Bros. on the turf he became their most intimate friend, and the brother to Volturno was named for him, and bore the Dwyer jacket in triumph at Saratogo. It was not until the formation of the Latonia Jockey Club, however, that Major Lawrence became identified with racing in an official capacity, when he was called upon to assume the duties of Secretary, which he did with credit to himself and to the benefit of the club, which under the inspiration of his genius rose to the front rank of racing clubs of America. He, indeed, made a model Secretary. No one who had ever written to him failed to recieve a prompt answer, and the affairs of his office was throughout conducted with a promptitude and dispatch that will render it very difficult for the Latonia Club to fill his place.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Bair's Headquarters.

Belmont Park, Philadelphia, is most beautifully situated, and is undoubtedly one of the best and fastest tracks in the country, but the means of getting to it are decidedly crude. A ride of six or seven miles in the cars, coupled with upwards of a mile ride over a dusty road, is anything but pleasing. However, people will endure these discomforts for the sake of seeing good races, and these Messrs. Bair and Phipp seem disposed to encourage.

There are two horse paintings at the Belmont Park which are rare works of art, and are from the brush of the artist H. H. Cross, who has been ten months laboring over his subjects. The canvas is 54x72 inches. One of these represents the pacer Johnston, with John Splan sitting upon a stone in front of the horse, while back of him is Dan Woodman holding the watch. Scattered around is the various paraphernalia used upon the horse, and in the rear a pleasing out-door background. This picture is complete, and the likenesses are very lifelike. The second picture is that of Maud S., with Bair sitting on an upturned pail, holding her head down, while the colored attendant sits upon the floor, amid the straw, preparing to bandage the off hind leg. The picture is not quite completed, but the likenesses are nearly perfect. When finished both pictures will be reproduced in zincotype and prototype, and put upon the market.

W. W. Bair has undoubtedly one of the largest and best stable of horses in the world at Belmont Park. Of course the first in the list is Maud S., who was given a mile last Sunday in 2:24½, and who, Mr. Bair says, can easily go in 2:14 or 2:15 at the present time. The brown gelding John W. was also given a mile on Sunday in 2:24½. Two green horses in the round stable, called Omar and Otho, are full trotters and very promising, and have never started in a race. Omar has been given a mile in 2:24½, and Otho in 2:29. The chestnut mare Kitty Birch has been exercised in 2:28, and took second money on Tuesday in the 2:27 class, which was won in 2:24½, best time. McCloud (2:21½) and Nellie Rose, driven over a half-mile track in 2:27½, are also in the same stable. Then there is Almont Dudley, by Mambrino Dudley, three years old, and who as a two-year-old trotted a mile in 2:33¾. Cypress, a stallion, by Cyclops, is three years old, and as a two-year-old trotted in 2:46½. Rosella, a gray mare, five years old, is a full sister to Maud S., is owned by Mr. Bonner, and acts very much like her noted sister. There are several others in the list which promise well for the future.

One of Butcher's Stories.

My parents were of good old stock, but were far from being forehanded in the things of this world. They could accumulate nothing but children. Quite early in their married life they counted noses and learned there were a baker's dozen; some time afterwards, when the census was taken, they discovered that the Butcher family constituted an entire village.

Stern necessity compelled my parents to practice the strictest economy and during the greatest portion of the year us children roamed about in gowns made of old gunny sacks, or else appeared in the early costume of Adam, the one adopted by him and Eve prior to the introduction of the fig leaf.

For appearance sake father deemed it advisable to cover our nakedness during the calls of the clergyman or the periodical visits of distant neighbors, so he prepared a series of hollow gum blocks, about two foot and a half across and ranging in height from two to four feet. These ingenious devices were arranged in a semi-circle and distant from the house about five rods, then we children were instructed in the art of running to the stumps and diving into their interior; at length we had the business down to a fine point and it was a sight for the Gods to watch our interesting exercise.

Ever after, when the warning voices of the hounds proclaimed the approach of strangers, mother would appear in the open doorway and call out in tones loud and long enough to be heard all over the place, 'Cut for the gum stumps, children! Cut for the gum stumps!' And cut we would, for in less than a minute the critical eye of a stranger would behold a wondering row of frowzled heads peering at him from many hollow gum stumps.

Australian Turf and Social Gossip.

We have just begun to settle down again after the Autumn racing "carnival," which come off on the second week of this month. Indeed, what with the boat rece, Sydney Cup and yearling sales, all within the space of a month, the time hes been quite a merry one.

You have heard through the wires the result of the great sculling match for the championship of the world. The interest over here was, of conrse, something intense, and meny thousends of pounds changed hands—opinions varied very much, even amongst the best judges, as to the chunces of either man. I must admit having a strong conviction that Edward Hanlan would prove himself the best mun, and like many others hased my opinion upon his wonderful public recorde, backed up hy the fact that he was admitted to he out of condition when Beech defeated him at their first meeting. Hanlan certainly had the sympethies of most Englishmen ont here, and they were disposed to look upon the offers to back Beech as so much "colonial blow." As much as 2 to 1 was laid against Beech the night before the race, and his friends never seemed to tire teking the odds. It would he wasting time to attempt to describe the race, as onr filee of peper will furnish you with elahorate accounts. Suffice it to say that from the moment of breaking away, or at any rate after the first helf mile had been negotiated, the race was never in donht. It would he unfair to accuse Hanlan of "fraud," hut he had a careworn look and showed greater nervonsness then was noticed in any of his other races; and it was reported that he had not slept well. No douht he felt anxious as to the result. He conld not shut his eyes to the fect that Beach hed heaten him comfortahly on a previous occasion, albeit he expressed himself hefore the rsce to he in first-rate condition. Nor could he he hlind to the rapid improvement in his opponent's style of sculling, which was apparent to every novice in the art who visited the training ground. Not wishing to take one laurel leaf from the hrow of Beach I nevertheless believe thet Hanlan was not quite the man who met Laycock on the Thames. "Every dog has his day," is a very true proverh; every man'e day hes a setting sun, and Hanlan's sun has passed the zenith. There is some talk of his coming ont to eettle amongst us; in fact he told me the other night that he had a promise from several wealthy men to set him up in a large hotel conducted on the American style. He has quite won the hearts of our community by his handsome face and genial manner, and in his defeat has had a lot of sympathy, expressed in euch a substantial menner that the sting has altogether heen extracted from it. I was present last night at a benefit giveu to him hy the lessees of the Opera House. Every seat was filled; the isles and passages were cremmed. He was presented with some very handsome jewelry (for his wife), by some of his numerous admirers, and made a neat speech. The contrest between the two men as they etood together was very striking, and Hanlan had decidedly the advantage in good looks and exterior polish over his stolid and modest hut determined rival, who is a gem in the rongh.

The colonial papers will have given you full details of the Autumn race meeting, which took place nnder the most favorahle circumstancee as regards perfection of weather, large fields and some very close finishes. The Leger was won hy Silver King (the winner of the Victorie Leger), a son of King of the Ring, and Senorite (imp.), by Lord Clifden. The field in this instance was hoth inferior in quality and small in numhers. Had Reginald, the hero of the meeting, been engaged, Silver King wonld have had no chance. Our champion weight-for-age horse, the five-year-old Commotion, met Reginald, a three yeer-old in the Autumn Stakes, one and one-half mile, and suffered a very easy defeat. The yonngster carried 116 pounds and ran the distance in 2:41, his opponent carrying 129 pounds. The ease with which Reginald polished off his field made him a great favorite for the Sydney Cup, with the not too great impost of 106 pounds. Hales, who rode him very badly, lay right back sawing the horse's month open, and keeping him in the midst of the dnst of twenty-three horses. The result was that when he made hie effort it was too late, he never could catch the leaders and finished fourth. The time taken to accomplish the journey was 3 minutes 35 seconds. The winner proved to be Normanhy, a five-year-old, with 94 pounds on his hack. He came with a great rush, and beat Velocipede, who had led after the first mile, and wonld have won but for his (boy) jockey getting too exhausted to hold the horse together. The race was witneesed by ahout 20,000 people. On the third day Reginald, Commotion and David again met in the Cumberland Stakes. Commotion was the favorite at starting, hut the three-year-old again lowered hie colors, and repeated the licking on the fourth day in the Australian Jockey Club Plate, three miles. Both of these last racee are weight-for-ege. The time occupied in running the two miles was 3 minutes 36¼ seconds, while the 3 milee was done in 5m. 32¾e. It has never previously been run on Randwick Course quicker, except hy the Plunger (the season before last) in 5:30. (At Flemington the 3 miles has twice been run in 5:26.) Reginald has, therefore, established hia claim to being considered not only the hest colt of the year, but the heat weight for age horse in Australia—unless, indeed, the New Zealand horse, Welcome Jack, can lower his colors. They will probahly meet in Melbourne shortly in the Adelaide Cup, nuless Reginald goes up to India. I know a friend of mine has hie eye upon the colt for a Calcutta man.

The yearling sales dragged eomewhat this time. The highest price was for a cheetnut colt, hy Julian Avenel, from Young Gossamer, hy Yallender, from Gossamer (imported), by Marsyas, price 750 guineas. Mr. Reynolds, of Toeal, averaged last year ahout 170 guineas for 25, and for the eame nnmher this year only 125 guineas. Mr. W. J. Dangars' average was 140 guineas against ahout 160 last season. It is hard to account for the fancies of buyers who run after the stock of one sire to-day and twelve months after will hardly look at them hecause some other sire has thrown winuere in the meantime. The Honorable Jamee White could possibly average 500 guineas next season if he enhmitted his yearlings by Chester for sale. Only three of the first crop of foals have started, and all have been returned winnere. Hie daughter Iwalla ie the crack two-year-old of the year, and won her three engagements last week with consummate ease. Her dam Moonstone (imported), is by Blair Athel, from Amethyst, by Touchstone. Chester is hy Yattendon, from Lady Chester, by Stockwell. This gives a nick of Stockwell at three removes, rather close for staying, hut calculated to bring a horse to his racing powers very early. I do not anticipate that she will be a great three-year-old, und expect to see Cardigan and Algerian ripen into better horsee at three years. The two latter are by Goldsborough, from Signora (imported), and Algeria (imported), respectively.

At present we are on the *qui vive* of expectation regarding the strained relations between England and Russia. If war be declared it is fully expected that some of the Russian cruisers now off our coast will make a raid on Sydney and Melbourne with a view to bag a few millions sterling from our hanking institutions. Consequently the martiel spirit stalks abroad through our streets and volunteers are offering from all parts of the country. When the enemy comes he will get a very warm reception from our hatteries, but the danger to our ships of commerce is most to he apprehended. It is to be hoped that England will strike, and that qnickly.

SYDNEY, April 26th. ANTIPODES.

Mr. Huntington and the Clays.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: We read with pleesure your editorial concerning Mr. Huntington's articles on the Cley family and will say that, while we agree with you when yon essert that Mr. Huntington is sincere in his helief, we do not agree with the statement that his writings have solely aided in building up the reputation of the Clays. We doubt not hut thet he has made many enemies to the family. His persistent claim that all the good in the trotting horses of America comes from the family of whom he writes, and the many ridiculous aseertions he makes regarding Hambletonien and other horses, has made and elways will make a host of enemies for Henry Clay and his uescendants. Men are curious creatures, let them be told a thousand times that euch and such a strain of animals are of little account, and soon they learn to reason that the family must he of the improving kind, else why all this noise concerning them? Mr. Huntington hes alienated himself, from the majority of writers and thinkers hy his rash manuers. Let any doubt the assertions he makes, and the person thus doing is made the snbject of Mr. Huntington's wrath. It matters not whether Dexter was sired hy Heury Clay, the proof is certein that his dam was immediately hred to Rysdyk's Hamhletonian after it became certein that Dexter was an animal of rare promise. The result of this union proved the eince famous stallion, Dictator. Had Dexter been a son of Henry Clay, why in the name of common sense didn't the owner of Clara returh her once more to the emhrece of that stallion? It is certain that he did not, but on the other hanu he hred her a succession of times to the stallion owned by William Rysdyk, Dictator, and Astoria being the produce. To anyone who has seen Dexter let me ask them the following questions: Does the hrown gelding resemble in one single point the get of Henry Clay? Did he ever quit in a race? To what breed of horses aside from the American Stars, does he bear the most striking resemhlance? I possess a vivid remembrence of Dexter. I likewise hold in mind an excellent likeness of American Star, as that horse appeared while making a few seasons at Meudota, Illiñois; the result of comparing the mental photographs is that Dexter was an American Star all over, his feet included. Clara gave him his form and spirit, Rysdyk's Hemhletonian gave him the disposition to trot, and that fast. I helieve that the Clay hlood is a valuable adjunct in the hreeding of speed, but I hold that Andrew Jeckson was a greater horse than his son, Henry Clay. And why? Simply heceuse he possessed more of the blood of Imp. Messenger. I likewise hold that Long Island Black Hawk was the equal, if not the superior, of his half brother Henry Clay, and I helieve Green'e Bashaw to have been a greater sire than any of Henry Clay's descendants. The Arahs are not nor have they ever been trotters. Young Bashaw alone brought glory to the imp. Barh stallion, Grand Bashaw, and the only valid reason that can he given for the success of Young Bashaw is that his dam was a granddaughter of imp. Messenger. I could write all day on this subject, yet of what account would the repetition of words he? Snffice it to say that the friends of other families have nothing to fear from the periodical attecks of Mr. Huntington; they can rest easy with the assurance that there is still room for all of America's families of trotters and roadsters.

MAYVIEW, KANSAS, May 16th. COLUMBUS.

Old Time Trots.

In 1791 a trotting match took place upon the Romford road, between Mr. Bishop'e brown mare, 18 years old, and Mr. Green's chestnut gelding, 6 years old, 168 lbs. each, for fifty guineas a side; they were to trot sixteen miles, which the mare did with ease in sixty-six minutes and some seconds. In the same year a trotting match took place from Lynn gates, seven miles on the Downham road, and back to the gates (fonrteen miles) hy a noted horse called Shuffler, the property of Mr. Kent, of Unwell, in Norfolk, against time, for 200 guineas. The horse carried 18 st.—14 lbs. to the stone—and was allowed an hour, but performed it in fifty-six and a half minutes. In 1793 a Mr. Shipway, of Hoxton, trotted his pony Jack, ten hands high, on the Kingsland road. He took ten guineas to live that he did not do it in less than an hour, and Jack did it in forty-one and a half minutes.

In 1796 the Honorable Mr. Cavendish betted another gentleman 200 guineas that he would trot his English mare fifteen miles over the Curragh in one hour, and accomplished the feat in fifty-eight and a half minutes with ease. A brown gelding once trotted one mile on the road between Denham and Norwich in two minutes forty-nine seconds. One of the best trotting matches on record was that for 100 guineas between Charles Herbert and Richard Wilson. The bet was that Herhert'e horse, Othello, could not trot seventeen miles in an hour on the Highgate road, which, as everyhody knows, ie the hilliest outskirt of Loudon, to start from St. Giles' Church. Six o'clock in the morning was the time chosen, as the road was then free, and the task was actually accomplished in one minute and twenty seconds under the time.

Thomas S. Dunbar took up his grip thie week, folded his tent, and wended hie way to Cleveland, O., to take charge of the famons Gordon string of trotters. Mr. Dunhar has been a reasonably successfully trainer for several years. The first trotter of note which we remember to have seen him pilot to victory, wae the little hay mare, Marion H., record 2:30. Afterwards he drove other good onea, and was commonly there or thereabouts at the finish. He has, however, never given his horses any records in 2.20 and better, tbat we can remember; hut from what we know of him, he will not fall out of his sulky with fright if any of Mr. Gordon's horsee ehould happen to trot in 2:00. Dunbar is a soher, painstaking trainer, an excellent driver, and has the proper crosses to stay. He is, however, somewhat different from Saunders who gave Mr. Gordon's horses records as follows: Clingstone, 2:14, Clemmie G., 2:15½,, Wm H., 2:18¾, and George V, 2;20. Different in this way: If a man abuses Dunhar, he will light, and fight at the word, if need be. Saunders will not run, but would not care to pound a man. Both men smile while they "strike out;" we never knew either to seek redress, but we helieve Dunhar can take care of himself as well as the next man. In short, we know of no man better fitted for the place.—*Dunton's Spirit.*

Huntley & Clark, Riverside Stock Farm, Montana, have sold to Dunham, Maloney & Coates the trotting stallion Timothy Titcomh, by Lexington Golddust, dam by Jehn Morgan, grandson of Hill's Black Hawk. Price, $750. Timothy Titcomh took the first premium at the Territorial Fair at Helena, in 1880.

Huntley & Clark, of Toston, Montana, have sold Hundley & Preuitt, of Heleua, the trotting-hred stallion, Lewis H., for $1,500. Bay, foaled 1881; sired hy Advence, son of old Volunteer; dam by Graphic, son of Herr's Mamhrino Patchen; grauddam by Imported Australian.

Mr. Megibheu's celebrated colt Audrian has been sent home to Cynthiana, Ky. He has gone hlind in one of his eyes, and it is feered he will lose the other.

HERD AND SWINE.

How to Secure the Health of Swine.

By domestication and culture swine have deteriorated in vitality, hardiness and constitution. The old "prairie rooters" that ran wild were a tough end hardy race, with constitutions which inured them against the epidemics of the present time, but *they* were not a profitable hreed of swine. And, in improving the varions breeds, by selecting the fairest and best, end feeding them well, from youth to matnrity, to force a repid growth and good developmeut, we have *secured* the improvement, at the expense of the original coustitutional stamina. And at present, to eecure the health and thrift of the swine, the farmer should guard against these contingencies hy avoiding the extremes which led to these results. He must seek to promote and secure the health and thrift of his swine by observing and practicing, in the care and management of his herd, the rules and laws of hygiene. He must, hy hygienic measures, prevent the appearance and spread of epidemic and contagious diseases among his swine. He must also use good judgment, and practice a sensihle system in growing and feeding his swine, to keep them healthy and thrifty. It will not do to neglect the means of secnring these results until an epidemic has originated in his herd. Remember that an "ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure," and that there *is no specific remedy* for the cure of epidemic and contagions diseases. Guard well against the causes of these diseases, and the effects will not appeer.

To secure health and thrift, swine must be hred from healthy stock, and afterward receive that care and attention necessery to keep them always in a healthy and thriving conditiou. If they are allowed to sleep under the barn, or heside the straw stack in cheff and manure, and foul, damp struw, they will be stunted, feeble and enervated, with poor and weakly constitutions; and when they are heavily fed, and perheps often overfed, to hasten the process of fattening, they cannot stand it. Some of the most unhealthy ones will soon develop a disordered condition of their digestive organs, will qnite likely be feverish, and if the fever takes a typhoid form, then we have an epidemic, which from its contagious nature will spread, and be communicated to all the swine that are exposed to it, which have not the vital power to resist it. Then it is called hog cholera, and druggiug and dosiug will not stop its progress without resorting to hygienic measures. But hy careful feeding, cleanliness in every respect, and a free nse of disinfectants, together with the treatment given by the Goverument Commissioner, for the most frequent form of the disease, many eick onee may be cured, und the disease etamped out from among the herd. But if they had been properly cared for from the start no epidemic disease would have originated among them.

For the benefit of those who have not the Commissioner's report I give the treatment: First, give an emetic of five to twenty grains of white hellebore in a little milk. If the hog will not drink, it may he mixed with a little flour and water in the form of a pill, and put well back on the tongue or in the throat. If the animal does not vomit freely within twenty minntes repeat the dose. After the emetic has had its effect administer to each hog hyposulphite of soda, half an ounce; solution of carbolic acid, ten drops; tincture of aconite, five drops; mix. Add enough molasses to make a scft maes, and place well hack in the throat. This treatment should he commenced early in the disease, and should be repeated (excepting the emetic) at least three times daily, or even every two hours. Injections of warm soapsuds, to which half an ounce of turpentine has been added, and ten drops of carholic acid, may be given twice daily.

In the Summer of 1863 my hogs were attacked with the disease termed hog cholera. They had access to the creek, and the disease was in the country, up stream. The only way my herd was exposed to it was through the medium of the stream. Three of them were affected and refused to eat. I separated the sick ones from the rest, and penned the herd away from the creek, and fed them three times a day on corn soaked in lye, and gave them spring water to drink. This simple remedy, owing to its purifyiug and disinfecting properties, preveuted auy further spread of the disease. None of the reet of the herd were attacked by it. But some of my neighbors lost nearly all of their herds. The three sick hogs died, for I could not cure them. At that time I did not have the treatment given by the Government Commissioner. The disease has never appeared on my farm since that time, hut it has beeu within one mile of it on several occasions. Hogs that have been attacked with any of the types of hog cholera, or similar diseases, if they do recover, are a long time in regaining perfect health. Good and wholesome food, fed regularly, and never over-fed, a clean and dry place to sleep, and pure water, are all that seem to he required to secure the health and thrift of swine. These will do it every time, if practiced from youth to maturity of swine. At least that has been my experience. Of course ewine that are well cared for are liahle to disease if exposed to infection or contagion. But by following the directions given, those not yet affected may all he saved, and at least some of the sick ones can be cured; and disease can he controled and stamped ont, and never get heyond a few individual cases.

Some years ago the Danieh Government established schoola for teaching the art of butter making. The reeult ie that Danish hutter is now much higher in price in the Englieh market than that from Ireland. The latter country used to eupply the finest butter used in England, but Irieh hutter ie now much poorer in quality than formerly. It ie said from the fact that many of the best butter workers huve emigrated to America or elsewhere. We fancy, however, that while the art of hutter making has remained almost stationary in Ireland, the dairymen of other countries have made such advances that Irish hutter showe poorly in the comparison.

A General-Purpose Cow.

For some time a discussion has been going on as to whether there could be such an animal as a general-purpose cow, and in the minds of the advocates of special breeds it has been decided that there cannot be. Yet as doctors often disagree about trival as well as important matters, so there will, of necessity, be a disagreement on this subject.

The advocates of each breed recommend their favorites as being the cow, and say that you must breed for a specific purpose; that is, if you want a large flow of milk, breed with that end in view; if you want beef or butter, let those objects be kept in sight. Perhaps in some localities that would be the right and proper thing to do, while in others it would not avail. For instance, the dairy farmers of Wisconsin, who have a market for their milk at the cheese factories, might breed for milk rich in caseine; about Elgin they might breed for butter, but in portions of Iowa, Minnesota, and other points west of the Mississippi, this rule would not hold good. The farmers in those States have been advised to diversify their farming, and yet they are told that they must have a special breed of cows or have a specific object in view. We know that a child must crawl before it can walk; and those farmers west of the Mississippi are not able, as a rule, to buy the highest priced full-blood stock in order to engage in a specialty; hence their next best mode is to grow to it as they are able. In other words, grade up their herds as rapidly as possible. To do this they will have to keep a "general-purpose cow," and that there are such I do not doubt.

A general-purpose cow will not give as much milk, make as much butter, or as good beef as those bred for these specific purposes, but she will help the poor farmer out of numerous difficulties. She may make him 150 pounds of butter per year and raise him a calf, and if he has the foresight to use a good male of any of the reputable breeds he will have almost invariably a good calf, and with that as a starting point he can in a few years have a good herd of grades. He must decide on the object in view; and if he wants beef he can have it, or if he wants milk or butter these can be had. For a farmer who is struggling to pay for his farm to breed cattle for any specific purpose at the outset reminds me of a laughable incident I saw down South a few years ago. I was walking along the streets of Atlanta when I saw a likely young colored woman barefooted, yet had her hands and half her fore arm encased in kid gloves. It was highly amusing, and so incongruous that one laughs in spite of himself. There have been, and will be, general-purpose cows in the West, and it would seem that those who rail against them have not studied the situation in all of its bearings. While the cow that produces but 150 pounds of butter per year would not pay for her keep in those sections where feed is high, she will be found to be profitable on the Western prairies, where land is cheap and feed is abundant. In Illinois dairymen say that a cow that does not give 6,000 or 7,000 pounds of milk in a season will not pay, because of the high price of feed; if, however, the cost of feed is cheapened she will pay. So the cow that produces 4,500 or 5,000 pounds of milk in a season where feed is cheap, as it is on the prairies west of the Mississippi, will pay. She will not only produce milk enough to pay for her keep, but will raise a calf worth from $12 to $18 at one year old.

The general-purpose cow may be of no particular breed, yet possess some good points; she may be a large milker, a good butter cow, or may run to beef. We have seen some excellent milkers that did not possess a drop of "royal blood" in their veins. Give the general-purpose cow a fair trial, good care, and treat her kindly, and she will fill her mission and put her owner on the road to success. The great wealth arising from the dairy industry is due in a large part to the general-purpose cow, and she should be credited with her share in the work. When the farmers on the western prairies grow wealthy they can discard the general-purpose cow; but until then she will have a large place with them; at least many of them so state.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

A Dairyman.

The first essential in dairying is a dairyman. This may strike you as self-evident, but it is no uncommon want. Perhaps as many failures comes from the want of a dairyman as from any other one cause. It is not every man who owns a dairy that is a dairyman, any more than the man who owns a few paintings is necessarily an artist. Money will obtain either cows or pictures, but money will not of itself run a dairy or paint a picture; nor does it follow that the owner can do either. On the contrary he may be destitute of all the qualities essential to a dairyman or an artist; and the informed mind will be able to judge somewhat of his qualifications by the selections which he makes—either of cows for his dairy or pictures to adorn the walls of his home. It is, therefore, not so very absurd to declare that the first essential of dairying is a dairyman. It requires as much knowledge, intelligence and judgment to select a good dairy herd as it does to select a good gallery of pictures. Yet it is generally supposed to require a man of education and refinement, with good taste and some knowledge of art matters to select the pictures, while any ignorant dunderhead may get up and run a dairy successfully! But the public judgment in regard to the dairyman has got to be reversed. The time has come when no branch of agriculture can be run successfully by blind routine. Hitherto the benefits of education, of scientific culture, have been reflected on agriculture only indirectly, through improved machinery and implements. "Book farming" has been sneered at as only theoretical and absurd. But "book farming" is coming forward to drive the sneerer off from his farm, or to bury him hopelessly beneath the debris of disastrous failure. To use a modern slang, but very expressive word, the man who ignores the instruction of books will "get left." The era of the "survival of the fittest" in farming is dawning upon us, and the period is rapidly approaching when the highest culture and greatest ability will be demanded on the farm. Dairying, as a branch of farming, is no exception to the rule. Hence the first essential in farming is a dairyman. We have already reached the point where it is beginning to be acknowledged that not every fool is capable of selecting or rearing a dairy herd and running a dairy. The first thing to be considered, then, in the practice of dairying, is a dairyman. If you have not the knowledge and judgment yourself, be sure that you get the best services of one who thoroughly understands the business. He must not only know a good cow when he sees her, but how to feed and care for her, and how to handle her milk and manufacture the product. He must be intelligent, cleanly, systematic and thorough, and do everything at the right time, in the right place, "decently and in order." A dairyman is no uncommon want, nor is he to be picked up on every cross-road. The demand for educated dairymen is increasing, and will continue to increase for many years.

Pig Disposition.

There is a difference in the disposition of hogs. All hogs are not alike either in temper, in physical development, appetite or ability to digest food. It is well to know these facts. The difference in most of these respects may be known by the looks of the animals, their expression, form of body and action. Some are nervous and timid, and require very gentle treatment. Some are delicate in structure, and this delicacy carries with it a delicate appetite. Different breeds represent these characteristics quite markedly. The circumstances connected with their rearing have a decided effect in producing peculiarities in pigs, and they are also transmitted in the blood. Those of a quiet disposition are always preferable, for the obvious reason that it is less trouble to take care of them, and they do not waste food by useless uneasiness. Some hogs are always "hoggish" and ugly. Such animals are found in every breed, and should be got rid of as soon as possible. A fighting pig should never be bred, neither is it a good idea to raise progeny from one which does not manifest an ability to look out for itself. Such pigs are too much trouble, as they have to be fussed over and constantly looked after, or they will not do well. A successful breeder must observe the peculiarities of his pigs and regard them carefully. Some pigs are naturally inclined to be constipated, and will make poor animals, as the progeny will inherit these peculiarities and be subject to piles and kindred disorders. Some pigs are quick to perceive things and ways, and others are stupid and contrary. Some are wilder and more unmanageable than others. All these differences can be distinguished, and may be noticed by an observing breeder, who has enough enthusiasm and interest in the business to take the trouble.

I imagine I can always select a sow pig which will make a good breeder by a sort of motherly appearance which she evinces even when quite young. There is a great deal in the physiognomy of a pig. This is not an æsthetical idea, but a clear cut, practical one. The breeders should be selected on account of brains as well as body. An intelligent pig is worth more than a mild or stupid one. These characteristics are manifested in many ways—to wit: A wild sow will trample on her young, and when nursing, spring up at every little noise. A stupid one, lacking sense, will deliberately lie down on them, and stay there, and smother or crush them; while a gentle and intelligent mother will put her pigs in a bunch with her snout, before lying down, and she will get down to them so slowly and carefully that she will never hurt one. If one squeals she is on the alert to know the cause and how to relieve it. I have seen sows exhibit a sagacity and care with their young which were almost human. When a sow possesses these characteristics, she should be kept as long as possible; for such a one is not only a comfort but very valuable. She may be kept as a profitable breeder till eight or ten years of age; the profit from her depending not altogether upon her age, but upon the condition of her teeth for the mastication of food. If fed ground food she will do well several years longer than upon whole grain. The growth of the tusks in an old hog will often keep the grinders apart, so that they cannot masticate grain. When this is the case they should be sawed off close to the jaw bone. An old sow always knows more than a young one, and if her education is good, this fact may be turned to good account; if bad, the sooner she is got rid of the better. A bad example should be avoided among pigs as well as among people.—*Col. F. D. Curtis in Rural New Yorker.*

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Ponies of the Plains.

In 1846 a little company of emigrants, consisting of 142 men and three women, wended their way westward, crossing the Missouri river and over the trackless prairie and over the mountains, landing in Utah, after a long and tedious journey of one thousand miles, during which they met many Indians. These Indians had small horses, of the origin of which the Indians could give no account. There was also a better horse found among them which was accounted for in this wise. The Ute Indians were a brave and daring race. They would see the Spaniards prospecting through the country in large bodies, with better horses than their own, which they soon learned came from California and Mexico, and being of a courageous turn of mind it did not take them long to form raiding parties to go to Lower California. The consequence was that they brought away large herds of Mexican horses, and became so troublesome that the Spaniards at last had to follow and kill them to put a stop to the raiding.

Thirty years ago I knew an Indian chief who could speak Spanish fluently. I asked him where he learned it, and was told that when he was a small boy he had accompanied one of these raids to California; the Spaniards followed, overtook them and killed most all in the fight, and when the Indians surrendered the Spaniards killed the rest, only sparing him on account of his youth and honest appearance. He was adopted by one of the leading men, grew up with the rest of the family, and after the old man's death he was set at liberty. He then wended his way back to his tribe and afterwards became chief of the Parravanties, located at Coru Creek, Millard County, Utah. His name was Kanosh. Peace to his ashes. To him more than to any other Indian do the whites owe gratitude, as he was always the friend of the white man.

The Indians traded their best horses to the white man for guns and ammunition. The whites crossed them with their own stock, and an elegant horse was the result. It might not be amiss here to tell you that when I was at Santiago, Cal., in 1854 and '55, I saw some beautiful specimens of horses which led me to inquire of a Catholic priest where they came from. He informed me that the priests had brought them from Spain when they entered California.

"Where did they come from to Spain?" I asked.

"Well" said the priest, "from the great east Arabia." And, indeed, it was an easy matter for me to believe him, as a picture could be no more Arabian than these beautiful horses. But breeding in and in is what has made them all kind and colors.

Year succeeding year, as the people emigrated to Utah, many of them traded their property for stock in the East, and the brood mare was not lost sight of. The shrewd Yankees looked out for the good stallion, and the grand bunch grass did the rest towards making a good nervy horse of all work. The California emigration did its share towards leaving many good horses and mares here. Utah being the first settled, she could furnish the sister Territories, which in the past was a great source of revenue.

That these inter-mountain Territories will produce the horse for the East I will demonstrate hereafter. The performances of the half-breed Utah horse has been simply marvelous.

Many feats of endurance could be cited, but let a few suffice. The Pony Express and the Overland Mail each have demonstrated how valuable these half-bred horses were and still are. The Pony was expected to go from one station to the other on a race-horse run; when they came in sight of a station the relief was saddled ready to go. The machiers, or two sides of leather, with pockets sewed front and behind of the rider's legs, would be taken from the last pony, and in the short space of a minute the other was on the go.

It is not recorded, or ever will be known, how many races these express riders had with the Indians. I have seen them come into the station with their clothing perforated with bullets and arrow shots, and a good many failed to come in at all. But the horse never failed to bring in the precious load. A few instances of fleetness, and I will quit. Wm. Fischer rode from Faust Station to Salt Lake, 65 miles, measured, in six hours and twenty minutes. Rastus Egan rode Madam Lightning twenty-two miles in one hour and forty minutes, carrying all the express matter. We might continue these recitals for columns, but there is no use. The Utah horse, as a stage horse, was simply Supreme, the statistics showing that he killed two State's horses, one and one-half Oregon horse, and was only equaled by the Lower California horse, and the best of them all coming from the Salt Lake Island. This island was stocked from California from the best mares and stallions. These were turned loose on the island in the inland sea; these more than the rest showed what this climate will do for the future horse of America. It gives the hoof, the lungs and the muscle, which I will demonstrate in my next. —*H. J. Faust, in Chicago Horseman.*

High Knee Action.

To any thoroughly practical horseman who knows what it is to ride or drive fifty or sixty miles between sunrise and sunset, either along the dusty turnpikes or over yellow rolling slopes of wind-bowed prairie grass, the desire which "fashionable" people manifest to secure horses with extraordinary knee action for light harness purposes must appear particularly childish and unreasonable. One buys a light harness horse for the purpose of having an animal that will (1st) do his work well, (2d) do it with ease to himself, (3d) do it gracefully and make a good appearance. The horse who has excessive knee action cannot cover ground rapidly, and cannot travel with ease to himself because he is making a great deal of unnecessary effort. The action is painful, and to any true horseman it must, for that reason, seem very ungraceful. For all that, however, people who have more money than brains, people who know nothing about what either the anatomy or the gait of a horse should be, insist that horses intended for light harness work shall have excessive and ungraceful knee action. It is indicative of coarse breeding and cold blood, it means slow and labored progress and a consequent inability for anything like a well sustained effort, but it is fashionable, and so those alleged horsemen, who mistake a knowledge of the foibles of moneyed fools for practical and genuine horsemanship, fall down and worship it. The time was when the cruel and unnatural habit of close docking, and the idiotic admiration for a coarse, up-headed, chuckle-throated harness horse that would jerk his knees up to his curb chain, and step six times on a cabbage leaf, were exclusively transatlantic follies; but the fondness of certain New Yorkers and Canadians for aping everything that is English promises soon to make them prevalent both in the United States and Canada. —*Canadian Breeder.*

A writer in the *American Agriculturist* says: "Condition in horses is not fat—far from it—it is hard, tough, elastic muscle, which may be actively worked without tiring the horse, without sweating, and without exhaustion of the vital forces, unless the exercise is utterly excessive. A horse out of condition is exhausted by a half-mile trot, comes in puffing and breaks out in a sweat, while one in condition returns all the fresher in appearance for having his blood stirred. What makes the difference? Proper feeding, good grooming and regular work or exercise, and enough of it. All exercise tires the muscles brought into play—a tired muscle needs feeding. The feed for the muscle is digested food. After any muscle has been taxed it is for some time in a condition to appropriate from the blood the proper elements to build itself up and increase its strength. When a horse is fed immediately before labor, the food remains undigested until labor ceases, and then is liable to do harm. All horsemen know that a horse should not have a feed of grain when warm or until he has cooled off, yet when they start a horse off to any kind of hard work or road work before his food has time to digest he is liable to be injured by it. After labor, as soon as a horse cools off and is rested, the blood, which the use of the muscles drew to the extremities, returns and is ready to take active part in the work of digestion. Then is the time to feed. To get a horse rapidly into condition he should be well worked or exercised according to his strength; when brought in, vigorously rubbed off and down, and when dry, cool and rested, fed. His food should be good hay when his appetite is sharpest, followed by grain (oats), which in quality should be unexceptionable, and in quantity gauged according to the work he does. Fat will sweat off, muscle will not. A fat horse is liable to indigestion, sun-stroke, cold, flatulence, (colic), and ever so many other ills, which a horse in condition is not only free from, but if properly fed and cleaned and worked, is not liable to get. It is usually poor economy to reduce either food or exercise.

Bishoping consists in making artificial marks on horses' teeth to give them the appearance of youth. It is a species of imposition so reprehensible that all honest horse dealers have set their faces against it. It is called "Bishoping," from the name of the scoundrel who invented it. The horse of 8 or 9 old years is cast, and with an engraver's tool, a hole is dug in the now almost smooth surface of the corner teeth, and in shape and depth resembling the mark in a 7-year-old horse. The hole is then burnt with a heated iron, and a permanent black stain is left; the next pair of nippers are sometimes lightly touched to imitate the brown color of the natural mark. However dextrously the operation may be performed the fraud is easily discovered by those who are in the habit of examining teeth. If the horse is aged it may be known by the general appearance, such as gray hairs, sunken eyes, deep hollows above them. The bones are prominent, lips flabby and the nippers of the lower jaw, instead of appearing angular, approach, as the animal advances in years, to the horizontal.

It is the farmer's business to raise young colts, and develop them into fully matured and thoroughly broken horses. When he has accomplished this he should put his horse on the market, and start the training of another and younger one to fill its place. In this way he can always have a good horse to sell at good figures.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, May 30, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, August 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th
Sonoma and Marin District, Spring Meeting, Petaluma, June 4th, 5th, and 6th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 17th to 22d.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 24th to 29th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, August 31st to September 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

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Anteeo, I. De Turk, Santa Rosa.
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Antevolo, J. C. Simpson. 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
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May Boy, James G. Morgan, San Mateo.
Manubrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Agent, Stockton.
Nephew, G. W. Trahern, Stockton.
Nutwood, Jr., J. P. Dieves, Agent, East Oakland.
Pryam, W. E. Morris, Stockton.
Pax, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Red Jacket, O. M. Converse, Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.
Rustic, P. J. Shafter. Olema.
Steinway, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Chico.
Saladin, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

"Balancing."

We were pleased that the *National Live Stock Journal* gave a definition of balancing, as it is the first attempt that has come under our observation to throw any light on the oft-quoted word. Furthermore, it is satisfactory that the explanation was due to the *Breeder and Sportsman* having pronounced it a "humbug." The offensive appellation would never have been given if the parties using it had accompanied the use with such a solution as the *Journal* offers, although that is somewhat ambiguous. Now it is easy to understand that the toe can be "dressed to a proper length," though it is not so easily understood how the heel can be dressed to a proper height. But the meaning undoubtedly intended to be conveyed is that the ground surface of the foot should be made to have a true bearing, and that the horn be reduced to a proper length at toe and heel. This is sound advice and it loses none of its force from having been reiterated ever since the earliest writers have published their recommendations. Without this much to enlighten, and depending entirely on what was written for information, we must repeat that it was humbug of the most arraut kind. There is scarcely a week since Maud S. became the property of Mr. Bonner that there has not been an allusion to *balancing*, and nearly always coupled with the name of the reigning empress of the tracks. It was held to be an occult science, with only one professor who had mastered the subject. Time and time again we have been informed how old and practical "horsemen" stood back in awe at the wisdom of the display, and that at least one man, who has been a close student and one of the most pleasing writers on horse affairs that America has produced, candidly acknowledging that he had acquired a better knowledge in one hour than he had previously in twenty years. If all the meaning there is in the term is in the sentence, which the *Journal* claims expresses the "physiological necessity of a balanced foot," years of study in that particular branch have been barren. In order to save our readers the trouble of looking over the article copied last week the sentence is again quoted: "It means to have the toe dressed to the proper length, and the heel to a proper height, the heels and the sides to be equal in height at corresponding points, and the contour of the hoof normal in shape, so that there will he insured not only a full and free articulation of the coffin-joint, and of all joints of the limbs of the carcass, but that the weight and resultant concussion will be sustained by the tendon and bone structures in their proper proportions." If even the sentence may be termed long, it assuredly is not so vastly intricate as to require long study to comprehend, or be considered a revelation only vouchsafed at a comparatively recent date. While perfectly willing to concede that there is not a particle of humbug in that definition, the deductions are not correct. For instance, it is claimed that tips stimulate the growth of horn at the toe, to use the writer's words, "For instance, the hoof may grow too rapidly at the toe. Then the tip protects and stimulates this excess of growth, and the evils resulting therefrom are seriously multiplied." Metal on the feet of horses retards the growth of horn, and though the foot, in all of its parts, shares in the benefit of leaving the posterior part to perform its natural functions, the toe is, in a measure, restricted in growth, the deposit of horn not being as rapidly made as when the whole foot is bare. The failure to try experiments and depend on theory entirely, is without question the cause of a good deal of this random writing. In one portion of the article under review, it is claimed "That the lower surface of every colt's foot, that has never been subjected to rasp or knife, shows that the wall grows lower than the sole, or frog, and primarily bears the weight at every footfall. Now the economy of Nature is violently disturbed by the use of tips." In the next sentence it is stated, "They terminate at the quarters, leaving the sole and frog, in connection with the wall, to bear firmly on the ground from the quarters to the hulhs of the heels." Again it is stated, "The quarters and heels are unprotected, and will, therefore, be reduced by the friction of daily wear." Thus under the same conditions the wall is lower than the sole and frog, and worn away so much as to bring them into service. Had these objections been grounded on the old system of setting tips they would have been firmly supported, but it is admitted that the evils will follow "if the farrier should pare the hoof so carefully as to let in the tips." Evidently the writer shares in the belief of Dunbar that the frog was merely intended for a cushion for the upper structure to rest upon, and the horny frog is an excrescence, an error of Nature which should be remedied by excision. Horses will avoid low and wet ground if they be given the choice. When in a wild state where they can follow their inclinations there may be natural wear enough to keep the foot in proportion, we should say balanced. Our horses, whether at work on the track, or such roadwork as is given, have an excess of horn at the heel, which has to be removed when the tips are reset, or replaced by new ones. Last week we mailed to the editor of the *Journal* a three-quarter shoe and a one-sided tip, which had been worn on the hind feet of Anteeo, to show the wear of the metal, and that it was restricted to certain portions of the foot. This week we intend to have Antevolo shod with new tips, and in order to give a practical illustration of the growth of the horn on the part of the foot posterior to the tip, will send the horn cut off. This will not show the whole of the growth since the tips were put on—the 5th of this month (we are writing on the 27th), as in the interim the feet have been rasped down twice and the edges rounded. We shall endeavor to lower the walls to the same point as when the tipping was done, as it was fully satisfactory, as the record of his "work" shows. It will also lack the part removed by the rasp and file, but from present appearance there will be a quarter of an inch nipped off by the pincers beside the knife-parings. The blacksmith who set them was looking at him to-day and he claims that three-eighths of an inch will not bring them to the same "balance" as they were three weeks ago. We will also send the tip, which weighed five ounces when set, and he can see from an inspection that in place of "the toes and forward arches of the wall are protected from wear, which, added to their power of greater natural growth, practically elevates the toes and depresses the heels," the reverse is the case. Now if he will study the tips and horn sent, and from them reconcile his theory and our *experiments*, we shall be under obligations, though we must confess that amazement will be the greater. He will also be likely to grant that by "protecting" the part of the foot which undergoes the most friction and, consequently, the most wear, leaving the other within reach of the cutting implements, it will be easier to keep the foot balanced than when the whole is covered with iron or steel.

It must be regarded a very singular circumstance that if the use of tips are so detrimental, that in our experience, extending from 1876 to the present time, there should have been an entire freedom from what is claimed are the inevitable consequences. Last Sunday J. N. Killip inspected Antevolo closely, and, without being asked for an opinion, he extolled the admirable condition of his legs, and the wonderful improvement in his feet. With the exception of a strained hind ankle, injured in play there has never been a swollen limb, and that is the only time a bandage has been used. We hope that the tip controversy has not come to an end in the columns of the *Live Stock Journal*. The treatment of horses' feet is an all-important department of the economy of the stable, and worthy of a place in every number of a journal that treats on the management of the "noble animal." Of paramount importance, for if the feet are not properly attended to the results of the most careful selection of parents is unsatisfactory, and loss in place of gain a necessary sequence.

Hurrah for Tyrant.

There is a general rejoical in California over the victory of Tyrant in the Withers Stake. Next to having the victor of California-breeding is the glory of being owned and trained here. Then the success of Mr. Haggin is hailed with hearty delight. When he determined to breed and own racehorses it was evident from the first that he would follow it with his usual energy. Liberal in his views, and with the command of unlimited resources, there is no such word as failure in the vocabulary which guides his actions. It is the first time that a real "classic event" for three-year-olds has been won by a California-trained colt. It marks the commencement of an era in California breeding, an augury of the fulfillment of a prediction we made years ago, that youngsters bred and reared on the Pacific Coast would be often seen in the front when big stakes were decided. Gratifying to those who have an interest in turf matters, it is of importance to the State. The day will come—it is not far off—when the breeding of thoroughbreds will be one of the great interests of California. Rancho del Paso, Santa Anita, Rancho del Rio, Palo Alto will stimulate others to engage in the pursuit, and in place of fifty of our horses making the grand tour there will be trains carrying the high-mettled racehorses across the mountains. This will enhance the interest in home racing. Victories won over the best of the Orient will aid in attracting the public, and at the regular meetings there will be crowds of eager spectators.

There are many reasons for rejoicing over Tyrant's victory. The gratification to his owner is heightened by such a potent endorsal of his judgment in purchasing him at a price which was thought exorbitant for a yearling. When he did not run in his two-year-old form there were any number of prognostics that he was of no account, and it was currently reported that the Great Toms were failures. That Mr. Haggin was well satisfied with the colt is proved by his subsequent purchases. A sister to Tyrant was bought last year, and at the Belle Meade sale, a short time ago, the Enquirer-Mozelle filly was secured. It is a capital pedigree.

Tyrant, chestnut colt, foaled 1882, bred by Gen. W. G. Harding, Belle Meade. By imp. Great Tom, he by King Tom, from Woodcraft, by Voltigeur.
First dam, Moselle, by Jack Malone.
Second dam, Gazelle, by imp. Albion.
Third dam, Delta, by imp. Priam.
Fourth dam, Gamma, by Pacific.
Fifth dam, Madam Bosley, by Sir. Richmond.
Sixth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Seventh dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Eighth dam, by Chanticleer.
Ninth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Tenth dam, by Clodius.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.
Thirteenth dam, by Partner.
Fourteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fifteenth dam, an imported mare from the stud of Harrison, of Brandon.

The following are the comments of New York papers:

The *Herald* says: The eleven magnificent animals that came to the post in front of the grand stand for the great three-year-old event were calculated to overwhelm their backers with doubt and anxiety. Any one of them seemed fit to run for a kingdom. Goano looked a little unsightly by reason of his wearing blinkers, but he appeared to be in excellent form and spirit. There was no finer-looking horse on the track than Tyrant and no handsomer than Brookwood. St. Augustine was sightly and shapely, Tecumseh wiry and dangerous, Richmond in fettle, and Withers' representatives formidable. Altogether the race looked well for the bookmakers and terribly dubious for the backers. There was a great deal of delay at the post, owing to the temper shown by some of the horses. At first, Saltpeter bolted and carried his jockey over the course in a reverse direction; then, in one of the false starts, Tyrant threw his rider, but the lad held pluckily by the bridle until he was fairly trampled by the runaway. Tyraut was canght at the end field and in a twinkle his California jockey wes agaiu in the seddle, amid the applause of the spectators. Goeno also showed restiveness, and the Julietta colt, taking to kicking tactics, struck Goano heavily in the side. This may have affected his running, but it is more probable that the bad start which he got spoiled his chences. When the flag fell he was far behind. Tecumseh, St. Augustine and Masherat once made pace in the front rank, the rest well up except the ill-started Goano. At the first turn Masher was in the lead, Richmond had run into the second place, Tecumseh was third, Brookwood fourth, and Goano still in the rear of the general rush. St. Augustine now took rank with the leaders and Tyrant moved up. The horses flashed round hy the club-house and when they emerged from their momentary obscurity behiud the hills, Goldfellow was among the leaders. Up the slight hill, leading to the stretch, they dashed, Dwyer's bright colors still in the vau and Tyraut, Tecumseh and Goldfellow menacingly near. All the leading divisions were going strongly, and striving with might aud main for victory. Tyraut now made his run, and coming up next the rails, challenged Richmond. Dwyer's colt could not enswer so strenuous a demaud, and the fine-looking stranger went hy the post with two lengths the best of it. Richmond, persevering, beet Tecumsehhy a length for second place, and when Goldfellow pulled up he was ten lengths behind, in the fourth place. The rest were, in the expressive languege of the racing track, "no where."

The *Tribune* says: At least two men left Jerome Park yesterday plunged in the fathomless depths of woe. They were Bernard, owner of Goano, and Wall, possesor of Wallflower. All Winter Bernard has had his eye on the great Withere Stakes, and has exulted daily over the progress of his big chestnut son of Springbok, who, last year, at one time and another, outren the best two-year-olds in the East, though he was never the acknowledged champion. There has been a great deal of hettiug on the Withers for months, and most of the time Goano has been first in favor. Bernard backed him heavily, and he went to the course yeeterday rich in color, with a bright eye and swelling heart, Bernard seemed as one dazed. It was not so much the money he had lost as that his pride and chief confidence had received most staggering hlows. Wall's calamity was equally crushing. By day he had schemed and by night he had dreamed that his pet and pride, the adored, wildly-worshipped Wallflower, might win the Fordham handicap. And where did Wallflower come in? Well, there were a round dozen in the race, and Wallflower was not in the first eleven. It is helieved that if he has good luck he may arrive in time for the Autumn meeting. The people were telking ahout Jim Renwick for the first race on Monday, hut James, the son of Big Gun, had not had work enough. His ammunition wds exhausted at short range. James is a Californien, and came over the mountains. California had her revenge later. Close to Tyrant in hetting were Richmoud and Tecumseh, while next came the strapping Goano aud little hlack Brookwood. The California party heaped money on Tyrant. Never hero made his first how to the public at the Park that was hacked so lavishly and with euch confideuce. Tyrant deserved it. He was first at the start, hut was pulled hack, and Richmoud aud Tecumseh made a desperate struggle to the last furlong, where Tyraut easily passed them, showiug an impressive flight of speed. Of course, until Tyrant has won at a greater distance, and until he has proved himself by repeated tests snperior to the colts that run with him yesterday, his title to fame as a great racehorse will be disputed, hut he certainly showed rare speed.

A *Tribune*'s editorial says: Wonderful tales have heen filling the air at Jerome Park aud racing centres coucerning the private trials of Haggin's colt, Tyrant. His puhlic performance yesterday was not below his private reputation, or he won the Withers with ease. But not until Richmond, Tecumseh, Brookwood and Goano have met him once or twice more; indeed, not until he has shown himself superior to PierreLorillard's meteoric Wanda, will Eastern owners reliuquish their hopes of the stakes in which Tyrant is entered Yesterday, however, he proved himself a foeman worthy of the fastest flight of the fastest of our three-year-olds, and his fine performance was an uncommonly interesting feature of the splendidly euccessful opening day at Jerome Park, where the choicest May weather, the most picturesqpe, spacious aud delightful of American racecourses and sport of the hest sort gratified the assembled thousands.

A Solid Victory.

There is a solid subject for congratulation over the Withers. More money was won hy Californians than ever hefore on an Eastern race. The profits were not restricted to the "California party" in attendance at Jerome Park. Many dollars were sent from here, while the odde were long, and winnings ranging from a few hundred to several thousands were the harvest. A large portion of the investment was prompted hy the strong hope that Tyrant would win, though it was generally known that he was a "rattling good colt." There is little question that trials were given away hy some one who had means of knowing, and then the running of the Rancho del Paso horses at the Spring meeting was a token that Claypole knew how to order them. More than that: when Nellie Peyton heat Jim Douglas the watch was not the only dependence. Tyrant could heat her at any distance with comparative ease, and with equal weights, so that the line was true. When Douglas is beaten at his favorite distance it is sure that hie conqueror is a racehorse. A colt good enough to turn the tables on that one will will win a majority of the Withers Stakes.

Capital Turf Club.

So little has been heard of what bas occurred at Sacramento at the time of writing, that there is little chance for extended remarks. The victory of Fairmount was one of the surprises which can be classed as remarkable, and which have been rated as "glorious uncertainties," the great charm of turf and track sports. Those who had watched his work on the Oakland track, and who were in attendance at Sacramento, must have held it to be a "moral certainty" that he would he heaten, and in good luck if he paced more than one heat. The winning of Nighttime was anticipated, as he is generally on his good behavior and has fully as much speed as any of his competitors. Judging from the warmth of the days here it must have been hot in Sacramento, and, perhaps, the copious sweating-out had a beneficial effect on Fairmount.

However hot the days, the mornings and evenings of the Capital city are the perfection of climatic enjoyment, and the handsome city is at its best in this merry month. A walk in the early morning, or rather a saunter along the residence streets when the dew is sparkling in the nearly horizontal sunbeams, and a drive in the evening, are enough to tempt anyone who has leisure to a journey of longer duration than from here, and then the races and morning exercise to fill the rest of the day. We would have enjoyed the trip hugely.

The second day, Thursday, was set apart to the thoroughbreds and there was some capital racing. The first event, five-eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds, brought out Violetta, Edelweiss, Moonlight and Patti, the Wildidle filly being favorite. Edelweiss seems to have won as she liked in the fast time of 1:02, with Moonlight second. The winner is a brown filly, hy Joe Hooker, out of Yolone, the dam of Jim Douglas, and from such a combination speed may he expected. The second race, half-mile heats, had six starters, Panama, Tom Atchison, Daisy Miller, Blue Mountain Belle, Quebec and Billy Johnson. Belle was most fancied by the hettors, and won the first heat in :49½, hut Atchison came on then and won the race in :49¼, :49, the hest three heats on record. Tom Atchison is by Joe Hooker, his dam, Bay Kate, hy Norfolk, from Big Gun, the dam of Jim Renwick. Being so closely related to the champion he was bred for a fast horse, hut has never been bracketed a winner before. As he has got into form at last he may be looked for among the three-year-olds later in the season. The day closed with a selling purse, one mile and an eighth, won by Ned Cook in 1:58½. Addie O'Neil, Billy the Kid, Garfield and Neilson started against him, and there must have been sharp work, for the telegraph reports that Cook ran the first mile in 1:42½. The report of our special commissioner giving the details of the racing is necessarily deferred till next week.

Two-Year-Olds for a Distance.

Some time ago the *N. Y. Sportsman* took us to task for running Cito a race of 1¼ miles last November with 75 pounds up. The charge was answered at the time and the claim made that it was easier for a two-year-old to accomplish that distance with light weight than the "regulation" course with 30 pounds more to carry. Late papers from Australia hring the news of two-year-olds winning the Trial and Maiden Stakes, the winner of the first with 95 pounds up, the victor of the Maiden two pounds less. When these races were run in Australia the colts were not so old as ours rate in November, as the age there is dated from August 1st of the year they are foaled.

Santa Anita Again in the Lead.

Bonita has placed another race to the credit of California, and hy winning the Clipsetta Stakes at the Latonia Meeting last Wednesday added some $2,400 to the exchequer of the stable. So far there have been a succession of victories, and our horses have made a capital heginning. There are good reasons to think that the campaign will he vigorously sustained, and that many victories will he won in the next ninety days. That Santa Anita will do its share for the honor of California is beyond question. An auspicious opening is a favorable token of a season's success.

In our list of running records published last week two errors occurred, one in the two-mile performance of Freda, which was given as 3:22 instead of 3:32, a typographical variation that was apparent to the reader. The other is not chargeable to the compositor. The best performance at seven furlongs is credited to Joe Murray, viz, 1:28½, whereas it should read:

Sweethriar, 2, 107 lbs., San Francisco, Nov. 23, 1883....1:28

Guides to the Turf.

A century hence the name of H. G. Crickmore will be recognized as the one which is entitled to the foremost place in the ranks of American turf annalists, and as long as the history of the royal sport is perused his labors will be valued. Though long hefore Mr. Crickmore took upon himself the arduous task of compiling the statistics of racing, others had appeared, it was reserved for him to issue the first complete calendar embodying all the information it was possible to ohtain and arrange it in form, so as to present a concise and lucid history of racing. There are few, indeed, who realize the amount of work necessary to carry it through successfully, unfortunately a small number of those interested who gave material aid. Under the circumstances there are few who would have persevered, and accepted loss after loss, with their resolution unimpaired. Knowing how little encouragement there was to continue laboring in a cause which entailed positive money loss, as well as no end of work and worry, we expected that the chivalric "Krik" would succumb to the inevitable before he withdrew. Notwithstanding that the accurate compiler has heen forced to abandon the publication of "Krik's Guide," the loss has been repaired by Mr. Higgins, who has issued Part II. of the Guide and has accomplished the task in such a thorough manner as to prove that he is only second to the tutor. We learn that Mr. Higgins has heen the assistant of Mr. Crickmore for several years, though that was apparent on receipt of the volume without further information. The work is admirably done, filling a hlank which would have been an awkward gap in the series. We trust that hereafter there will he such support as to do away with all apprehensions of the publication ceasing. Without it there would he serious trouble, and racing-men as well as breeders and journalists feel the want.

The Clipsetta.

The following is the telegraphic description of the race won by Bonita, at Covington,, last Wednesdey:

"The principal event of the dey was the race for the Clipsetta Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, of $50 each, half-forfeit, with $760 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save her stake. Of sixty three subscribers seven paid $10 each. Five furlongs. All carried 107 pounds. Seventeen faced the sterter. So lerge a field of youngsters is enough to worry the best of starters, but Sheridan was not long in getting them away in as good shape as could be expected, although some of the reer divisions were practically out of the race when the flag fell. Bonnie Blue, Katrina and Hattie D. H. had the best of it, the former getting off first, closely pursued hy the other two. The favorite, Bonita, was abont in the fifth place. The three first-named horses led the hig field aronud the turn and into the homestretch, with Katrina in front.

"To the average spectator it look as if only Katrina, Bonnie Blue and Hattie D. H. were in the race, but the whips hegan to cnt the air and the boys began to ride as hard as they knew how. Katrina couldn't keep it up, and Bonnie Blue had enough, as the Californie filly, Bonita, apparently with little urging, came through and won easily enough hy about a length from Alfaretta, who, under Stoval's good riding, had been brought up in the last furlong. Hattie D. H. was third. Time, 1:04¼.

"Mutnals paid on Bonite, straight, $20.50; for place, $11.60; on the Hurstbourne stables entry, for place, $99.60. The stake is worth $2,340."

Trusty, a chestnut mare twenty-five years old and got by Marlborough, a son of imp. Trustee, continues fruitful. At Highland Stock Farm, Derby, Vermont, where she is now owned, she dropped on the 12th of May a large hay colt, hy Abdallah Wilkes. Scotland Maid, the first foal of Trusty, came in 1866, and she has a record of 2:28¾. Deucalion, the sister of Scotland Maid, was dropped in 1867, and he has a record of 2:22. He also is the sire of Nino, record 2:30. Lucia, the sister of Deucalion, is one year younger than the stallion, and she is the dam of Day Dream, four-year-old record 2:21¾. John Love, hy Billy Denton, was foaled in 1872, and his present record is 2:29½. Trusty has other sons and daughters capable of entering the 2:30 list, and she ranks among the great producing mares of the land. Her blood breeds on, albeit it is so highly charged with what some of the cranks would call "running foolishness." The colt dropped to Abdallah Wilkes at Highland Stock Farm is the fifteenth foal of the old mare, and as it is hy a well-hred young sire, it will take a good deal of money to buy it.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A race occurred at Fort Worth, Texas, on the 30th ult, between the noted trotting mare Phyllis and the well-known pacer Richball. The mare won in short order; time 2:17¼, 2:20¼, 2:24¼, as announced hy the judges, hut reliable outside parties made the first heat 2:16½. This is doubtless the fastest time ever made so early in the season; hut whether it will improve Phyllis's chances of winning later on remaine to be seen. It is a great card for Phil Sheridan stock. Phyllis previous record was 2:17½.

THE KENNEL.

Mr. Allender, of Thompson's Sportsmen's Resort, near Sancelito, where he keeps his public kennel, last week lost his beautiful young Llewellin setter hitch from distemper. She was from Hamilton's kennel, by Buckellew, from Madame Llewellin. This is quite a loss as far as blood is concerned. Mr. Allender had two new dogs sent to his kennel last week.

G. T. Allender claims the name of Nate for red Irish setter dog, by Neil's Pat O'More, from Lena.

FISH.

The Hat Creek Salmon Hatchery.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: On commencing the California State Hatchery I promised my father, A. B. Dibble, Fish Commissioner, to write you, bnt postponed doing so on aocount of the nnfinished state of the buildings, hatchery, dwelling and onthouses.

The following short description may give you an idea of the work contemplated by the Commissioners, and is exactly according to their plans: At present the work is entirely confined to the hatchery and is progressing as rapidly as possihle. The foundation is laid—88 large cedar posts, 18 inches in diameter, constitnting the same—frame is up, rafters on, flooring in place, window and door frames made, and yesterday commenced rusticing. It was the intention of the Commissioners at first to erect and finish the dwelling house, but they changed their plans after the foundation was laid, joices in place and frame fitted, and constructed a small house for the nse of the workmen. This house on the completion of the dwellng will he utilized as a woodshed and storage house. Work was commeuced April 18th, 1885. The hatchery is situated on Hat Creek, at Winter's toll hridge, crossing the creek 75 miles from Reddiug, 10 miles from Burney Valley, and 9 miles from Fall River Mills. Stages pass twice a day, iu the morning bound for Redding, in the evening for Fall River and Altnras. Our postoffice is Burney Valley, the eveuing stage hringing us our mail from there. The place or station here is owned hy Murcken & Knoch, and is commonly called "Dntch Boys' Station," I suppose on account of the nativity of the proprietors. The ground, legally conveyed to the State by the above named parties, borders on the creek, extending np and down the stream 1,000 feet and contains four or five acres more or less; it has hcen all fenced and partitioned off. The creek is a tributary of Pitt river, emptying into it two miles below the hatchery; it riees at the Lassen Buttes, ahout forty miles distant, is fed entirely hy springs, ie devoid of freehets and high water, and maintains an average width of 140 feet and depth of 5½ feet. Hat Creek Falls, two miles above here, are two in nnmher, and each are ahout 15 feet high. It is almost impossihle on account of the rapids swift water and heighth of falls, for fish to ascend ahove. The Commissioners thoronghly prospected Hat creek and other streams in the State, conversed with settlers and Indians—the Indians know more about the salmon runs, their habits, etc., than any other class of people—concerning the quantity of salmon, time of "runs," and location of spawning grounds in the different streams, and they were unanimous in the statement that there were as many, if not more, salmon in Hat creek as there are in any other stream. This statement, in conjunction with the natural advantages Hat creek affords, viz.: Uniform depth and temperature of water, lumher heing easily ohtained, accessible and the beautifnl site for a hatchery obtained gratis, lead the Commissioners to select Hat creek as the most available and desirable location for a State Salmon Hatchery of any place in the State. The hatchery building is 100x46 feet, is situated forty feet from the stream on level grounnd and ahont four feet above water. It will be rnsticed and painted, thirty-five large windows affording necessary light and ventilation. Water is ohtained through a two inch iron pipe, 600 feet long, connecting with a ditch supplying water to Mnrcken & Knoch's saw-mill from the creek one and one-half miles np stream, this connection giving a fall of thirty-four feet at the hatchery. The dwelling honse will he 34x20 feet, one and one-half stories, containing four rooms, hallway and closets down stairs, eix rooms upstairs. It is built on a plateau 12 feet ahove the hatchery, and ahont 100 feet distant, and will he bnilt in a neat and snbstantial manner. All the buildings face the road, and will present a very fine appearance. Two large reservoirs will he built in which to keep the salmon. In the hatchery there will be four large tanks, 9 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet deep, also 90 hatching boxes, 12 inches wide, 8 inches deep, and 16 feet long. These will give a capacity of nearly 15,000,000 salmon, being twice the capacity of the United States hatchery on the McCloud river. The young salmon will be kept in the reservoirs until they are large enough to protect themselves, when they will be released into Hat creek, thence going into the ocean through Pitt river and the Sacramento. Commissioners Buckingham and Dibble came here with the workmen, stayed two weeks superintending, ohtaining land, eelecting site and purchasing necessary supplies. They are expected here again very soon. The work is heing pushed along as rapidly as possihle under the efficient foremanship of Mr. Fred White, of Sacramento, and a full force of workmen. The hatchery will he completed in time for this season's run of salmon, and the Commissioners intend to hatch about 4,000,000 salmon thie year, and more than donble that amount each eucceeding year. Snch an amount of salmon, released every year into the waters of the State, will undouhtedly give great satisfaction to the people, and our citizens will appreciate the efforte and lahors of the Commissiou, and commend the appropriation of State money for the restoration and preservation of fish in the waters of the State.

I trust the above will give you an idea of what has been done and what are the plans and intentions of the Fish Commissioners. Respectfuily Yours,

HAT CREEK, SHASTA CO., MAY 23. SUMNER T. DIBBLE.

Owing to the unequal wear of eome horsee' teeth their edges project and become sharp; they are then apt to irritate and wonnd the mucous membrane on the inside of the cheek. In snch cases an increased flow of saliva, imperfect mastication and loss of flesh will he noticed. The remedy ie a mouthraep.

The famons twenty-mile trotter Jack Stewart'e prond spirit is broken. He is now doing service hetween the shafts of a bntcher's cart.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16¼ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to bis sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.,

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scntari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¼, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Banker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and ahout New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been heaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is nnsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must he paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

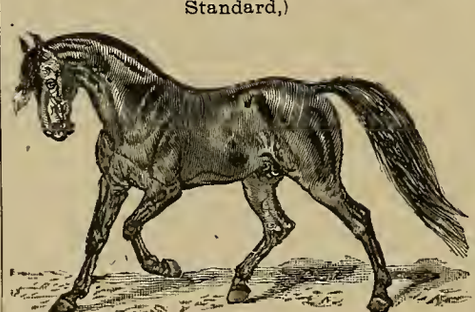
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco, or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Honston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

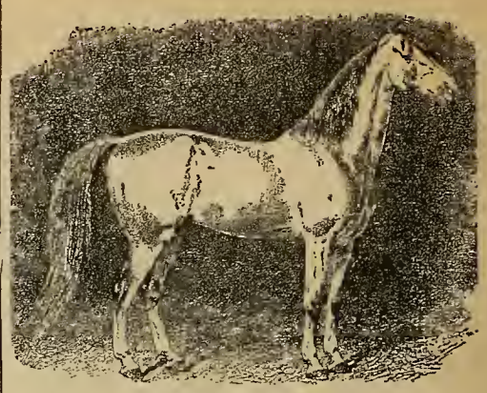
Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:30, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¼; baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all bis colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rnstic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to heat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tnesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

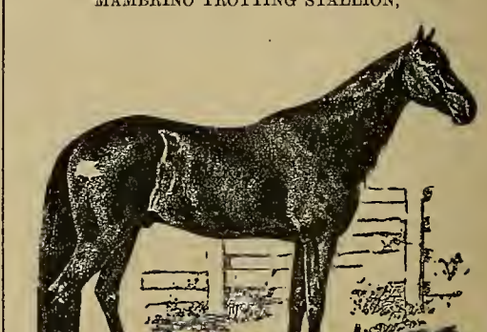
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money dne at time of service. Due care taken, hut no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21¼. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26½; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent
San Mateo, Cal.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosaliud, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18½.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Calton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of Imported Dioned.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

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MISS LULU E. SOUDERS.

This fine painting is 36x48, elegantly mounted and perfect gem of art for the parlor, saloon or drawing room. It was on exhibition at the late Mechanics' Institute Fair in this City and attracted much attention. It can be seen at the office of the

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THE WINNERS,

With Records of 2:30 and Better.

Compiled and published by L. C. Underhill, a complete history of every horse on the turf, giving color, size, age, breeding, record, and races of all prominent horses. It gives in the order of occurrence every race of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Johnston, St. Julien, and all the great winners, Rules of the N. T. A., Betting Rules, and is the most complete book for horsemen ever published. 300 pages, only 25 cents. Sent on receipt of price, by addressing NEW YORK SPORTSMAN, Box 2,950, New York City.

Agricultural Park.

DAN. McCARTHY

Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights." a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20½. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20½, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

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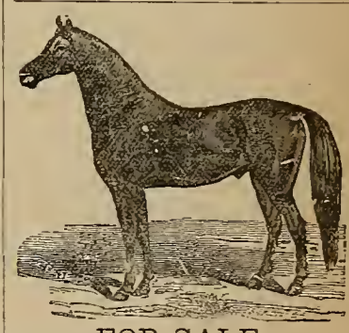
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Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

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The Orloff Trotter.

Mr. A. J. Rousseau, of St. Petersburg, contributes to the London *Live Stock Journal* a short sketch of the Orloff trotter. In 1777, Count Alexis Orloff, being too heavy to ride in the saddle, turned his thoughts to the production of a horse which would draw him faster in harness than anything to be found at that time in Russia. He bought, in the south of Greece, a silver-white Arabian stallion called Smetanka, and used him one season in the stud, getting, in addition to one filly, four colts, three of which were out of English mares. One of these stallions was crossed with a Dutch mare, and Barss, who is recognized as the founder of a family, was thus produced.

Having got the stamp of horses he wanted, he gave all his attention to training them. Early in the morning the Count could be seen, followed by six or eight black-and-tan English terriers, jogging along toward a poultry run containing some 150 game fowls, which I have a very good reason to think were not kept for the production of fine-flavored eggs only, as two sets of steel spurs and two sets of sparring gloves for fowls (now in my possession) can prove. *Revenons a nos moutons*: having fed his fowls, he would have his horses out on the course, sometimes driving himself, but more often he would watch and time them personally. He trained both for speed and for endurance, and generally tested them by heats of 1,400 feet each, registering the seconds each time. He would send them at tip-top pace the whole distance, then walk them back again. He would do this four times with the same horse; this he considered the best training to get all the speed he could out of his horses. For stamina he would trot them from 10 to 15 English miles at one stretch; stallions and mares went under the same training.

The speed shown by the horses was not great, for otherwise they could not have been sent "at tip-top pace the whole distance." But even with only slow horses to handle, how long do you suppose Gen. John E. Turner would have remained with Count Orloff to carry out the system of training described by Mr. Rousseau? Just about two hours. The Orloff trotter cannot for a moment be compared to the American trotter, and one reason for his inferiority is that the Russians are not good trainers, while they know nothing about how to rig a horse for speed. Their harness and vehicles are too clumsy for rapid work. During his lifetime, Count Orloff never sold a stallion; but in 1845 his entire stud was purchased by the Government, and, through the sale of the surplus stock, the breed has been scattered all over the Russian Empire.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The development of muscle and strength and the power of endurance comes within the trainer's province. Condition makes or unmakes the horse, and on its proper conditioning depends the development of its muscles and its power of endurance, and on these depends its speed development. The conditioning of the horse then must receive the first attention, and perhaps no other one thing is so important in determining its speed. This work must commence with the feeding, the grooming, and in looking after the comfort of the animals, and then he carried on in the proper exercising and training. The feed must be suitable in quality and quantity, and given at proper and regular intervals. The exercise should be given regularly and at first be gentle, then increased as the horse's powers will allow, but never be pushed to such an extent as to tax his strength and endurance to their utmost. It is always best to underdo than overdo this part of the work, as a few minutes of over-exertion may throw the horse off training for the remainder of the season, if it does not permanently injure it. Strength, endurance and speed are not developed by violent usage, but rather by a judicious amount of exercise given so as to develop but not strain. When the training goes beyond a certain point it becomes injurious, and the only criterion to decide when this point has been reached is the judgment of the trainer.

One of the winning horses at Belmont Park on Wednesday was Edward Posten's black or brown mare Blanch. At the recent meeting at Chicago of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association this mare was before the Board for having been trotted under other names, among which—her original name is—Emma Booker, alias Lena Rivers, alias Eva. The Board subjected the owner to a fine of $100 for changing the name and another $100 for trotting the mare out of class. If Mr. Posten was deliberately guilty of engaging in such trickery for the sake of the paltry dollars which might have been made in trotting a "ringer," then both mare and owner should have been expelled. There may have been some mitigating circumstances, otherwise men who have been subjected to expulsion for similar practices have a right to assume that Mr. Postea was let off with a light line.—*Sportsman.*

The work of overlaying the track of the Washington Park Club with clay loam has been inaugurated. About 30,000 cubic yards will be required, and the estimated cost of the improvement is $8,000. This will greatly improve the track, either for running or trotting.

Thus far five new horses have entered the 2:30 list, viz.:—Nettie Thorne, Sauveur, Merry Thought, Mayflower and Boston Girl, and three have reduced their records, viz:—Boss Hz Nettie T. and Col. Wood.

Standard in Horseflesh.

A writer in London *Land and Water*, who looks upon the weight-carrying hunter as the highest type of horse, harshly criticises the "artificial" turf test both in England and the United States.

"The Americans have set up a perfectly artificial standard in horseflesh; all that they ask a horse to do is exactly what nobody wants a horse to do in private life; that is trot one mile in the quickest possible time, drawing an absurdly light-made "sulky" over a perfectly level surface. Yet a horse that can "break the record" at this work is worth, at the very least, forty thousand dollars. Such a horse may be the best in America, but there is no proof of it. A man who wants to go one mile does not generally delay to put a horse between the shafts, and it has been proved over and over again that a burst of speed is no proof of stamina. Ever since the war, horse breeders in America, have set up this purely arbitrary standard of excellence, and have bred up to it in the business-like way which characterizes all they do. They have had the record to break, and they have broken it at about the rate of one second a year, amid the enthusiasm of fifty millions of people, and when Maud S. brought it down last Autumn to the fastest mile on record which was done in two minutes and nine and three-quarter seconds, America was fairly wild with joy. But this is a purely artificial standard; there is no proof whatever that Maud S. or Jay-Eye-See could make good time as compared with other horses over fifteen miles of road."

It is true that a burst of speed is no proof of stamina, but the horses which have the fastest trotting records, Maud S., 2:09¼, and Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, are bred to go the distance. They have a strong infusion of the four-mile-heat racehorse blood of Boston, and they can out-trot their rivals as easily at fifteen miles as at one mile. They have the lung capacity and vital nerve force to carry a burst of speed on the prepared track, or to sustain action over a distance on the road. The only objection to Jay-Eye-See for private use or road work is his size. He stands but 15 hands. Maud S. is of a loftier standard. She is 15.3 hands. The London critic does not seem to have mastered his subject. He should spend a Summer in the United States.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A Los Angeles correspondent of the *Florida Dispatch* makes mention of a wild forage plant that is common all over Southern California, and commonly known as filaree. The correct name of the plant is alfilarilla, and is pronounced as though it were spelled alfilarea. It constitutes the wild feed of this country, and is very nutritious. If the Winter is dry it comes up, blossoms, goes to seed and dies down again, without having attained a height of more than an inch sometimes, and yet the seed is abundant, and months after the plains appear to be barren, sheep will fatten on this food. During wet Winters the plant will grow to a height of from two to three feet, and when it becomes cured standing on the plains it can be raked up without cutting, yielding from one to three tons to the acre of the best and most nutritious hay.

Never mate a very slow, sluggish horse with a rapid, spirited one in making up the team, unless you wish to spoil and balk both animals. Such a team is never pleasant nor is it a judicious arrangement of the horse power. In such a team urging the slow horse generally excites and frets the other one the most and is apt to make it balk or kick. It is just as important to arrange the teams with reference to the dispositions of the horses as it is to pay attention to their relative size and strength.

A mare that is about to foal should be watched continuously, as the young foal often smothers before it can free its nostrils from the membrane with which it is surrounded. Then often it is so weak that it is not able to get up and suck, and perishes from lack of nourishment. A little attention at the proper time would save the lives of many valuable colts.

FISH.

The following letter is from one of our ardent young sportsmen, and is just the kind of letter we desire. Many more whom we could name might follow his example with advantage to all. We request such letters. They will be all the more welcome if giving the state of public feeling in reference to poachers in the districts whence they come:

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Again I wish to trouble you with a few lines so as to keep you informed of piscatorial matters in this locality. Since my last letter the fishing has been exceptionally good both in stream and lake.

Senator Vrooman was up here for a few days and spent most of his time on Pieta creek, enjoying excellent sport.

Dr. Dutch returned to the city last week, but while here, as is usual with him, covered a great deal of territory in a limited space of time and always managed to have a well-filled fish basket. On the morning he left he started at 4 o'clock and drove his team to Adobe creek, and in his facetious way he said he intended fishing every stream on his way to Cloverdale and would, notwithstanding, be there before the stage got in.

Messrs. Fred Tyrell and Rathbone have landed some large trout from the stream that passes Highland Springs.

Mrs. Platt is a very successful and ardent angler, frequently basketing between thirty and forty brook trout for a morning's fishing. To her credit is the largest brook trout that has been taken near the Springs this year.

Mr. Joel F. Lightner has been a very efficient escort to Mrs. P., and a few more trips will make him an enthusiastic convert to the gentle art of fishing.

Wednesday last Mrs. Platt, Messrs. Lightner, Tyrell and the writer left Highland Springs at daybreak, with buckboard and saddle horses, and drove to Mr. Randolph's mountain ranch, an ascent of 1,200 feet in 3 miles.

Here we breakfasted, after which Mr. R. kindly furnished us with an Indian guide to show us the way to the forks of Pieta creek. The brush and chaparral was the highest and thickest the writer has ever encountered, and we did not reach the creek until 11 o'clock. Mr. Lightner volunteered to keep camp and attend to the lunch question, which he did in a very efficient manner. The other three went fishing, and when we left at 4 P. M. we had 207 speckled beauties as the result of five hours' sport. When Mr. Lightner returns to the city his friends must not fail to ask him his experience and easy ride through an open country (?) to Pieta creek.

W. and H. Slotterbek also caught 19 salmon trout and nearly 150 brook trout in the same creek in a two days' visit.

Before closing, just a few items about lake fishing. The perch are just commencing to bite, and some large catches have already been made. The Lee boys caught 165 in three hours, most of them very large; other parties have also enjoyed good sport. The best locality is in and around Soda Bay. This seems to be a general rendezvous for all perch fishermen in this section. In order to have a full basket be sure and select a warm, quiet day, the lighter the breeze the better the sport.

Your correspondent has been on the bank of one stream or another, and also at the lake for the past three weeks, and has enjoyed an abundance of sport.

I am told Siegler creek, about 15 miles from here, is well worth a visit, and I intend going there during the coming week. Will let you know with what success in my next.

OCCASIONAL.

SONA BAY, LAKE CO., May 16, 1885.

Those who can afford the trip and spare the time can find no place from now on like Tahoe, Little Washoe and Independence lakes. In the latter the fishing is very fine now. Fish Commissioner Dibble and friend caught 300 in one day last week, some of the fish going two and a half pounds. One weighing seven pounds was caught by Mr. H. Cox. One of the local papers speaks as follows of the white bass in Little Washoe lake:

"On Monday afternoon last Ed Harris caught 100 bass in Little Washoe lake, Nev., in less than two hours with a fly—the first that had ever been taken in that way—and it was hardly credited when told in Carson by those who fell heir to the fish. But when Tuesday night came, and another sack of fish for his many sporting friends arrived, there was a grand rush around for teams and a looking-over of tackle by the Carson boys. Wednesday morning found twenty fly fisherman on the shore of the lake, casting for dear life. But as the fish do not come into shore to feed before 1 o'clock, very few were caught. After lunch all became satisfied that it was the best fly fishing that could be found, the fish rising to the fly as soon as it fell on the water. Any fly suited their taste. Captain Avery and a party of three, in a few hours, took some 200, James Yerington and party 150, Lawrence Elrod and Earnest Harris 235, George Glevitch and party 175, Harlow of Carson, made a big catch, Ed and Will Harris fished an hour and quit with 130, Smith and a friend in two hours captured 75, Gregory and Dr. Murphy took 84, and all had the same run of luck. The lake was stocked some five years back by Fish Commissioner Parker with what he calls white bass of Lake George. As heretofore none could be caught to speak of, they have multiplied in countless thousands. Last season tons escaped into irrigating ditches and were left on the grass to die. The feeding ground in the afternoon looks to be a moving mass of fish."

The streams in adjacent counties have yielded fairly during the week, but the trout generally were small. The private reservoirs and lakes in the vicinity of the city now afford the best fishing. Black bass and trout of good size being soon caught up to the number of the day's regulation to the man.

Bay fishing at the places usually frequented has lately been poor. The best sport is had at Richardson's Bay, where large flounders and smelt have been caught in abundance.

A pleasant day's sport can be had at the Leuni Fish Hatchery, Sonoma county. The company charge fifty cents a pound on the catch, but the trip will well repay the cost. The ride to Glen Ellen, the terminus of the railroad through Sonoma, is delightful at this time of the year. The hatchery can also be reached conveniently through Santa Rosa, another pleasant ride.

Smelt are again reported plentiful off the Oakland railroad wharf.

The fishing in Pilarcitos reservoir is good, but the fish are strongly affected with worms, which, in many cases, makes them unfit to eat. The disease, if it is one, is strange and the cause unknown.

The State of Maine takes the prize for a variety of delicious fish. An Eastern paper says: "Ex-President Arthur will be able this Summer to go to Maine, pitch his cool tent on the banks of Nanequahghkapoppoquashanticut and catch tomcods, scuppaugs, tautagues, quahoge, scollope, mummpchogs, squirks, quots, sneatangues, millets, cochogsets, scrup grunters, menhaden, pumpkin fish, eels and some 'trouts.'" Could not our commissioners introduce a few of these varieties into our waters?

Reports from Lake Tahoe promise well for the season, but the weather has lately been too severe for pleasure. Severe gales with blinding snowstorms have prevailed of late. Next month the season will commence for visiting this charming Summer resort.

BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

1885. 1885.

Fall Meeting.

Notice for Entries for Trotting Season.

SATURDAY, August 1—Free for all pacers, purse $600.

TUESDAY, August 4—2:22 Class; purse $750.

Open to all eligible to this class, and the following: Bay Frank, Arab, Albert W., James H. and Vanderlynn.

THURSDAY, August 6—2:40 class purse $600.

FRIDAY, August 7—2:24 class; purse $600.

SATURDAY, August 8—2:20 class; purse $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

All races 3-in-5, in harness, 5 or more to enter, 3 or more to start.

Entrance 10 per cent. All purses divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. to first, second and third horses.

The Association reserves the right to close with a less number for any of the contests.

ENTRIES TO CLOSE with the Secretary, 1435 California street, Thursday, July 23, 1885.

N. T. SMITH, President.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1877. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16½ hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,300 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 99 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree, as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont, 26; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 6; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 39; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire; 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 6; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 3-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22½; Rachel B., 2:25½, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records of 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:20.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or park horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLaferty, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of this horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH,
Jordan Valley Oregon, or
SILAS SKINNER,
Napa, Cal.

Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.,



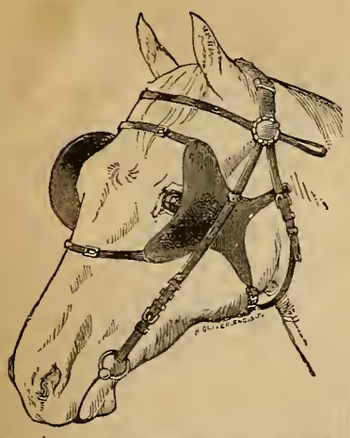
Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St
Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco.

WANTED.

Two black Newfoundland puppies, perfectly thoroughbred, from three to five months old. The advertiser will give full value for the dogs, but no fancy prices. **Apply at this office.**

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thns described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secnre my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, snpported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as hercin described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in com ination with the blinds F, supported ard pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above ars the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will he understood.

It meets with nniversal approbation, doing away with all the objections nrged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to hend ths knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St, San Francisco.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

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Bill Nye writes each week exclnsively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Phillip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Appnyl, Yds Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of pnblication. Among ths many departments which will appear from tims to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Past, Glimpses into ths Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will he chronicled with thoronghness and dignity.

Terms of Snbscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1,75; three months, $1,00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may he mads at redneed rates throngh any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

THE INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Willard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

CYNTHIANA Horse Boots.

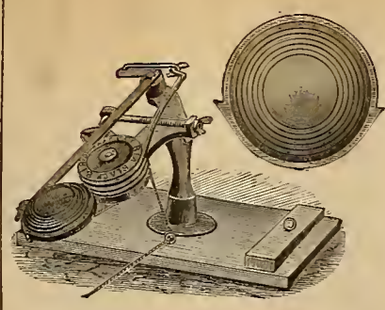
Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots,

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials nsed they are prononnced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,
Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddler Goods of all kinds.

The Peoria Blackbird and Trap.



(PATENTS ALLOWED.)

The Most Perfect Breakers.
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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TARGET MADE.

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LARGE SUPPLY ON HAND.
Circulars on Application.

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416 MARKET STREET,
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FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Yonng Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13½, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, ont of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 ths season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURHPY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

Spring Meeting

—OF THE—

Sonoma and Marin DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

—TO BE HELD—

June 4th, 5th & 6th, 1885,

.....AT .....

PETALUMA, CAL.

PROGRAMME.

First Day, Thursday, June 4th.

No. 1—Running, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horse, $50. Fixed valnation $1,000 two ponnds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valne. One mile and a quarter.

No. 3—Trotting, 2:30 class. Purse $500.

Second Day, Friday, June 5th.

No. 4—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5—Pacing, 2:40 class; purse $300.

No. 6—Trotting, 2:35 class; purse $450.

Third Day, Saturday, June 6th.

No. 7—Running, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. One mile and repeat.

No. 8—Trotting, 2:50 class; purse $300.

No. 9—Trotting, 2:26 class; purse $500.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent to third.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall he entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared ont by 6 P.M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P.M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will he held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will he required to wear caps of distiuct colors, which must he named in their entries.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Wednesday, May 20th, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President,
W. E. COX, Secretary.

DOG COLLARS

—AND—

FURNISHINGS.

Our 1885 Catalogue, which is now ready, contains 72 pages, on which are illustrated over 3,000 styles of

DOG COLLARS, LEADERS, WHIPS, LOCKS, BELLS, MUZZLES, SHIPPING BOXES, BISCUIT, KENNELS, MEDICINES.

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I. BREMER, General Manager.

[P. O. Box 3771.]



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth Inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.
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HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

This most popular school on the Coast
E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALL
Send for circular.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trusiee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner tbeir owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens. For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2.

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18½; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¾ and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or R. H Nason, Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq , of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino: Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION,

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seelcy's American Star; third dam by Abdallab, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¼. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.
By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.
Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record. 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:21.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Suap, record 2:30, son of Imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old. 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¾ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18¾) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Start, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth beat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21¼. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Qneen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¼; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21¼.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of Imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewsdrop.

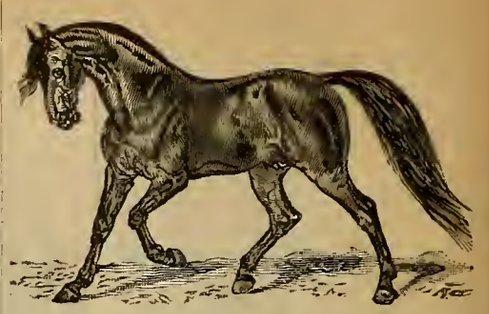
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $10.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

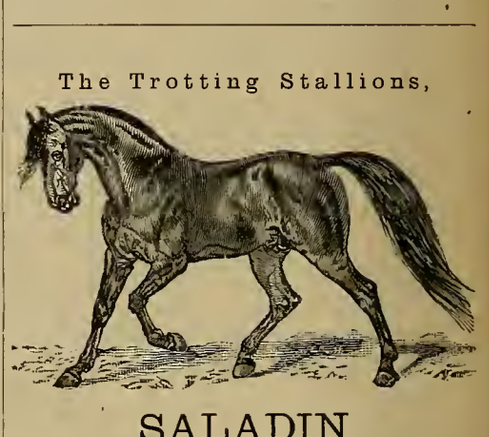
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25½. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27¼. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¾. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris, Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27¼

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:28¾; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Candle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $10 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackhird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsiu, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

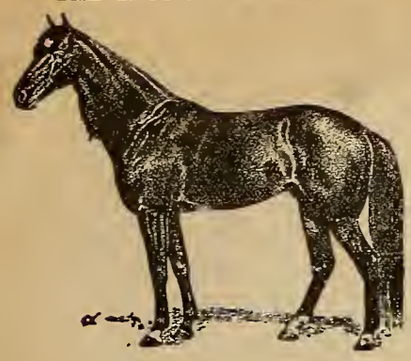
Terms

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1873.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Piatt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (.0811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul, Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22¾, and Onward, 2:25¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallab, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1883, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21½, 2:20¾ 2:20¾, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¾—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¾, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¼.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two mile heats—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS, $75 THE SEASON.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H, and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

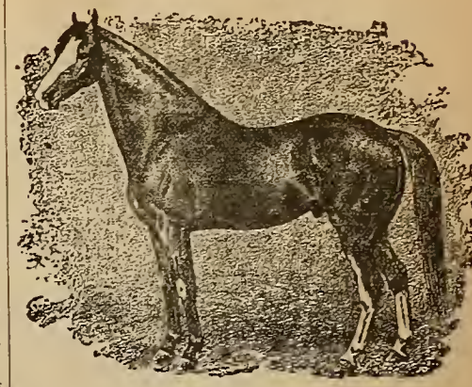
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Bennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M. Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 15 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $1.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.

First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle.
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away.

For further particulars address

O. M. CONYERS,
Taylor, White P

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $200 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles Closed in 1881.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two-mile and a quarter dash.

No. 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $250 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE. $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:21½ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:21½) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-7 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $200 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $200 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed, events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco,

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Contts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Rancho del Rio.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBREDS,

PROPERTY OF

THEODORE WINTERS, Esq.,

AT SACRAMENTO,

Thursday, July 16th, 1885.

The second annual sale of yearlings, the get of Norfolk, Joe Hooker and Three Cheers, will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on the above date. Catalogues will be ready May 5th, and may be had on application to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HENRY PAYOT. ISAAC UPHAM.

PAYOT, UPHAM & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND IMPORTING

Booksellers,

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Blank Book Manufacturers,

204 Sansome Street, Near Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SALE.

AN ABBOTSFORD COLT. HE IS A DARK CHESTnut, foaled May 23d, 1883; stable and halter broke, is fine and perfect in all his points.

Dam, by Geo. M. Patchen, and is one of the best road mares in the State. She is gamey and fast; too free if anything, never needs urging.

Granddam, supposed to be Messenger She was bought by Wm. Corbitt, Esq., from Hiram Woodruff, off the track at Louisville, Ky., and was well known as a flyer in her day, record 2:36, when 2:40 on a plank road was all the cry.

PRICE OF THE COLT, $1,000.

Apply to **ROBERT SYER.**
P. O. Box 657, San Jose, Cal.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A
10:40 A		*8:10 A
†1:30 P		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:25 P		*3:36 P
*5:15 P		†1:59 P
6:30 P		6:00 P
†11:45 P		†7:50 P
		†8:15 P
8:30 A	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A
10:40 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P		*3:36 P
4:25 P		6:00 P
		†8:15 P
10:40 A	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
10:40 A	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P
10:40 A	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 25	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTERREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

Southern Pacific Co.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
‡8:00 A M	Byron	‡6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	"	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
1:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	8:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:10 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*4:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*8:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:30.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—†10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—6:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & CO., S. F.

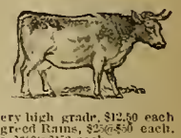
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30 Imported Holstein Cattle, $250@$450 each.
40 Thoroughbred and Non-Pedigreed Jerseys, $100 to $250 each.
10 Ayrshire Bulls, $100@$250 each.
5 Hereford Bulls, $300@$450 each.
10 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $30@$40.
10 Durham Bulls, $200@$350 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $100@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.
These are the prices on cars, CASH, and the larger the order the lower the prices.

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Agent for Importers, Breeders and Owners, Russ House, San Francisco, or 188 Edwards St., Oakland

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 23.
NO. 503 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

A Romance Revived.

Among the ordere made at the recent meeting of the Board of Review in Chicago was one which read as follows:

"William McGuigan, Jr., Kansas City, Mo., *ex-parte* application for reinstatement.

"At the May meeting of the Board in 1884, an order was granted removing the then existing penalties of record against the applicant, and snbstituted for the same a suspension from the right to compete or drive in races occnring on the tracks of members, thus leaving him at liberty to accept employment in the management of the courses and grounds of members, for which service he had been offered employment. Upon further favorable representations concerning the recent conduct of applicant, and his deep regret for his previous disregard of the rules, it was

"*Ordered*, That his suspension he temporarily removed nntil the December meeting of the Board."

This decision, which means that McGuigan will hereafter he allowed to train and drive horses on tracks which are members of the National Trotting Association, finishes the last chapter in what may be fairly termed a romance of the trotting turf, and recalls to the minds of thousends an event which occurred nearly ten years ago, in which McGuigan was one of the principal actors. It was simply a "ringing" tour with a trotter—something not at all uncommon at the present day—but the circnmstances surrounding the affair were so sensational that the entire turf interest of the country was aronsed, and when the mysterious trotter that could and did win all sorts of races, from those for three-minnte horses down to free-for-all events, was finally captured and exposed, there was much the same feeling of gratification and relief that would have heen experienced a centnry or so ago among seafaring men had the Flying Dutchman been overhauled by some man-of-war and brought safely into port with her ghostly commander and crew.

It was in 1874 that a well-known Michigan horse dealer, named Deyo, was convicted of some irregular acts in connection with the trotter Small Hopes, a gelding by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, that had come into his possession by purchase from parties in New York, and his expulsion, together with that of the horse, from all tracks belonging to the National Association soon followed, so that when the trotting season of 1875 began, Deyo, who was an ardent admirer of the sport, found himself deharred from participation in it, and to add to his disapnointment and chagrin the warm days of Summer had hardly arrived when it was found that the brown gelding by Hambletonian had developed speed to an amazing degree, and every trial given him showed marked improvement, and while other men were winning fame and money at the Central Circuit meetings with their trotters, Deyo was compelled to see standing idly in his barn a horse that could beat all of them with ease. It was certainly an aggravating position. Here was an ideal trotter—a smooth-going, frictionless fellow, that knew nothing hnt trot, that was level-headed in any company and that could go quarters in 34 seconds with an ease tbat clearly demonstrated his ability to do a full mile in 2:20, and in those days there were not many trotters in tbis country capeble of snch a performance. To secnre the horse's reinstatement by the National Association was deemed impossible, and it was under these circumstances that the scheme of a "ringing" campaign—a grand career of ontlawry—was conceived.

The men who carried out this scheme were three in number, Deyo, Wm. McGnigan, a young man of acknowledged ability as a driver, who was in his employ, and Charlie Perkins, a well-known sporting man of Rochester, N. Y., who was willing to meke money by illegitimate methode wben otber means were not at hand. And so they started out with the little brown gelding, Deyo and McGuigan telling none of tbeir neighhors in Michigan whither they were bound, and Perkins not confiding his fnture address to friends in Rochester. Deyo and McGnigan were unknown to horsemen, even at the larger meetings, but it was not so with Perkins, and so it was decided to take in some of the smaller Western circuits, it being thought that hy jumping rapidly from place to place the chances of detection would be greatly lessened, as by this means new men and new horsee would be met eacb week. So a start was made early in Septemher, 1875, and on the 7th of tbat month Small Hopes appeared at Dubuque, as a contestant in a three-minnte race, being entered as Lothair, while McGuigan was known as J. S. McKellan. Small Hopes won in straight heats, tbe time of the fastest heat heing 2:40¾. Two days later he beat a field of eight in another slow class, three of his opponents being distanced, and the hest mile was 2:39½, over a track at least eigbt seconds slower than would be a first-class conrse of the present day.

With these races to setisfy themselves that the horse wes all they had thonght him to he in point of condition, the conspirators shipped him to Omaha, at which place there was to be a meeting, and where the betting was certain to be good. Small Hopes, still masquerading as Lothair, was entered in two classes, a slow one and the free-for-all. The first event he won easily, the fastest mile heing 2:33¾, but as he lost the third heat to Little Sam in 2:35½, the betting men did not consider him as having any chance in the free-for-all against the stallion Randall, that was known to he able to heat 2:30 over the poor half-mile track on which the races took place. But they were given a surprise. Randall was a great favorite in the hetting, being owned near Omaha, and his friends did not believe anything except the notable flyers of the day capahle of heating him. The speedy stallion Pilot Temple, that had a record below 2:25, was also a starter, and the race was helieved to be between him and Randall, Lothair and Granger, the other starters, being no more considered as probable winners than as if they were dead and buried. But when the word for the first heat wae given Lothair started away like a locomotive, and, try as they would, neither of the others were ahle to head him. When the time, 2:28½, was announced, the astonishment was greater than ever. What horse was tbis that could beat 2:30 over snch a track? Bnt the driver was mute to all interrogations. It was a free-for-all race, the track was not a member of the National Association, and the conspirators had hagged their game. The second heat was still faster, 2:26½, and after the third had been won the hackers of the mysterious collected their money from the pool hox and left town as quietly as they had come. The next week he won a race at Keoknk, Ia., bnt by this time telegrams were being sent all over the country to ascertain if possible the identity of the horse and men. Nobody knew them, hut it was resolved to find out something the next time Lothair started.

But he never started again. Going direct from Iowa to Pennsylvania McGuigan and his aids changed the horse's name to Lapland, and appeared with him at Wilkesbarre, Oct. 13th. He won his rece, hands down, and a week later was at Washington, D. C., where he went for higher game, starting against Jack Draper, Webber, and Planter—three good horses. It was a long race, and there was plenty of betting. Lapland could have won in straight heats, but in order to make all the money in sight his driver prolonged the contest, Jack Draper winning the first heat in 2:30½, Webber the second in 2:32½, Lapland the third and fonrth in 2:33, 2:31; Planter the fifth in 2:37, Jack Draper the sixth in 2:30, and Lapland the seventh in 2:31½.

But exposure was at hand. There was to be a meeting at Boston ten days later, and how to get Small Hopes in a slow cless without detection was what puzzled McGnigan. The horse'e legs had been colored on the western trip, and the white spot in his face painted brown, but at Washington this disguise had not been attempted. In order to fool the horsemen who had seen him at Washington, and many of whom would also be at Boston, the white marks were again painted out. There were a dozen starters in the Boston race, and five of them were "ringers." This quintette never made a move for the first heat, the driver of each horse concluding to win later in the race, and an honest horse won in 2:29. In the second heat all the "ringers" started to win. McGuigan started away at a great rate with Small Hopes, he having been re-christened Westbrook, and entered in that name. As he went around the tnrn he noticed a brown gelding on his wheel. On and on they went, links of speed being let out at each quarter-mile, until at last Westbrook was at his best rate. Still the brown gelding stuck to him, but after a driving finish Westbrook beat him out a neck in 2:21½. It was too plain a case. No "green" horse could or would get such a record late in the Fall. A marshel was sent to take charge of Westbrook, and when he was closely examined it was evident that his legs had heen painted. Seeing that the game was np McGuigan confessed, and the expnlsion of the horse and his driver soon followed.—*Breeders' Gazette*.

New Blood for Del Rio.

At the Belle Meade sale of yearlings last montb Captain Moore appeared in tbe list of purchasers, and it transpires that the four Enquirer fillies secured by him were for Mr. Winters. They are:

Chestnut filly (1884), dam Orphan Girl, by Muggins; second dam by Wegner.

Chestnut filly (1884), dam Analine, by Jack Malone, from Iodine, by imp. Sovereign.

Bay filly (1884), dam Brihery, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, from Tallulah, by Planet.

Cbestnut filly (1884), dam Buttercup, by imp. Glen Athol, from Bay Flower, by Lexington.

The American Jockey Club's Most Brilliant of Openings.

(N. Y. Herald.)

Judge A. C. Monson's white hat went stately up the steps to the judges' stand. Mr. J. O. Donner's lithe figure followed, so did the compact form of Mr. S. Howland Robbins. It was the initial official movement of the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park. Clang, clang, clank! The last bell. Inspector Dilks' golden banded cap looked up. Judge Monson nodded. The inspector caught the nod and waving it officially to those of his command, the course was cleared—cleared of members, owners of horses, of trainers, of stable attendants and of jockeys not just then to ride. Gates were shut. There was a scramble for tbe few empty seats, and six or eight thousand awaited the scramble of a large field in the three-quarter desh, the first race of the season.

The picture was perfect. From end to end of the grand stand there was a compact, interested assemhlage. The upper section contained veterans always to be seen at Jerome. The middle section was radiant with the gorgeous millinery of hnndreds of ladies; the lower portion was filled by the thonsands who must speculate, and beyond the bookmakers. The pool bill was forgotten. The loud cries of odds and invitations and the rush of anxious men were confnsing. Bookmakers perspired. So did customers, so did ticket writers, so did the money takers.

By carriage and by cars came the racing loving populace. Through the Park, now bloomiug into wonderful beauty; past Gabe Case's, who sat on his hroad balcony 320 pounds avoirdupois strong, waving a wonderful hand to friends and patrons; along Jerome avenne, whizzing hy Judge Smith's, by Sibbern's, past boys with pails of water, pest girls with fragrant bunches of lilac, past colored pests with red caps, armed with hrnshes, through tbe hroad gate into the grounds or down the road to the club house.

The scene was gratifying. Mr. Perry Belmont, radiant in a light Spring suit, tooled his team under the club house, and there alighted from the coach Mrs. Hilger, Mr. Allan Johnson, of the English Legation at Washington, and Mr. F. G. Griswold. Again the sound of the horn, and Colonel Williams Jay's coach came rolling in. Mrs. Colonel Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Wharton, Miss Wetmore, Dr. and Mr. Bininger took seats on tbe pretty grassy slope. Again the horn, and Mr. Frederic Bronson's cbestnut wheelers and brown and chestnut leaders swnng his drag into line. Mrs. Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo O. Fritsch and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sands alighted. Once more the musical horn, and now Mr. Francis R. Rives cheerily comes into sight with his matched team of grays, and his coech of blue body with black panels and red under-carriage, adds greatly to the scene. Mr. and Mrs. David King, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Drayton and Miss Bininger join the throng on the emerald sward. Once more the horn, and Mr. J. R. Roosevelt, in coaching snit of light Spring material and white hat, handles tbe reins over his bays and grays and his drag is parked with the others. Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Stevens, Mr. William Forbes Morgan and Mr. Irving Grinnell, the latter from his home up the Hudson and now no longer a sufferer from that terrible coasting accident, select pleasant positions beneath the bluff. Mr. Stanley Mortemer's four-in-hand also appeared, and from the seats alighted Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Kate Bulkley and Mr. Thomas H. Howard. Victorias and other fashionable carriages were under the club house sheds by dozens. Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, with pink bnd and daisy in huttonhole, came with Tom Ochiltree. E. Berry Wall, glistening with check suit, patent leathers and with a swing acquired in European capitals, came alone.

Mr. Robert Goelet, looking as fresh in snperb Spring attire as if he had just returned from a cruisein his brother's staunch yacht Norseman, arrived with friends. Ex-Commodore Robert Center, the original cutter yachtsman of the land, in hicycle costume and lorgnette swung across his shoulders, looked interested and made inquires about the yacht building to meet the English visitors. Mr. William R. Travers, thinking probably tbat he may not want tbe old Secaucus track after all, talked with Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence and Mr. Wright Sanford, the latter natty and nobby in appropriate Jerome Park Spring costume. Captain William M. Conners and Mr. L. C. and C. C. Delmonico were almost inseparable. Mr. Belmont Purdy, with hronzed face showing the strength of the Long Island sun, chatted with almost everybody. Mr. Pelham Clinton, cousin of tbe Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Elphinstone Maitland, the latter just from his Texas ranch, were conspicuous. Everybody seemed to be on hand.



St. Louis Fair Ground Race Course.

The city of St. Louis is now recognized as one of the leading sporting centres of America. Some months ago, Mr. Chas. Green, President of the St. Louis Fair Association, determined to locate and design a perfect mile racecourse. A tract of land of about 56 acres, just west and adjoining the Fair Grounds, was selected for this grand project, and upon this tract to-day is the finest and most complete racecourse on the continent.

The course is what is known as a model track and has a chute running diagonally across the interior. The judge's stand, grand stand, pool stand, etc., are ingeniously placed away from the sun. They are on the south of the track near the amphitheatre, from which an uninterrupted vista can be enjoyed across the entire course. The stands and surrounding land is elevated above the track, admitting of a clear sweep of vision over every inch of it. The total area between inside lines is lowered or dished out several feet in the centre; enlivened by two small lakes, the narrow arms of which will serve as water jumps in steeplechases.

The new site is made quite attractive by giving it a gentle rise from the track toward Kossuth Ave., to an elevation commanding a magnificent prospect over the entire track with an elegantly designed grand stand as an effective background. Twenty thousand feet of drain pipe are used in the extensive sewerage. The grading required the removal of 150,000 cubic yards of earth.

The management of the St. Louis Fair Association deserve the greatest praise for the systematic manner of remodeling the entire grounds, creating harmony out of chaos, and the generous enterprising spirit it has shown in making the present Fair Grounds one of the leading features of the United States and in providing St Louis with a grand racecourse.

The grand stand is the most complete in detail, and presents the finest effect architecturally of any building yet devised for a similar purpose. Its length is 402 feet, its width is 52 feet and its height two stories, exclusive of basement. On the south side it is 57 feet high, and on the north front opposite the track, 54 feet to the cornice line and has a seating capacity of nearly 8,000. The style is Italian renaissance. The basement story opposite the track is faced with broken ashlar uniting with semi-circularly arched windows. The spandrils formed by the junction of the arches, are ornamented by life-sized horse's heads, representing the most famous races of the country and executed in terra cotta. Approaching the first gallery from the north, east and west fronts are large flights of stone steps finished in the most substantial manner, and connecting with the grounds in front of the grand stand. The basement in the south front is perforated with numerous openings giving ample access to the refreshment rooms. On each end of this front are the grand entrances to the building with canopied carriage-ways to them. The basement is so arranged that the ladies' refreshment, cloak and toilet rooms are in the east end, while the gentlemen's apartments, including the enclosed pool rooms, are located in the west end, leaving the entire centre for general refreshment rooms. The staircasings leading to the galleries are very spacious, affording free entrance and exit. A handsome feature is introduced in the front of the second gallery of forty-eight private boxes projecting beyond the face of the building forming balconies inclosed by iron railings. The boxes are lowered similar to the inclined plane of galleries, so as not to interfere with the view of persons behind them and are supported by ornamental brackets. The second story is covered by a truss roof spanning the entire surface, thereby obviating the necessity of posts or columns. The interior is exceedingly attractive. The light iron columns are of various patterns, bounded with mouldings and ribbons entwined around them. The upper tier of columns have semi-circular arches springing from and supporting the roof and from the columns extend ornamental brackets supporting the cantalever portion of the roof, which has a projection of 10 feet beyond the building. The covering of the roof is iron and tin, and the water is carried away from it by an ingenious contrivance. The stables are the finest and most complete of their kind on the continent. They have the capacity of accommodating 600 horses, comprising ten separate buildings, containing stalls 12 feet square, and 12 feet high, well ventilated and lighted. The stalls are entered from inside, where there is a hall 120 feet long and 20 feet wide, suitable for exercising in bad weather. At each end of the hall are large sliding doors over which are ventilators. The ten buildings are arranged so that they front on the same lines, each building presenting a different style of architecture from the adjoining one; they are painted in relief colors, and present a handsome front to an open, exercising park, nearly 1,000 feet long. The stables are divided from the exercising park by a row of shade trees, each building having its own exercising ground. The remainder of the stalls are so arranged that they form the side of an open quadrangle. They are each 12x12 feet with their roofs projecting over the front 12 feet, making a covered exercising colonnade on three sides of the square, averaging in length from 400 to 900 feet. The land used for the buildings and grounds connected with them is nearly fourteen acres. The grounds are much improved by the planting of large shade trees. The cost of the buildings is $50,000. The stables and stalls are provided with a sufficient number of kitchen and sleeping apartments for those in charge of the horses, together with all necessary appurtenances.

One of the most extensive and beautiful buildings is the pool stand in connection with the grand stand. It is all made and built of iron. The columns supporting the roof are entwined by ornamental bands richly decorated. The building is 180 feet long and 40 feet wide, and is covered over by an iron roof without interior columns. The whole structure is painted in relief colors, and contains three stands for French pools, besides 20 bookmakers' stands and one auction stand. Forty feet in the rear of this building is located the French pooling office, which is 24x17 feet, and is a little architectural gem in itself. Between the pooling house and the office the blackboards and stands are placed showing racing records. The judges' and timers' stands are very handsome structures. The latter has a reception room for jockeys under it, where a change of clothing takes place, with dressing-rooms attached. Over it the timers have their result and starters' tablets connected with it. The judge's stand has under it the secretary's office and weighing room for jockeys; both buildings are light and airy and beautiful specimens of architecture; besides these there are four starters' stands and two distance judges' stands.

The work was designed and superintended by Mr. Thos. Walsh, the architect of the Association, and adds merit to his already excellent reputation as a designer and an architect.

The fifteenth annual fair of the Eight District Agricultural Association, will be held at Placerville on 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, of August. The District is composed of the counties of El Dorado, Amador, Alpine and Mono.

A. J. Stemler purchased from Palo Alto last Tuesday the bay colt, Valiant, 3 years, by Monday, dam Lady Evangeline, by Leinster, from Tibbie Dunbar, by imp. Bonnie Scotland. Price, $2,000. Valiant has never faced the starter but has the private reputation of being a good one.

D. W. Woodmansee is of the opinion that the pacer Johnston will not go east of Chicago this season, as far as known now. There is some talk of a race with the great pacer under saddle and the pacer Westmont with running mate. In the event taking shape Budd Doble would probably ride the bay.

Demorest recently drove Ghost and Dubarry, the runners, a mile to pole in 1:51½. He was exercising them, and sent them a quarter at a gait he liked, so drove out the mile. Several lookers-on were holding watches, expecting to catch a quarter as a pointer, and it is needless to say they were gratified.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												*
Trout	*	*	*									*

The Gun Club Picnic.

It is the custom of this popular body of sportsmen to give an annual picnic, and as Memorial Day comes just right for their regular monthly shoot, that day has always been selected for the occasion. Heretofore the anniversary has been held in Marin county, a few miles beyond San Rafeel, but this year it was held at Laundry Rench, Alemeda county, and the change was a wise one in every way. All agreed on this point, prompted no donbt by the absence on Saturday of mosquitos, for those who have had to wrestle for a day with the Marin county production as it develops near Sen Rafael will have a very correct idea of the animal growth of California. The general atteudance, though good, was not es large as lest year, but the same old spirit of kindness and hoepitality was there, and if any preseut did not enjoy themselves thoroughly the fault was their own. At lnnch we joined Mr. Orr's party, presided over by his danghter, and here as elsewhere the supply was most generous, the wines excellent and the fruits delicious. If we may take the shouts of laughter and merriment that rose from all the parties grouped under the ehady trees as an evidence of enjoyment, it is certain there was no happier one out of the hundreds that were scattered round in the neighborhood.

The attendance of members was large, sixteen facing the trap. The conditious were as usual, excepting the line boundary, and Mr. Eyre acted es judge and referee with satisfaction to all. The shooting was of a very high character, for the birds were throughont above the average and deceiving in their flight from the high background behiud the traps, as many found when a clinker left unceremoniously for the trees. There were two twelves, six eleveus, two tens, one nine and four eights, with a percentage of 82½, an excellent performance for seventeen men, especially when we consider the smoke was driven all day into the faces of the men shooting, and made the second barrel very uncertaiu. The spirit of good fellowship prevailing emong the members during the day was just the spirit that ought to prevail, and always does prevail among true sportsmen and gentlemen. If a donbtful qnestion arose, it wes invariably conceded in favor of the gun, with the greatest readiness and grace. In the exciting shoot-off between Messrs. Orr and Ewing for the medal, thie feeling was very conspicuous, and while it did these gentlemen much honor, it added equally to the interest of the contest among the spectators. As we said, the character of the general shooting was very high, and there were many individual shots that drew forth loud applause. Upon the whole the performance was just what the day reqnired, and while it made its enjoyment perfect, it recalled to mind the fact that in spite of recent defeats when the San Francisco Gnn Cluh shoots in its best form it is a hard body of men to heat. The score:

Ewing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Orr	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Butler	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Gordon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	11
Babcock	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	11
Crandall	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Grant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Golcher	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	11
Gillette	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	10
Havens	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Black	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	9
Fuller	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Kilgariff	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Fox	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8
Smith	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Howard	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	7

When lnnch was over, which took place after the main contest, the great struggle of the day came, the shoot-off between Mesers. Orr and Wing for the medals, who tied on twelve. Mr. Orr had a heavy mortgage on the medals, and if he won this match they would have been his, that is, the smaller medal would have been his property, the larger one for the season only, as it really never passes finally out of the poeeession of the club. They shot at four eingles, and, perhaps, at no time in the gun history of our State was a finer sample of shooting given by any two gentlemen. Side by side on they went together, until the fourteenth bird, which Mr. Ewing mieeed, and as often is the case, Mr. Orr followed with twe misses, and, therefore, if Mr. Ewing had missed his sixteenth bird, they wonld have reqnired another round, bnt he killed it well nnder much nerve pressure, and gallantly heat the champion. Mr. Ewing was londly greeted at the resnlt, and deservedly so, for his shooting was most admirable all through. There is now another struggle for the medals. How well theee gentlemen shot is proved by their killing 25 good birds straight; finishing with 27 out of 28 for Mr. Ewing, and 26 for Mr. Orr. The score:

Ewing	1	1	1	1–1	1	1	1	1–1	1	1	1	1–1	0	1	1	1–15
Orr	1	1	1	1–1	1	1	1	1–1	1	1	1	1–1	0	0	1	1–14

The shooting in the two freeze-outs that followed was quite up to the standard of the day. In the last it will be seen Mr. Fnller, who had not shot well in the main match, reasserted his claims to notice and beat out the field in good style. In the first, 30 yards rise, $2.50 entrance, there were 14 contestants, and the purse was divided equally by Messrs. Gillette, Orr, Babcock and Butler. In the second, with the same entrance fee and number, Messrs. Ewing, Fnller, Gordon, Orr, Butler and Golcher had each a clean score at the end of the eighth round. The distance was then increased to 34 yards, and the entire purse fell to Mr. Fuller on killing hia twelfth bird. The shooting throughout these matches wae really excellent, and we regret we have not epace to give the figures in detail. The pleasnres of the day ended in a triangular match between Messrs. Gordon, Fuller and Kilgariff who tied on three each, when the match was postponed, owing to the birds giving ont. In conclnsion all we have to add is that these picnics are red-letter days in the calendar of our enjoyments, and the one that has just passed away forever was in every reepect worthy the generous spirits who gave it.

At San Bruno.

On Sunday the second match between Miss Lilian Smith and Mr. John Kerrigan came off at San Bruno, and drew together several hundred spectatore. The metch this time was for $150 a side, 50 birds each, 100 yards hounudary, Hurlingham rules, with Miss Smith shooting at 21 and Kerrigan at 28 yards. The day was very propitious, with just wind enough to carry off the emoke without any cold, damp fog. Althongh it was known the little girl champion, who is a marvel of nerve, endurance and plnck, would meke every exertion to beat her opponent this time end regain her laurels, she opened badly and missed 4 ont of the first 10 birds, while Kerrigan went on shooting well with a cleen score up to his fifteenth hird, when he scored his first miss. Tbis only seemed to increase the conrege of Miss Smith, who now set to work in earnest and killed 10 straight and missed only 1 in each of the next three ronnds. In the meantime Kerrigan had made several misses and when the last round came the excitement was inteuse, for both were ahout eveu and the betting was largely in favor of the hirds. In the last round Kerrigan lost his balance and made three misses, which gave the victory to Miss Smith by one bird, she finishing with 42 to Kerrigan 41. The score, 42 out of 50, is remarkahle for a girl of only fourteen. That she was gratified is no wonder, bnt she must not lose her head with one victory, gallantly though it was won. It will not do on this eloue to challenge onr hest men on the same conditions. Over quickuess, as some think, is not a fault in pigeon shooting, especially at the first hird, for there can be scarcely any over qnickness there, if the cepacity to aim correctly exists at the eame time. Thie great quickness in shooting is Miss Smith's great strength. She hae, however, other things to learu at the trap before ehe assails to pull down the colors of onr champions. The score:

Miss Smith	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	–	6									
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	10									
	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	–	8									
	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	8									
	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	–	9	–	42							
Kerrigan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	10									
	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	–	9									
	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	–	8									
	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	–	8									
	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	–	7	–	41						

Dnring the day and before the principal event there were two sweepstakes shot, at $10 entrance, bnt though they showed some great names the scores were not proportionate. Mr. Robinson captured two. The score:

FIRST SWEEPSTAKE.

Robinson	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1–10
James	0	0	0	1	1	0	withdrawn.				
Fay	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0 1– 9
Lambert	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	withdr.

SECOND SWEEPSTAKE.

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1–7
Fay	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1–6
Hopper	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1–6

The day closed with a metch for $20 a eide, between Mr. Eyre of this city, and Mr. Hopper of Petaluma. Mr. Eyre shot in his old good form, and won. The score:

Eyre, 26 yards—1	1	1	1	1	0	1–6	
Hopper, 30 yards—1	0	0	1	1	0	wdn.	

At Bird's Point.

A week or eo ago a private match was shot between Dr. Shorb, and Senator J. V. Coleman, both prominent members of the San Francisco Gun Club, Mr. Ewing acting as referee. The match was for $100 a side, 25 birds each, 26 yards rise, Hnrlingham rules, and was the resnlt of a little friendly banter. Both gentleman are good shots, hut Mr. Coleman has been tronhled for eome time with an affliction in his eyes, and we hope now to see him at the trap with hie club quite often. Mr. Coleman won by one hird. The score:

Dr. Shorb	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1								
	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	–	17						
J. V. Colman	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1							
	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	–	18						

On Satnrday last, at the eame place, it was supposed the Alameda Gun Clnb would hold their regular monthly medal shoot, but they did not. In their place, however, qnite a number of good men with the gun met together and had a pleasant time with the Peoria blackbird and clay pigeons. Several shot under assumed names and ehot well. The newly invented blackbird was much liked. Mr. E. Funcke, a great man at the artificial hirds, shot very well all day, making but little use of the second barrel. There is always a pleesant shoot at Bird's Point on Sundays. The score:

SWEEPSTAKES, 10 CLAY PIGEONS, 18 YARDS RISE.

Ed Funcke	10	Coffin	7
Lambert	9	Ingalls	7
Samuels	9	Holton	5
Burke	8	Roberts	1

SWEEPSTAKES—10 BLACKBIRDS; 18 YARDS RISE.

Lambert	10	Burke	7
Coffin	8	Holton	7
Ed Funcke	8	Ingalls	6
Samuels	8		

HANDICAP, SIX LIVE BIRDS, HURLINGHAM RULES.

Lambert, 30 yards	5	Fox, 25 yards	5
Coffin, 26 yards	5	Samuels, 24 yards	4
Ed. Funcke, 26 yards	6	Burke, 28 yards	4

To-morrow Miss Smith and G. Bird, Jr., shoot a 50-bird match at Bird's Point.

At The Sportsmen's Retreat.

Quite a number of gentlemen, foud of shooting, made their regular trip to Thomson's comfortable place, the Sportsmen's Retreat, on Sunday, and after inspecting Mr. Allender's kennel of fine dogs, and partaking of the nsual elegant lnnch, always prepared for them, shot a clay pigeon match for a Winchester rifle. The marsh in front of the house, with little expense, might he made one of the fineet trap grounds in the State. We can recommeud our friends to visit thie place on Sundays and "off-days," if they want a good time. On the 1st of July next, when the deer season opens, there will be a grand deer hnnt on old Tamalpais, where there are alwaye a good snpply. The match for the rifle was at 25 birds, 18 yards rise, with 9 entriee. The shooting was very good, five with 20 each, out of 25 tieing. The ties shook dice for the rifle, and it fell to Mr. Butler. Mr. Fox, who is au excellent clay pigeon shot, fell behind thie time. We had never seen Jerry Brown of this city, and Smith of Saucelito, shoot before, but they proved very clever at the discs and are bard men to beat. The score:

W. Golcher	20	J. Wasser	19
F. Butler	20	W. Fox	17
J. Brown	20	B. Johnson	13
W. Crandell	20	W. Schwerin	13
Geo. Smith	20		

The Golden Gate Club Tournament.

The clay pigeon tournament, open to the State, given by the Golden Gate Gnu Club, was held at McMahon's Station Sunday, and was quite a success, there being 23 entries for the first event, which was at 15 hirds each, 18 yards rise, $2.50 entrance, which was won by J. McEnroe, with the very creditable score of 14. The eecond money was won by H. Mangles, and the third money by F. Drinkbouse. The shooting was very good, considering the stiff wind that was blowing all day.

The second match, with 21 entries, at 5 birde, 18 yerds rise, $1 entrance, was won by E. Funcke with a clean score. The second money was won by W. Rose at 4 kills.

The third match at 15 entries, at 5 pair of donbles, at 15 yards rise, $1.50 entrance, was won by H. Venker with 8 kills, there being 6 ties for second and third moneys, which were shot off at 3 donble rises, the eecond money going to E. Fnncke with a clean score, and the third to J. Bruns, with 5 kills. The following are the scores:

First match, siugle birds, 18 yards rise:

J. McEnro	14	E. Funcke	10	H. Northup	8	
H. Mangels	13	W. Rose	10	F. Mayer	8	
F. Drinkbouse	12	F. Heaney	10	Eugene Forster	8	
P. H. McEvoy	12	W. J. Plump	10	J. Potter	7	
J. Kobrn	11	J. Heaney	9	W. Young	6	
H. Baker	11	— Lindgreen	9	S. Scovern	6	
J. Bruns	11	J. Peterson	9	E. E. Drees	6	
Edgar Forster	11	G. Brown	9			

TIES.

Drinkbouso	0	1	1	1	1	1–	5	
McEvoy	0	0	1	0	0	0–	1	

Second metch, at 5 hirde, 18 yards rise:

Funcke	5	Drinkbouse	3	Northrup	3
Mauman	4	Schlueter	3	Eug Foster	3
Brown	4	E. Forster	3	Edw. Forster	3
McEnroe	4	Young	3	J. McEvoy	3
Potter	4	Plump	3	Mangels	2
Rose	4	Lindgreen	3	McEvoy	2
Mayer	3	Bruns	3		

Third match, 5 pairs of donble birds, 15 yards rise:

Venker	8	Potter	6	McEvoy	5
Funcke	6	Bruns	6	Mangels	5
Brown	6	Rose	5	Duntelwuse	4
Northrup	6	Eugene Forster	5	Young	4
McEnroe	6				

TIES.

Funcke	6	McEnroe	4
Bruns	5	Potter	4
Brown	4	Northrup	1

A Sad Accident.

On Saturday morning last the inmates of Mr. Thomeon'e house, three miles above Sancelito, and tho residents of the neighborhood were thrown into a state of horror at the terrible death of Mrs. G. A. Allender by the accidental discharge of a rifle. The husband of the deceased has recently opened a public training kennel at Thomson's place, formerly Victor's, and his wife, a beantifnl young womau of 24 years, had assumed tbe general management of the house. Mrs. Allender was moving the rifle and two gnns in order to have the passage where they stood, between the bar and diniug room, cleaned, when somehow the riffe went off. The hall entered a little to the right of the base of the nose and came out at the back of the head, carrying away the upper part of the sknll and scattering the brains in every direction. Death, of course, was instantaneous. How the rifle was discharged will never be known. Mrs. Allender, dnring the few months she has been in the State, had become very popnlar with all visiting the honse from her cheerful and generous disposition. The case affords another example, if it were needed, of the criminal folly of leaving loaded firearms lyiug about a house. Mr. Thomson begs to acknowledge the kindness of Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. and Miss Inquest after the calemity happened.

Mr. Lorillard is not only a breeder of good horses, but he is also a benefactor of the country hy stocking it with the best foreign game birds. If our rich men had any of his liberal spirit in them California would now be stocked with tbo same from one end to the other. Everybody is benefitted hy snch liberality. Speaking of a visit to his place, Rancocas, a contemporary says:

"A gentleman who paid a visit recently to Pierre Lorillard's country place—Rancocas, in New Jersey—thus describes the game preserves. The grounds are well stocked with quail (over 1,000 were shot off it last year), deer and English pheasants. Of the latter, Mr. Lorillard makes a speciality. Some are bred wild, others domesticated. The latter are kept in a wire enclosure built around underbrush, the eggs heing taken from the hens and placed nuder bantams. There is also a large wire Winter breeding-house with a fountain. Tho preserve takes in 103 acres, and is mostly covered with underbrush. But there are some woodland, several ponds for wild duck, and strip, on which grain is grown for the birds to feed off. As we etrol.ed through the preserve we often started up quail or wild turkey, and occasionally a deer bounded over the clearing. Chamberlain is kept pretty busy shooting hawks. Those he brings down he nails to a large white oak. Yesterday I counted eighty corpses. I am told that the neighboring farmers benefit by the preserve, as the game often flies over to the adjacent fields; so if during the Fall a visitor heare what souuds to him like thunder he needn't go back to the mansion for an umbrella. It is only the report of a Jersey farmer's blunderbuss."

Slaughtering Deer in Trinity.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: While ont on a recent fishiug trip to tbe eonth fork of Salmon river, and the head waters of Coffee Creek, I ran across a man who was slaugbtering deer by the hundred. He enpplied a large miuing camp with venison, aud eelle the carcaees at tbree cents per pound. Tbere onght to be some way to stop euch busiuess. What with the pirates who kill deer for the skins, and market hunters, like the oue I met iu Trinity, tbe days of the deer are snrely few. JEFF.

FORT JONES, May 24th.

A gray eagle, measuring seven feet from tip to tip, was winged and captured on the Norrie ranch in Sacramento county a few days ago. It had, when ehot, a rabbit in each talon. The bird has been presented to a Sacramento fire company. Tbat'e the way the rabbits go. It was time that eagle was ahot.

The Withere.

The following account of the Withers is from the New York *Sporting World*:

It is all over. The Withers is won and lost and the Californians have taken the prize and with the honors the cash. Jerome Park opened its gates for its Spring meeting yesterday, and by all odds it was the most auspicious opening day the American Jockey Club has ever had. The weather, though intensely hot, was delightful for those who could take their leisure far from the maddening crowd that surged from saddling paddock to grand stand, and thence massed itself in the betting ring and fought with feverish haste and limp-collared determination to get its money on. There may have been a better turn-out on the club house lawn in previous years; there may have been more plunging on one or two horses, but never before was there such a crowd on the grand stand, and never before were so many horses backed up to the handle for the Withers. * * * * * *

Judging by the manner in which the Clipsiana Stable turned out its stable lads, it appeared as if Mr. Bernard thought he had a good chance of winning. All of them wore rosettes of orange and purple silk, and there were so many of them about on the quarter-stretch and in the saddling paddock that they looked as if they belonged to some Masonic order. The first of the competitors to appear on the track was Goano, the all-Winter favorite for the event. He wore the badge of a rogue, a hood and blinkers, and his forelegs were done up with red flannel bandagee. Outside of these objectionable features, however, the colt looked the picture of a race horse. His muscles stood out in bold relief, his chestnut coat gleamed in the sunlight, and his mane, which was richly plaited, was adorned with four gorgeous rosettes of orange and purple, the stable colors. Garrison was in the colors and gave the colt a breather. It was noted, however, that the son of Springbok lacked vim and dash, and did not move freely. When he returned to the paddock he was taken in cherge by the whole Clipsiana brigade and escorted to a box, where Ben Peyor threw a linsey over him and hed his mouth washed out. Two policemen had to keep the crowd beck from the door.

The next to appear was Tecumseh, with Spellman in Mr. Littlefield's colors. Mr. Littlefield received many congratulations on the splendid performances of the colt at Washington and Baltimore, and when asked what he thought of him for the race, he replied in a strangely agitated tone, "My horse will run as grand a race as he ever did, and depend upon it, he will give a good account of himself." The Indian Chief certainly looked trained to the hour. There was not an ounce of beef on him, and he looked, if ever a horse did, fit to run for a man's life. Next came the Kelso pair, Brookwood and Saltpetre. The former looked, as last year, a bundle of nerves. A little horse, he was all life. His black coat glistened as if polished, and where the martingale touched his chest there was a white lathing mark. Saltpetre acted as crazy as ever, and fought Meaton. Harefoot looked quite a commoner, and the Withers pair, though neat lookers and full of quality, seemed outclassed. St. Augustine, a nice, compact horse, was saddled in the paddock without much of a flourish of trumpets.

Two more of the candidates were missing, Tyrant and Richmond. The second bell was ringing when, at the lower turn a big, flashy chestnut, covered with a linsey, hove in sight. His right foreleg was wrapped in a blue flannel bandage. It was Tyrant. Patsey Duffy, the crack California jockey, was in the saddle, wearing the orange jacket and the blue sleeves of Mr. Haggin. Last of all came Richmond, with McLaughlin in the saddle. The colt looked gentleman all over, and horse and rider seemed to be on the best of terms, for McLaughlin kept playfully tapping him on the neck with the butt end of his whip.

Meanwhile the battle was going on fast and furious in the betting ring. Goano ruled as favorite at first, but no big money came on him. In fact, several bookmakers paid offers from speculators to buy off amounts previously wagered. The bulk of the public money and the good money went on Tyrant, Tecumseh, Richmond and Brookwood.

In a few minutes the competitors were marshalled at the post. They presented a very pretty sight as their various colors glistened in the sunlight. Mr. Pincus had considerable difficulty in getting them off, as all the jockeys were anxious to get away with an advantage, and, as a consequence, most of the horses soon became fractious. Saltpetre, as usual, got the tantrums, and, turning the wrong way ran away with young Meaton and was not stopped till he reached the end of the chute. In another breakaway Tyrant threw his jockey, stepped on him and ran away. The horse was speedily caught, however, and Duffy arose, apparently unhurt. Finally, however, the flag did fall to a good start for all except Goano, who was slow in getting away, and was last all the way through. Suffice it to say that Goano was never in it, and that Tyrant won handily. He had very little to spare, however, for he was ridden out to the last ounce. Duffy wore no spurs, but the colt answered his hands more resolutely and gamely than ever a Great Tom had done before. As regards Richmond and Tecumseh, they both showed themselves colts of a very high class. Though beaten they were not disgraced. McLaughlin evidently made the mistake that he had only Tecumseh to beat, and attempted to carry him off his legs. Had he not done so he might have urged Tyrant a trifle more, but I do not think he could have beaten him. The time of the race, 1:45½ is only a second slower than George Kinney's, which is the best in which the Withers has ever been won. The Californians have won a small fortune as they began backing their colt at 15 to 1, and up to the drop of the flag 5 to 1 could be had against him.

The Withers Stakes for 1885, for three year-olds; $100 each, h f, and only $10 if declared by August 1st, 1884; $20 if declared by May 15th, 1885; with $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes. One mile.

B. A. Haggins' ch c Tyrant, 3, by Great Tom—Moselle, 118.....P. Duffy 1
Dwyer Bros.' b c Richmond, 3, by Virgil—Alert, 118.....J. McLaughlin 2
Charles Littlefield's b c Tecumseh, by Attilla—The Squaw, 118 .....Spellman 3
G. L. Lorillard's b c St. Augustine, by King Alfonso—Crucifix, 118 .....Blaylock 0
Mr. Kelso's blk or br c Brookwood, by Billett—Brocck, 118...Feakes 0
Appleby & Johnson's br c Goldfellow, by Longfellow—Gold Ring, 118 .....Hayward 0
D. D. Withers' ch c Masher, by Macaroon—Miss Bassett, 118 .....W. Donohue 0
D. D. Withers' ch c, by Stonehenge—Julietta, 118 .....Shauer 0
R. W. Walden's ch c Harefoot, by Harold—Letty, 118.....Evans 0
Clipsiana Stables' ch c Goana, by Springbok—Geneva, 118.....Garrison 0
Mr. Kelso's b c Saltpetre, by Glenelg—Salina, 118..... Meaton 0

Betting: Tyrant, 4 to 1; Richmond, 4 to 1; Tecumseh, 5 to 1; St. Augustine, 15 to 1; Brookwood, 5 to 1; Goldfellow, 6 to 1; Masher, 30 to 1; Harefoot, 50 to 1; Goano, 4 to 1; Julietta, 15 to 1; Saltpetre, 25 to 1.

Saltpetre ran away after going to the post, and the start was delayed. After several breaks the flag fell with St Augustine in the lead. Richmond was second away and Tecumseh third. Donohue at once began to drive Masher and he soon took the lead, and held it passing the quarter post, with Richmond second close up, Tecumseh third and followed by Brookwood, Tyrant and Harefoot. As they neared the club-house McLaughlin sent Richmond to the front, and he had the advantage as they went out of sight by over a length, Tecumseh second, two lengths from Brookwood. When they appeared again Richmond was still leading, closely pressed by Tecumseh and St. Augustine. Tyrant was fourth and Brookwood fifth. McLaughlin brought Richmond up in the centre of the track as they came through the stretch. On his right he was challenged by Tecumseh and on the left, next to the rails, Duffy brought up Tyrant. The struggle then began in earnest. Tyrant soon overhauled Richmond, and McLaughlin was forced to the whip. Richmond never flinched, but Tyrant gradually gained on him, and opposite the water-jump he passed him and amid great excitement Duffy landed Tyrant first past the post by a good length. Richmond got second place, half a length from Tecumseh.

Olla Podrida from Gilroy—Bob Whites—Dogs, Etc.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The success of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club in putting out Bob Whites, or more properly speaking *Ortyx Virgianus*, or partridge, is now beyond doubt, and may be set down amongst the number of solid facts. In every place when they were turned out, hevies of young birds may be seen running round, very tame and apparently delighted with their new home. There is no doubt but the climate of California will be well suited to their habits, and if other clubs in this State and private individuals will follow the good example of the Gilroy Club, they will soon become as plentiful as our native quail. Although if the Bob Whites are not quail, neither are our birds, but a variety of the *Ortyx Virgianus*. A writer, "W. C. A." in *American Field*, settles the question to my mind in a satisfactory manner. He quotes from English and French writers a description of the European quail *Coturnix comminis*, which is a migratory bird. It has been known to perform a flight of fifty leagues across the Black sea in the course of a night, and to assemble in prodigious numbers, countless thousands, before taking a flight. The European quail is polygamous, while the *Ortyx Virgianus* require no human act to prevent plural cohabitations. Therefore, if habits form the species, we must no longer write quail, but American partridge, or as Audubon properly calls it *Perdyx Virgianus We have no quail in America*. I notice that many American writers say, "quails and snipes," W. Van Dyke and Dr. Rowe among the number. I think it a piece of affectation. They have no authority for so doing. Everyone knows that the English is a kind of barbarous, composite language, and that the plural of nouns is formed in a very irregular manner, and that many words are, and always will be, the same in both singular and plural. If they are going to set themselves up as reformers of the language, as well as sporting writers, why not be consistent, and say sheeps, deers, and grouses? When I see a sportsmen, with *malice prepense*, writes "quails and snipes," I feel that he would not be very much out of the way if he were to say with Dogberry, "Write me down—ass."

I have been informed by E. H. Farmer, of Gilroy, that last year a brood of English pheasants was seen on the Uvas creek, supposed to be from a brace put out by Mr. Bassett, near the Twenty-one Mile House. I hope it is so, and intend to take the first opportunity to go and see for myself; and if any good lover of his country and enthusiastic sportsman will send us a few brace we will see that they are properly looked after and placed in a suitable locality. The prospect for our own *Perdyx Californiensis* valley quail is good this year. Many young broods are already running round.

Now about dogs. E. H. Farmer does not intend to breed his beautiful Belton Belle bitch this year, but is getting her in fine trim for the all-age stakes in the field trials. He also expects his young dog Mark to cut a prominent figure. Mr. Anzar, of San Juan, has a litter of beautiful pups from his prize-winning bitch Ola, by Rock. Rock is a very handsome Belton, by Leavesly's Don and Juno, a McGregor, and Lulu Laverack bitch, now in Los Angeles. Mr. Leavesly has raised some promising young dogs from his select breeds, and has also added to his kennel the beautiful little Cocker spaniel and the Irish water spaniel. The Cockers are, without doubt, the most enchanting little dogs in the world. Mr. Stuart Taylor, in *American Field*, August, 1883, says: "Many years ago I was the owner of several genuine little liver and white Cockers, and see nothing now-a-days to eclipse or even to equal them in appearance, compactness, general style, or in their merry, joyous ways. For work on land or in water they were marvels, especially as retrievers. Gladly would I see this beautiful, plucky, hard, affectionate, little Cocker more popular with us. Once attached to his master—there is no thicket so dense he will not penetrate, no water so rough he will not venture into to obey that master's bidding."

The members of the Gilroy Club are increasing at every meeting and they keep their hands in by weekly practice at clay pigeons. They have re-rented the Soap Lake of Messrs. Miller & Lux, and have built a boathouse and put up bunks, stove and everything to make a hunter happy. Catfish and carp are quite plentiful in the lake.

Trout fishing on the Uvas, Coyote and other streams has been good this Spring, but the love of sport has taken such a hold of our people that it does not take long to fish them out. All which shows the necessity of good game and fish laws.

The entries for the Pacific Coast Field Trial Derby closed May 1st, with only seventeen entries. There should have been thrice the number. Not more than one-half of those entered will probably start. Many a slip between the cup and the lip. Some may die and some prove of not much account. The time set for closing is much too early. Why May 1st? For all the reason there is in it April 1st would have been more appropriate. The entries for both puppy and all-age stakes should be deferred as long as possible. November 1st would be better for both. It is a misnomer, and simply a weak following of Eastern customs to call it a "Derby." You may raise a colt from thoroughbred stock and be able to form a tolerably correct idea of his coming qualities, but from a litter of puppies how are you going to select the genius. Must you enter them all? No one can tell until a puppy has been tried on game what his qualities are. The club should alter the date, and give every one a chance to enter after having given his dog a fair trial. We should see better dogs and more entries. As it is it looks like a close corporation, entering a few dogs, taking all the prizes, and calling it "Pacific Coast Field Trials."

MEMBER OF THE GILROY CLUB.

Patrick Fuller, the light-weight jockey of the Corrigan stable of runners, died last week at Louisville, Ky., of gastritis. So sudden was his death that only a few hours previous he won the Kentucky Oaks on Lizzie Dwyer.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Tyrant's Great Victory for the Withere Stakes—Incidents of the Race.

Champions of their age already looming up West and East are the Spendthrift colt Bankrupt, probably the best youngster bred in Kentucky for years; the Ten Broeck colt Bersan, and lastly, the stately Withers winner Tyrant, the finest-looking Great Tom ever seen in these parts. While, of course, these now highly thought-of colts may in the near future find their early won laurels to prove but ephemeral ones, nothing more. The fact remains that until something is found capable of better deeds than theirs, to them must belong the precarious honor of superiority, for the time being at least. Bankrupt's engagements for this season being all made at the Western racing centres, we are not likely to see him run here against our crack youngsters, but as regards Morris' big son of Ten Broeck, he is likely to keep his first engagement, East at Monmouth in the Lorillard Stake. Here Bersan may meet among others the Rancocas trio, Wanda, Cholula and Chimera, Goano, Pardee, Richmond, and the Withers' victor Tyrant. As regards the latter, opinions of course differ as to whether he will prove as good over the longer courses he will soon be called upon to compass as he palpably is over a mile, and that mile such a trying one as the Jerome is to any colt. That he is likely to improve the family's reputation for staying qualities must be patent to every one who noted his lion-like rush in the last fifty yards of the Withers race. From third position at the pool-stands he reached gradually up on the two struggling leaders, and at the club-house crossing shot by them like a rocket, running on his courage without punishment. This evident latent power and his remarkably fresh condition when coming back to weigh showed a reserved strength of no mean order. Altogether we look on Tyrant's performance as the best yet recorded in the history of the stake, for though George Kinney beat the time by a quarter of a second, a four-horse field and one of eleven are totally different surroundings, and while Kinney won under punishment, Tyrant won by sheer force of his own merit, not by his rider's, who had only to sit still and win. It has been said that Jerome track was faster on Tuesday than when Kinney won two years ago. Perhaps, but in 1883, the times of the Fordham and Juvenile, run the same day as the Withere, will compare favorably with those of Tuesday's other races. That Tyrant could have beaten 1:45 by considerable, he'd it been necessary, was very plain, and under all the circumstances, he deserves more credit, perhaps than any winner of the stake since its inception. Apropos of Duffy's being knocked out of the saddle by Richmond's caroming on him, and the subsequent result, an amusing incident took place just after the struggle. The writer and a friend were discussing the similarity of the cases of Tyrant and Dublin, the first Withers victor of eleven years ago, who was knocked down in a false start and afterwards won. "Yes," spoke up a bystander, "I saw that race also, and, gentlemen, you can believe it or not as you choose, but the recollection of that affair of so long ago caused me to win a neat sum to-day. As soon as I saw that Tyrant had been caught, the Dublin affair flashed through my mind, and if either of you had happened to have had your eyes on me just then you would have seen me flashing back to the ring, where I was just in time to get on fifty at 4 to 1, as 'they are off' rang through the air." Bettors are the most superstitious body of men alive.

Eleven ran in the Withers. As usual the air was full of their doings, public and private. All who had seen Tecumseh's races at Washington and Baltimore would have nothing else, Goldfellow, Mr. Withers said, had worked a mile at Monmouth Park three weeks ago in 1:47, carrying 122 lbs. Goano's "moves" were all well known, but, as usual, his owner was invested with almost superhuman cunning, and the doubting Thomases would not be convinced. Tyrant's work was well known, but it was not wonderful, only about the same as the other, but in a much easier manner. Richmond had done all that was asked of him, and that would have been good enough on nearly any other occasion. Brookwood had no friends; Saltpetre might have found a few, but he ran away nearly half a mile the reverse way of the track, and moreover, showed so much temper that no one would touch him for money. Tecumseh, with Spellman up, looked a trifle tucked up, and we are quite prepared to see him go back from this time on. The Longfellow colt was good enough to look at, but the two gentlemen of the lot were Tyrant and Goano. The latter ran in blinkers, and before the race did a gallop in bandages. St. Augustine seemed to be fit, but we could not bring ourselves to acknowledge that he was "class" enough. The same with Harefoot and Mr. Withers' pair (of which the best is said to be the Julietta colt). Tyrant we liked very well, but for three things—his long journey, the change of water, and an utter absence of public form. At the post occurred one of those incidents, trivial in themselves, but magnified into something of vast moment. Tyrant broke away, unshipped his jockey, Duffy, and though the young man held on desperately, he was trampled down, narrowly escaping with his life, while the colt ran slowly up the stretch to the old P. Lorillard stable. There was much consternation for about a minute, when both rider and horse were seen coming to the post and were loudly cheered.

Mr. Pincus seized a favorable moment, and the flag fell to a very fair start, although Tyrant and Goano both got off in the rear of the others. One of Mr. Withers' cut out the running, but as they made the turn McLaughlin went up on the inside, and the first quarter saw the Brooklyn colt in front, going well, and as they came down to the club-house turn he was closely pressed by Tecumseh, while as they rounded the lower turn Tyrant was third. Running the hill to the three-quarters Tecumseh was still hanging on to Richmond, and a furlong from home the two riders began a desperate drive, in which Richmond was undoubtedly getting the best of it. Both were well out from the rails. Duffy took advantage of this, and came on next the rails. Without any special effort the white-legged chestnut collared the struggling pair, and though Spellman and McLaughlin rode hard, the other colt was too fresh for them. He won by a length and a half, only half a length separating Richmond from Tecumseh. These three finished well up in front of any other. Time, 1:45½. On account of the incident noted above, the winner and his rider were heartily applauded, but it is safe to say that if either of the other pair had won, there would have been tremendous applause, for they carried a lot of money, especially Richmond. Goano, who got off poorly, though not enough to spoil his chances, outran no horse from the fall of the flag until he went by the half-mile pole. There Garrison began to give him a severe whipping with his left hand. Without doubt Goano had no speed. Close observers of his gallope at Jerome had noticed of late that he was severely whipped,

and still swerved. It is possible that he may be developing the temper which would be his by right. Richmond ran a downright good, honest race, and it was a pity that such a combination as was shown in horse and rider could not land the public money. The people have a great regard for McLaughlin, and eagerly seized upon any chance to show him their kindly feelings. Tecumseh also ran a good race. He, too, bad a "master of arts" on him, but we think Richmond on that day was the better colt. Goldfellow probably found the course against him. The Kelso pair we have no further excuse for. Tyrant's victory was very sweet to the select few who had so long been hoping for the best. His owner, Mr. Ben Ali Haggin, is a very well-known young gentleman in this city. PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, May 30, 1885.

Closing Days at Louisville.

The following are the details of the races in which California horses started to the close of the Louisville meeting:

May 21.—Runnymede Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, at $25 each, $10 only if declared by April 1, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second, the third to save its stake; winners of the Alexander, Louisville Ladies', Tennessee, and Fairview Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; of any two of them 7 pounds extra; 37 entries, of which 10 declared; value to winner, $1,125; three-quarters of a mile.

Melbourne Stable's b c Blue Wing, by Billet—Mundane, by Lexington, 110 lbs.....M. Donobue 1
Applegate & Co's ch c Endurer, by Enquirer—Analyne, 110 lbs.....R. Harris 2
E. J. Baldwin & Co's ch c Primero, by Grinstead—Jennie B., 110 lbs.....Holloway 3
S. S. Brown's b c Frank Norris, by Buckden—Bonaventure, 110 lbs.....Taylor 0
C. H. Gillock's b f Lovely, by Longfellow—Hettie B, 107 lbs.....Wethers 0
Linwood Stable's b f Moonshine, by Harry Lamar—Moonlight, 107 lbs.....L. Green 0
Melbourne Stable's ch c Syntax, by St. Martin—Misfortune, 110 lbs.....Stoval 0
B. G. Thomas' ch f May Lady, by Reform or Erdenheim—Adonia, 107 lbs.....Tankersley 0

Time, 1:17¼.

Pools: Melbourne Stable $50, Primero $25, Lovely $20, the field $15. Betting: 4 to 1 against Blue Wing. Mutuels paid: Blue Wing straight, $11.40; for a place, $7.30; Endurer, for a place, $7.60. A beautiful race out of the chute. Syntax, Blue Wing, and Endurer were the first to show, and on entering the home run Syntax, being unable to go the pace, gave way to Blue Wing, who won by two lengths, Endurer having run up to second place, Primero third, Gillock's filly Lovely a fair fourth.

May 22—Fleetwood Stakes, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, at $25 each, $10 forfeit if declared by May 1, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second, and $50 to the third. Thirty-nine entries, of which ten declared. Value to winner, $1,125. Mile and a sixteenth.

W. Cottrill's ch f Whizgig, by Great Tom—Whirligig, by Bill Cheatham, 106 lbs.....Wethers 1
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D., 118 lbs.....Holloway 2
E. Corrigan's ch g Hazarus, by King Ban—Hazem, 107 lbs.....West 3
E. Corrigan's blk g Vigilance, by Virgil—Bonnie Kate, 107 lbs.....Kelly 0
J. M. Clay's b f La Sylphide, by Fellowcraft—Sylph, 90 lbs.....M. Donohue 0
J. Funk's ch f Gold Sheaf, by Bullion, dam by Glengarry, 103 lbs.....Conklin 0
W. Jackson's ch g Young Crowley, by Foster—Emily P., 89 lbs.....W. Thompson 0
Linwood Stables' b c Vanlter, by Vagabond—Moonlight, 118 lbs.....Taylor 0

Time, 1:53¾.

Pools: Volante, $100; Corrigan's peir, $40; Le Sylpbide, $35; the field, $50. Betting: 15 to 1 against Whizgig. Vanlter led off, Whizgig, second, the favorite and La Sylphide last. Young Crowley and Gold Sheaf led past the quarter, but et the half, where Vaulter was beaten, Volante was closing. At the head of the stretch he was in front, Hazarus and Whizgig next, but in the run home Whizgig was first by a length, half a length between second and third.

May 23—Purse, $400, of which $100 to the second; an owner's handicap; for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

J. & J. Swigert's b f Lady Wayward, 3 yrs., by Virgil—Lady Way, by Eclipse, 80 lbs.....Stepp 1
E. Corrigan's b m Pearl Jennings, 6 yrs., by Lelaps—Mary Howard, 92 lbs.....Fuller 2
W. P. Hunt's ch g John Davis, aged, by Harry O'Fallon—Bettie, 80 lbs.....F. Walker 3
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Grismer, 5 yrs., by Grinstead—Josie C., 83 lbs.....C. O'Brien 0
Crowley & Co.'s ch m Hellanthus, 4 yrs., by Hyder Ali—Sunshine, 87 lbs.....R. Harris 0
L. Martin's ch g Aleck Ament, aged, by Buckden—Magnolia, 85 lbs.....Howard 0
B. G. Thomas' ch m Highflight, 4 yrs., by King Ban—Hira, 84 lbs.....A. Cooper 0
Whitten Bros.' ch g Patrick Dennis, 5 yrs., by St. Dennis—Rosa Lee, 75 lbs.....Tigue 0
W. A. Dun's ch g Walter A., 5 yrs., by Bob Wolley—Mollie Cad, 90 lbs.....Scott 0

Time, 1:13¾.

Pools: Pearl Jenninge $100, John Davis $20, Lady Wayward $15, the field $30. Betting: 10 to 1 against Lady Wayward. Mutuels paid: Lady Wayward straight, $37; for a place, $12.50; Pearl Jennings, $7.10. After some delay at the post Pearl Jennings, Lady Wayward and Highflight got away in the lead. Jennings and Lady Wayward ran a close race until a furlong from home, when the three-year-old outspeeded the older mare and won by a length, Pearl Jennings two lengths in front of Davis. Time, 1:13¾, the fastest time of the year.

Second Race.—Moet & Chandon Stakes, for three-year-olds, at $50 each, h f, $10 only if declared by May 1st, with $1,000 added by Messrs. Moet & Chandon, of which $300 to the second, the third to save its stake, and the winner to present six dozen of Moet & Chandon to the club; winners of the Derby or Clark Stakes to carry 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; 30 entries, of which 9 declared; value to winner, $1,365. Mile and a furlong.

E. Corrigan's ch f Lizzie Dwyer, by King Alfonso—Lily Duke, by Lexington, 113 lbs.....I. Murphy 1
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D., 118 lbs.....Holloway 2
J. D. & J. K. Christy's ch g Bonanza, by Joe Hooker—Mattie Glenn, 115 lbs.....Kelly 3
W. Cottrill's ch c Lord Coleridge, by Buckden—Catlna, 118 lbs.....Wethers 0
L. B. Fields' b c Venisti, by Virgil—Lillie Babbitt, 113 lbs., Stoval..... 0
W. P. Hunt's b c Keokuk, by Longtaw—Etta Powell, 118 lbs.....Fishburn 0

Time, 1:57¼.

Poole (Lizzie Dwyer barred): Volaute and Lord Coleridge $125 each, Bonanza $60, the field $30. Betting: 5 to 3 on Lizzie Dwyer. Mutuels paid: Lizzie Dwyer, straight, $8.40; place, $6.40; Volaute for place, $8.50. The California colt Volante was the quickest away, with Keoknk second, and Coleridge third, and Holloway kept the Western colt moving so fast that Volaute opened up a gap to the lower turn, where Lizzie Dwyer reached him. The pair ran on nearly even terms to the homestretch and nearly to the wire, but Lizzie Dwyer finally took the lead and won by a length, ten between second and third.

May 25th. Third Race—Turf Stakes, a sweepstakes for all ages, at $100 each, h f, $10 only if declared by May 1st, with $1,250 added, of which $300 to second, and $150 to third; winner of any one stake to carry 3 lbs., of two stakes, 5 lbs. extra; 36 entries, of which 6 declared; value to winner, $2,610; mile and a quarter.

E. Corrigan's ch m Modesty, 4 years, by War Dance—Ballet, by War Dance, 113 lbs.....I. Murphy 1
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, 3 years, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D., 102 lbs.....Kelly 2
Morris & Co's b c Favor, 3 years, by Pat Malloy—Favorite, 105 lbs.....Stoval 3
E. Corrigan's b b W. R. Woodward, 4 years, by Ten Broeck—Ida Kinzey, 118 lbs.....West 0
R. A. Johnson & Co's b h Powhatan, 4 years, by Glenelg—Florence I, 118 lbs.....Conklin 0
R. A. Johnson & Co's b h Loftin, 4 years, by Monarchist—Lillie Babbitt, 118 lbs.....Ellis
R. C. Pate's b g Monogram, 6 years, by Buckden—Monomania, 119 lbs.....Wethers 0

Time, 2:09½.

Pools: Corrigan's pair, $100; Favor, $100; Volante, $30; the field, $30. Betting: 7 to 5 against Modesty. Mutuels paid: Modesty straight, $11.50; place, $7.40; Volante, place, $10.60. At the start Loftin and Woodward were the leaders, and they ran past the stand on nearly even terms, the others well up. Past the half-mile pole the field took close order, and on the turn Favor led by a neek, Woodward and Modesty next, Volante fourth. In the stretch the struggle was a hot one, but as Woodward gave it up, Modesty went to the front, where she stayed, winning by a length, Volante beating Favor a head.

The Young Princes.

The acquisition by Mr. J. C. Simpson of the brown colt, Ratbbone, by imp. Young Prince, dam Lady Amanda, was noted in these columns two weeks ago. Five of the get of Young Prince were bred at Palo Alto from selected mares, and sold in a body to Mr. W. H. Howard of San Mateo. Ratbbone was one of these, and the other four have been purchased for Rancho del Paso. Mr. Howard has no turfwise inclinations, and would probably never have tried the Princes on the track. Under Mr. Haggin's ownership they will be given opportunity to show what they are made of, and we have great confidence that they will prove to be racers, every one. The del Paso four are as follows:

Brown colt (Jan. 27th, 1884), dam Hattie Hawthorne, by Enquirer, from Little Girl, by Endorser.

Bay filly (Feb. 3d, 1884), dam Piney Lewis, by Longfellow, from Lou Lewis, by Endorser.

Chestnut colt (Feb. 6th, 1884), dam Glendew, by imp. Glengarry, from Gleurose, by Lexington.

Bay colt (Feb. 29th, 1884), dam Helpmate, by Planet, from Full Cry, by Vandal.

Foals.

At Laurel Dale Farm, Sonoma County. Property of H. W. Peck.

May 15th, light bay colt, by Milton R., dam Nellie, by John Nelson.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin, Esq.

May 24th, light bay colt, by Algona, dam Belle Ely, by Inaugnration, from Fenuie, by Obio Bellfounder.

May 26th, black filly, by Alaska, dam Miss Boyer, by the Moor, second dam by Easton's David Hill.

May 29th, bay filly, by Alaska, dam Dollie Varden, by Laugford, from Mery Blaine, by Bostou.

May 29th, chestnut colt, by Algona, dam Gipsey Maid, by Revenue, Jr.

Cynthiana Horse Boots.

Mr. J. O'Kane, 767 Market street, has been appointed agent for Fennel's celebrated horse boots, and carries a full stock of these superior goode. The Cynthiana boots are used almost exclusively by all the Easteru trainers of note, and are very highly commeuded for design, material and workmanship. The boots may be inspected at the store or prices will be quoted by mail on application.

Ex-Preeident Artbur has antborized a friend in Washington to ship the two wheel-horses of the four-in-band team to New York for service in his private carriage, and to dispose of the two leaders to the best advantage. Allan Artbur's Black Hawk Hambletonian team, which he drove to a $400 Brewster bnggy, and in which the West End belles delighted to ride, is also for sale.

FISH.

Trouting in the Early Summer.

Last July I wrote you of my very successful and pleasant trip to the north fork of the American river. Well, I just thought I would try it again. So on the 24th day of May, in company with Dr. Still, Frank Buck and F. Bassford, I boarded the overland train at Elmira at 6 P. M. To pass the time away we played euchre most of the way, Frank Buck and myself as partners, winning all the fish that Doc and Frank were going to catch. We errived at Alta at 12:40, and immediately went to bed. We arose early, and after a good breakfast started out on foot for Humbug gulch, on the Americen river. A nice walk of three miles brought us to the river at a place called Euchre bar. Here we met a lone miner who had lived here for thirty-one years. He informed us the place took its name from the great amount of euchre playing done there in early daye. At one time there were some five bundred miners living there, and some of them made big strikes. They would mine until about eleven o'clock, then play euchre the rest of the day for what they bad dug out. Some large fortunes were lost and won here, hence the name of Euchre bar. Now one lone miner is here, and hes been over thirty years, and looks forward with as much confidence to making a big strike at no distant day as he did thirty years ago. He informed us it was three miles to Humbug, so we started on up the river. It is a beautiful stream. After walking about a mile Doc exclaimed: "Boys, it is a shame to pass euch a beautiful place as that without trying for a trout." We told bim if he would try it we would sit on the trail and look at him. This settled it, and Doc was going to get a mess of trout out of that bole. So be started, when about half way to the water, which was about sixty yards, he jumped and yelled. We asked what was the matter. He seid he stepped on a rattlesnake, the first one he ever saw. Well, we watched bim until he was already for a cast then we told him we would walk up stream about a querter of a mile and try to drown some of our flies. In a few momeuts we heard a step behind, looking around we beheld Doc. coming fast, the sweat pouring off of him. I asked, "What is the matter, Doc? Why ain't you fishing?" "By George! do you suppose I would stay there all alone where there are rattlesnakes, and you fellows packing off all the whisky? No sir, I won't do it. I am from old Kentuck and we don't have any such cussed enakes where I came from. I guess you had better give me a little whisky, for I very near got bit by that snake." Doc bad not wet his line at all. After traveling a little while through some very romantic scenery, rugged, rough and grand, with occasionally a hole in the ground called a mine, we came to a house, occupied by a Mr. Darer, bis two daughters and son, and a brother. We enquired where Humbug was—he informed us we were now at Humbug. We immediately pulled a letter of introduction and handed it to bim. He invited us to make ourselves et home. He had lived here for thirty-one years mining and was still mining. Well, we got a nice dinner. Our eppetites were more than first-class, and we ate immensely. Then we fixed our rigs and went after fish in earnest. I was very much afraid all the while the water was too high.

After fishing three hours in as fine a streem as ever run, the crowd landed and got to the house with thirteen California brook trout, average about eleven inches. They were nice fish. We could see hundreds of them, but they would not bite. Well, we had tront for supper, and they were too fine out of that cold June water, fresh and nice. After a good night's rest we started after breakfast to try it again, but the same old luck, *they would not bite*. All the coaxing and trying, all the baits, both artificial and natural—it wes no go, they would not have it. We got back to the house at 11 o'clock A. M., with fourteen fish, smallest about ten inches, largest fifteen inches, having killed three rattlesnakes, and Doc has the rattles. Satisfied the water was too high, or too cold, or the fish were spawning, we took our departure and bid good-bye to Humbug, and as far as trout fishing was concerned in the month of May, could and it was a humbug and we bad been humbugged. After a walk of seven miles up a very steep mountain, (well my partner and I did not walk; we bired two horses and rode, and took particular pains not to catch up with Frank and Doc as we knew they were expert riders), we arrived at Alta about 5 P. M., had dinner, took the train for Cisco, stayed all night with friend Campbell and fell in with my friend Chinn. Chinn would have it that we must go with him out to the Soda Springs and see the bose scenery of the Sierras, and catch all the trout we wanted. All right, we started, arrived at Soda Springs station just in time to be too late for the stage, as it had just pulled out. So friend Chiun said if we would walk leisurely along in this sublime, soft, balmy, silky atmospbere the eight miles would not seem far, and be would carry all the luggage consisting of three beskets. At length we concluded to walk and started. Abont two miles ont we came to a beautiful little lake. Friend Chinu informed us there were pleuty of trout in it, but "we won't bother with this we will catch all we want out at the springs." We were walking leisurely along, viewing the grand panorama, rugged mountains, snowy peaks, deep, rough canyons. About this time friend Chiun suddenly jumped aside and forward, looking at the ground behind him, feeling certain he had stepped on a rattler. We all jumped, and to get well ont of the way I jumped twice. Friend Chiun laughingly said: "I have scared just lots of schoolmarms that way." To get even we filled all of the fish baskets full of rocks. He packed them six miles, to the Soda springa, thinking it was some of our luggage, but when he found out it was a lot of rocks, and we had made a mule of him, he exclaimed with emphasis it was a mean trick. I forgot to mention that Doc was called home when we got to Cisco by a telegram. Soda Springs is a grand place; scenery is perfectly superb, the air light, soft and balmy, the water pure as the purest, and the soda water from the springs a very pleasant drink. A fine trout stream is close at hand, deer, grouse and mountain quail are abundant, a good botel, (can accommodate about 100.) The trout streams are the head waters of the north fork of the Americen river. Well, we must go fishing, but met with the same old luck that we experienced at Humbug—just would not bite. The stream is a beautiful one, full of trout, but we could not catch them. The water was cold as ice water, and plenty of snow water running into the streams. About the 1st of July the snow will all be gone, then I know trout in quantity and quality to suit the most fastidious can be taken from this stream as it is full of them, and it is astonishing to hear what quantities were taken last season. Next day we went back to Cisco, arriving at 12 o'clock. After lunch we walked down to the Yula. Buck got four Eastern brook about eight inches in length, Frank Bassford got three Easteru brook, while I got one Eastern brook, and one trout they told me was a Tahoe trout, a beauty, about fifteen inches in length. This finished our fishing trip, and I will never try it again so early in the season, but I will go back in July, and I know I will get all I want. I think the American cannot be surpassed as a trout streem, but it will not do in the month of May. Promising friend Chinn I would met him in July on the American, we came home. J. M. B., JR.

Shebley Should Go.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Sportsman's Association was held at the office of the Secretary, Mr. H. H. Briggs, on last Monday evening, to consider the complications arising from the recent Chico fish muddle.

Directors Thiel, Bassford, Jr., and Robinson were present, together with Hon. P. H. Buckingbam, President of the Fish Commission.

Judge Dibble and Mr. Buckingham were charged with conduct unbecoming sportsmen and members of the Association, in refusing to investigate the recent action of one of their employees, a Mr. Shebley, who was charged with the duty of conveying to Chico some eight thousand young trout for planting, but in place of the number ordered sent, took but a few hundreds. Mr. Shebley has claimed that be started from the hatchery with the proper number of fish, and that they were stolen at Chico. This imputation upon the honor of the Chico gentlemen interested could not be permitted to pass unchalleuged, and the whole matter was thoroughly canvassed at the Director's meeting. After bearing all the evidence it was impossible to avoid the conclusion that Mr. Shebley did *not* take from the hatchery more than a thousand fish. Some of these died in transit of course, and but about five hundred reached the streams to which they were consigned.

The Directors absolved Messrs. Dibble and Buckingham from all blame in the matter, and recommended that in order to prevent similar irregularities in future, and to strengthen public confidence in the Commission, the services of the employee in question, Mr. Shebley, be dispensed with. Mr. Buckinghem intimated that he thought that course to be the proper one, and said that he should endeavor to have it followed.

A party consisting of Captain Cummings, his son, A. M. Cummings, Fred Otis, R. Calling'am and Mr. Alword were at Crystal Springs on Saturday last, and all caught their regulation number in quick time. The fish brought home ranged from one-half to one and a half pounds. The sport was excellent.

Our correspondent "Jeff," whose letter regarding the slaughter of deer will be found in the gun columns, reports that be found fine fishing in the remote parts of Trinity county, and that trout are as usual pleuty and fine in the streams of Siskiyou.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

Conaidering Saturday wes a day with many claims on onr military riflemen, the ettsndance et this range on Sunday was very creditable, showing aa it doea tbat the perade did not unfit them for tbs usuel weekly metcbes and practice. A desirs to stend well in ths scores of the approecbing Stats Rifle Aeeociation meeting ie, perbaps, the leeding ceuse at present of the steady practice at Shell Mound, and such a motive is very laudeble. The day was not exactly favorable for good work, the wind at times blowing very strongly across ths renge, and the light being variable and somewhat untrue. In spite of all these sstbecks a very creditable day's work was put in. We look forward for high scores all through the Association meeting. We ere informed by an official that thsrs ere already mors teams entersd than contended last year. Company C, San Francisco Fusileers, had a good delegation out, but next Sunday will be thsir great day. The winners wers Sergeant Lempcke and Sergeant Hill. Captain Klein, of Company C, Nationals, had elso a good numbsr of his men out, who did some fins shooting, but by requ est the score was not given. Perheps Klsin, like Capt. Donglas, thinks he bas got a 0sed thing in view.

The Hancock Guards, Compeny C, Third Infantry, who ere rapidly rising into notice for their rifle shooting end steadiness at practice, made e good showing under the command of Lieutenant McAlpine. Seven of them fired e ten-shot string at 200 yards, with the following result, which shows a steady improvemsnt:

Lieutenant McAlpine	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—43
Private McGinnis	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—42
Sergeant Stewart	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	3	5—41
Private Dolan	4	3	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	5—41
Corporal McBrien	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	4—41
Lieutenant Ryan	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	5—39
Private Jones	3	5	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4—37

As nsuel the individual shooting of the day was best. Lieutenant H. H. Burrell, of the Fifth Infantry, end C. F. Waltham, Ordnance-Sergeant of Second Artillery, who are not yet satisfied as to their individual superiority, hed another shoot on Sunday, 30 shots eech, et the 200 end 500-yard ranges, Burrell again winning, but only by one point. With a possibls of 300, both mede good ecores, but the percentege of bull's-eyes was not up to thsir usnel everege:

Burrell	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	
		4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	
		5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4—129
	500 yards—	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	
		4	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	5
		4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—140—269
Waltham	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4
		4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4
		5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—137
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	5
		4	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	3	5
		5	4	4	5	2	5	4	5	5	4—131—268

Messrs. A. Johnson end T. E. Cerson, both men of reputetion at the butts, had e double-string metch et the 200 and 500-yard renges, and with e 200 possible both mede good totels.

Johnson	200 yards—	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—43
	500 yards—	4	3	4	5	4	5	3	5	4	5—42—85
	200 yards—	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—48
	500 yards—	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	5—46—94
Careon	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—43
	500 yards—	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—44—87
	200 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—47
	500 yards—	3	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	5	5—42—89

Ssrgeant Hovey, of the Third Infantry, in 5 10-shot strings, et 200 yards, made 222 out of e possible 250, and thus fell a trifle below his nauel 90 per cent. Mr. McDonald, of the Fifth Infentry, had a number of new men out, and they again shot excsllsntly well. He intende to have teams in the 60 and 70 per cent. matches of the Rifle Association. It ia now conceded that Compeny A, of Oaklend, will turn out a new heginners' teem which will he very herd to bset. Mr. McDonald ia doing good work.

Mr. Geo. B. Cowing, late of the Nevade Tsam, ahot four stringa, one at 200 yards and thrse et 500 yerds, end made 90 per ceut. on the whole:

Cowing	200 yards—45	500 yards	44	46 45

Captein Klein and Mr. Cerson had a match to teat the msrit of the Springfield and Sharp's-Burcherd riflea. Carson won. With ths Springfield he made 89, end with the Sharp'a 87, with the total of 176 out of 200, to Klein's 87 end 85. It is somewhet strenge that both did best with the regulation gun.

Lieut. Lew Townsend end Officer Linville will have another match, the former this time receiving a still lergsr handicep, or 20 points out of 60 ehots, instead of 15 es before. After Townseud finishes with Linville he proposes to go for Officer Wightman, whether on the aame conditions end distance we do not know. These little private metchea do much good and should be encouraged.

To-morrow the Pacific Rifle Club holds its reguler semi-monthly meeting.

To-morrow Johnaon, Ceraon and Walthem will shoot a match, 20 ahota at the 200 end 500 yard, and 15 shots et the 600 yard target. From the ability of the contsstants this ought to be a vsry intsresting match.

The police teama are at work in eernest and intend to make a big ahowiug at the ennual meeting this month, and if possible carry off first honors. That ia juat the resolve and ambition that should animate the membera of every team.

At Harbor View.

The Swiss Rifle Club met as usual in April and May, for their regular prize shoot and cosy dinner. The attendance was about tho same, but in the May list we see some nsw names.

April meeting, 1885, best centres—Jno. Leeman, 1st prize; J. Huguenan, 2d prize; P. A. Giannini, 3d prize; P. Croce, 4th prize; Bachman, 5th prize; E. Lahn, 6th prize; W. Steuber, 7th prize.

May, 1885, best centres—Bachman, 1st prize; P. Crocs, 2d prize; H. Steinegger, 3d prize; P. A. Giannini, 4th prize; Heis, 5th prize; J. Rohrboch, 6th prize; Hopf, 7th prize, and Wetzell, 8th prizo.

Tbe picnic of the California Schuctzen Club was largely attended and a most enjoyable affair. It was the first picnic of the club and very successful. Now it is over the members will attend to their shooting again. Their regular monthly prize meeting will be held at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, to-morrow, 7th inst., and their great Fall shooting festival on the 2d and 3d of August next. The Club has had several new members enrolled lately.

HERD AND SWINE.

A Point for Cattle Breeders.

[A paper read before the last Washington County, O., Farmers' Institute, by C. P. Dyar, Esq., of Marietta, O.]

The common stock of the country hes no esteblished type or form. It ia utterly heterogeneous in charecter, and the farmer who wanta some unitormity in his herd and some degree of certainty in the resulte of his efforts, must look for assietence to some well established breed. In selecting this breed to improve with, the first question to be considered is. Which one possesssea those qualities which will flourish best with our kinds of pasture, feed end care? In this investigation we should hold rigidly to this principle, and not allow too great importencs to the present fashion end high prices. These, of course, heve some foundetion in utility, but it may not be whet we need. Fashion end ceprice are fluctueting. Individuel breeders who think they mey be able to anticipate their movemsnte and make it win before a collepse comee may try if they choose; but the generel farmer cannot expect to do eo, and it will best serve his interests to introduce such stock as is edaptsd to his situation, for in the end thia kind must be the most profitable. Feshion may chauge, fictitiove velues will collapse, and ultimately ell will bs valued for just what they produce in meat, milk and butter. Nor is it probabls that this day is far distant. From ths rsports of the auction sales of thoroughbred cettle for the yeer 1884, ell breeds brought an everags of uearly $100 *less* than during 1883. This falling off wes partly dus, no doubt, to the generel bnsiness depression, but ths most potent reasou is competition, occesioned by rapid brseding and distribntion.

Neerly ell men know tnet the cherecter and developmeut of animels ere largely due to their environments. If we introduce breeds here that heve ettained their standard of excellence in other places, where climete end food are quite different, we certainly know that they are liksly to dsteriorate in form and quality. We may counteract this by studying their habits end supplying such food and care es their nature demands, or it may be one of their best qualities is a capacity to adept themselves to circumstences. We mey not elwaya supply extra feed end cere without too much cost.

The principls which should guide those moving stock from ons locality to another is, take each breed to a locality which will efford it a more favorable environment than its netive one. It is then reasonably certain thet they will maintein their atanderd of excellsnce without expensive care. Occasionally a breeder will bs mst whose skill would insure success with any breed in most localities, but the vast majority of farmera heve no snch skill. To succeed reasonebly well they must hevs stock adapted to their situetion. Let ue see if we cen form en approximetely correct opinion of ours.

From the cenaus report of 1880, Weshiugton county produced 827,193 bushels of corn, 133,581 bushels of oets, 8,061 bushels of rye, 507,298 bushels of wheet, 20,284 tons of hey. Strew and fodder were not given, but estimating the former at 65,000 tons end the letter at 40,000 tons, we have of hay, fodder and strew 125,000 tons. If we grind all the wheat we reise we have about 5,000 tons of breu end ship stuffs. Of stock we have 8,800 head of horses; oxen, 261; cows, 9,574; other cettle, 14,294; sheep, 64,180; swine, 19,950. Estimating 8 sheep or 5 awine to consume as much as one horse or cow, we heve on this besis 45,174 head of stock, and dividing our feed emong them we heve for each one 21 bushels of grain, 200 pounds of bran and shorts, end a little less then 3 tons of rough feed per head. With en average of 3 tons of rough feed per capita, whet are we prepared to do, supposing we feed all we produce as good fermers should do? Evidently we are not prepared for strong feeding. Our grain ration is light, end of rough feed there is too large a proportion of fodder end straw end too little good hay. We cannot expect to stell feed meny beeves, nor ere we es a community eble to meke much butter or cheese in the feeding seeson.

From our 9,574 cows we make 928,539 pounds of butter, or e little over 90 pounds each for the yeer. Probably 16 ceuts e pound is a feir avsrege of our buttsrmakers' yearly receipts. As usually practiced among us their buttermeking yields a very meagre profit. In Winter grein end mill feeds ere costly end in Summer butter is cheap and difficult to keep or ship. Without a radicel change in our methods of cropping we are not prepered to go into the butter businesa, and consequently we don't want to breed chiefly for butter. Those who cen meke butter and keep butter breeds successfully are exceptionally loceted in regerd to their lend, end also in regard to the labor they epply. Hired help won't pey; they must put their wivea at it.

It is often said now that there is no all-purpose cow, and, of course, no ell-purpose cettle. While this ia true in part, both in regard to beef and butter, it is equally true thet few farmers are so situetsd es to do e specialist business in either. For thcse farmers an epproximetion to the all-purpose kind is e necessity. Butter end milk of fair quelity and quantity they must heve, and equelly imperative ie it thet their butter end milk produce mnat be and breed eeteble and saleable beef. A few farmers ere specielists, the vest majority are not. The fsw specialists breed for beef or butter es they see fit; the mejority can do neither, but must do both. As things now are we cennot depend on our dairy productа for the major portion of our profits from cattle. We must look for these when the animals are ultimetely sold to the butcher.

The wants of this large cless of farmera, it ssems to me, are better met by the Devons than by any other brsed. Their best rivals are the Galloways. The latter have one advantage ia being hornlese. Thia, where ths cattle are raised for long shipment, is considerable, but with us it is of no very great value, and the Devons eurpass them in important respects. My limitsd observation of Galloways showed them to be more turbulsnt and quarrelsome then common cattle or Shorthorna. Thsir conical polls proved more potsnt weapons than horns.

First and foremost in the line of Devon qualifications is ths fact thet they are uot a recent invention. They were originated by no Batea or Collings. Whether natural selection and peculiarity of environment are alone accountable for them ia not certainly known. They have possessed all their essential virtuea ever aince English writera began to make observations on subjects pertaining to agriculture; consoquently tboir typo and prepotency are most enduringly fixed.

Also they atand at the head of all cattle in respect to perfectness of form and muscularity. To this extreme proportion of muscle in their phyaical structure is due their strengtb, activity, great weight in proportion to size, strong digestive powsr, and the superior nutritive quality of their meat. Thsy are especially fitted to graze on rough, hilly pastures, and to keep in good order on rongh feed and light grain allowance.

Competent autbority has rated the respectivs hreeds of cattle as follows, accordiug to the proportion of muscle in their physical make-up. Calling the proportion of muscle in common cattle 100, Galloways will be 100; Devons, 110; Herefords, 90; Shorthorne, 70; Jerseys, 60; Aldernsys, 60. According to this estimate Devons excsed Gelloways and common cattle by about 10 per cent., Herefords by 20 per cent., Shortborus by 40 per cent., and Jerseys by 50 per cent. An enimal's strength, ectivity, herdiness and power to transmit its qualities depend on its muscular structure, which properly comprises all the lsan or organized meat. The fat is not, properly, orgenized matter. It is not essntial to the life, health or activity. If does not contribute to transmissiou of type or character, nor does it help to make an enimal hardy. On the contrary it is a hiudrance in these respects. Colts from sires that are ridden, driven and worked are uuiformly more tough aud active than those from sires kept in the stable and fat. The horses nsed have by fer the largest proportion of muecle, and transmit it. If we cross Devons with common stock the resultiug animels will heve 5 per cent. greater muscnler structure, aud in addition to a marked Devou form and probably color will be more active, hardy and have greater digestive powsr thau their parents on the common stock side. If we cross these grades with Devous, the second cross will bs superior to the first, the third grade will be better and stronger than the second, and so on to a thoroughbred. The more good blood, the better will be your enimal.

Suppose, now, that you had crossed your common stock with Shorthorns; the grades would haves helf as much mus cular proportion as both pareuts—thet is half of 100x70 or 170, which is 85. These grades have 15 per cent. less muscnler structure then common stock pareuts, and 15 per cent. greater fat-forming tendency. They are better than the common stock in some respects, though they are less tough and active. If these half bloods be again crossed with Shorthorns, the second crose will have 77½ per cent. of muscnlar structure. Successive crossee will further reduce this muscle aud iucreass their fat. Many farmere have noticed the often unsatisfactory results with high grade Shortborns. They are too tender and require too mueh extra feed and care.

Two weeks since I visited one of the best feeders of Washington county, Ohio. He had a fine lot of grade Shorthorn steers of good form end qnality. Iu speakiug of thia metter he expressed doubts es to the advisability of too high grading, as such enimals often lacked a certain toughness and activity. They need very rich pastures, rich feed and good care. Tbey do not transmit their qualities with so much certeinty as do the more musculer breeds.

The next marked example that has fallen under my observetion was that of a friend who crossed 100 head of selected high grads Shorthorn cows with Galloways. He had some 97 calves, all bleck but two, and these were brown, and so far es there wes eny indication then, it wes thought uearly ell of them would be hornless. The far greater muscular proportion of the Galloway hed enabled them to transmit their prominent characteristics in nearly evsry cese. Had they been crossed with common stock, however, it is probeble that their powsr would not have been so distinctly seen. Be that es it mey, this exemple showe the wisdom of Collings when he sought to improve his Shorthorns by an infusion of Galloway blood. By doing so he got more muscle end hardiness. Earl Tankerville is seid to be doing the aame thing now, by crossing with the wild cattle of Chillingham Perk, a breed that has about the aeme muscular proportion as the Galloways.

Another friend, who has spent the most of his life in the stock business on the plains, where he made a fortune, wes firmly convinced that the better results could be ohteined with tbe firet cross between Shorthorns and Texas cowa.than by any higher gredes. He did not give the philosophy of the metter, but aaid tersely that they mede better "rustlers." The Texans have little fet-forming tendency, but great muscularity and activity.

With these kinds of facts before us it seems to me inconaistent with sound reason and good judgment to advocate the general distribution of Shortborns emongst us. There is too great an element of uncertainty in it. If we ere to improve our stock we ought certainly to cross with breeds of which we cennot have too much blood. If the third or fourth cross is likely to prove more unsatisfactory than the first or the second, we would best leeve that alone. At the sams time, I am eware that there are e few fsimers in the county whose farme are adapted to Shorthorns who have them succeed very well.

If, now, our common stock be crossed with Jerseys, the grades will represent ebout 80 per cent. of the muscnlarity of the common stock side, e lose of 20 per cent., with little or none of increased fattening tendency so distinctly seen in the Shorthorn cross. The next cross will show a further decrease of 10 per cent. in muscularity; the next cross a decrease of 5 per cent., until the general level of about 60 per cent. ia rseched. With this falling off in muscular proportion we heve also lost size. The general prectice of crossing common stock with Jerseya would rssult in thia: The mele celvss would have to be sold as vsel; no one can afford to raise them for beef. The cows, when no longer wantsd for milk and sold to the butcher, will briug very little, for they meke very little beef. To compensate for so greet e loss, there must he great gain elsewhere. They are not noted for large yields of milk, but rether the reverse. Their forte is butter; consequently the question of generel resort to this breed for e cross rssolves itself into this: Cen it be relied upon to give us cows of such auperior butter cepecity es to more then compensate for loss of beef? My own opinion is that it cannot. It will give ua some good cows, but very many of them are no better than common cows, and in their case there is a very serious loss. However, I will not argue the matter further bnt leave to the Jersey advocates to show clearly, as they should do, how Jersey butter will more than compsnsato for loss of beef qualities. The best Jersey cows have a place to fill, and do it better than any others, but it is not the object of this essay to discuss the needs of the specialists emong us, but of the larger number of general fermers, and for *their* use, I give my vote to the Devons. I think our pastures and general situation correspond very well with those which first produced the Devon. It will not be likely to deteriorate among ue. It will cross with our common stock to the greateat advantage, and certainly farmers with little skill in the art of breeding can establish quite uniform herds and add to their pleasure aa well as profit.

The churn should never be filled more than half full, aud then if the tempsrature is just right, it will churn most easily.

Hoga, like all other farm animals, require salt, and a emall quantity should be givsu them in their slop occaaionally.

A good themomster and the knowledge of ita use, will generally overcome the difficulty of the butter refuaing to come.

A good cow should always have her excellent qualities perpetuated in the dairy herd by rsaring her heifer calves.

A little feed will often save a good deal of troubls in milking a rsstless cow.

POULTRY.

Poultry Raising for Profit.

[Pittsburg Stockman.]

Profit in any business depends upon success; and success depends upon an intelligent and painstaking adjustment and execution of the varied details of that business. This is especially true of poultry raising. Many persons embark to a greater or less extent in poultry culture who have given no thought or attention to the minutiæ thereof. If poultry farming is ever to pay, the whole concern, large or small, must be conducted as a strict matter of business and on business principles. Thus conducted it will prove conclusively that poultry can be made the most profitable and productive of any live stock. There are farmers enough who have intelligence and skill sufficient to breed good cattle and sheep, and who know the difference in actual cash returns between a good and bad stock; and let them once see a certainty of success in poultry culture, and we are convinced that care and skill will not be wanting here also. Let them once get to understand the business, and they will not leave it to their wives (in which case they could have no better manager) or allow such a source of revenue to slip through their fingers.

In discussing this subject it naturally divides itself into three general heads, viz.: (1) The production and management of the chick; (2) The management of the adult fowl; and (3) The disposal of the products.

In the production of the chick the first thing to be considered is the selection of eggs for hatching. They should be of the average size. Reject all the small and all the very large ones. They should be smooth and firm, and saved only from the best stock—even though the fowls be common ones. For very early broods only a moderate number of eggs should be set (nine is enough); but for regular seasons eleven or thirteen is the proper number. Sitting hens should have a pen to themselves, to avoid their being annoyed by other fowls. This should be roomy enough to allow them proper exercise. Food, water and dust bath should be furnished them. The practice of feeding them on the nest is a cruel one, as the fowls are often lamed for life; and the cooling of the egg when the hen is off acts an important part, as it permits the ingress of fresh air through the shell.

The chicks should have no food for from twelve to twenty-four hours after hatching; for at their entrance into the world they are provided by nature with the yelk of the egg, and that is all they need for the time specified. Their first food should consist of hard boiled eggs, chopped fine, and bread crumbs, moistened with milk. Discontinue this after a few days, and make their regular diet equal parts ground oats and Indian meal, or middlings and barley meal. All scraps from the table of meat and bread will be both relished and beneficial. Mix the feed, for a while at least, with milk, and avoid making it sloppy or clammy. When it is possible give them warm milk to drink in the morning, as this will help to bring early chicks through the cold weather. This food will be found to answer all purposes for the first two or three weeks. Then a little grain must be given, or the gizzard will not have healthy exercise. Substitute the coarser grain for the finer, as the growth of the chick will permit. As to the quantity of the food to be given, we would say with emphasis—give food enough to fully satisfy, and no more.

The hen, when first placed with her brood, should have a liberal supply of both grain and water, to prevent her from devouring the delicacies intended for the chicks, and to avoid restlessness. We take it for granted that all fowls are furnished with a gress run of the size to suit the number to be accommodated. The soil of the enclosure should be of a dry nature, or made so by drainage. The coops and roosting apartments should be absolutely free from dampness. Chicks will endure much cold, but readily succumb to disease superinduced by dampness.

This brings us naturally to the consideration of the diseases to which the chick is liable. *Cramp* is the result of exposure to dampness. If seriously affected, bathe in water almost as warm as the hand will bear; then thoroughly dry, remove to dry quarters, and give warm, stimulating food. If fowls, both small and large, are provided with dry, warm apartments they will not be troubled with cramps.

Gapes is a disease peculiar to the young, and is due to the presence of worms in the wind-pipe, from which, if not relieved, it will die of suffocation. Opinions differ as to what gives rise to the worms, which point we cannot stop here to discuss. To prevent the gapes avoid using the same plot of ground year after year for rearing young chicks. Be careful to keep filth from accumulating, and keep fowls free from lice. As treatment we would recommend fumigation with carbolic acid, lime or sulphur. Add a little fluid carbolate or lime to the drinking water.

The management of the adult fowl embraces a consideration of breeds, feeding, sheltering and arrangements for the promotion of health. Many persons fail to keep poultry profitable who have every requisite for success, because their stock is not adapted to the circumstances or to the purpose intended. If all fowls were alike in their characteristics this would not occur, but there are so many different breeds that before any particular one is chosen the special requirements aimed at should be considered. There are many circumstances to be taken into account before the value of any breed is fully ascertained—its domesticity, laying, hardiness, size and cost of production—and when viewed in this light it will be readily seen that each breed has some special value for which it could ill be spared. If laying qualities are desired to predominate, we would name the Leghorn, Spanish, Hamburgh, Plymouth Rock, etc., as likely to give satisfaction in this respect. If size be the object, we would say the Javas, Wyandottes, Brahmas, Langshans, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, etc. For hardiness, Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, etc. But as fowls for all purposes, Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes will be found the most satisfactory. But whatever breed be chosen, exercise the same care in selecting individual fowls, keeping only those that show marks of good percentage.

Feeding—In feeding a variety of food is very necessary. Soft food should be given in the morning, and in cold weather should be given *warm*. The grains should be given at intervals during the day, and of these corn should be given in the evening, as it best maintains animal heat. The quantity of food should be as much as will satisfy, and no more. It is well to mix the grain with the gravel of the floor, as it will give natural and necessary exercise to the fowl in scratching for it. There is one ingredient in feeding that deserves special mention, it being of the greatest assistance to those whose space is limited. I allude to *bone-dust*, it supplies an abundance of bone-making material and animal food, and counteracts any tendency to diarrhœa. Another essential element in feeding is a daily ration of green food, such as onion tops, lettuce, cabbage, etc., chopped fine and mixed with the soft food.

Sheltering—In order that fowls may be profitable, they must be provided with suitable shelter. This implies a house for their especial occupancy. The ideal house combines *warmth*, *ventilation*, *light* and *dryness*. Warmth may be acquired in several ways—by making the walls double and filling the space between with sawdust, tan-bark, or cut straw well packed, or by sinking the walls partly underground and banking well on the outside, etc. It is best not to use artificial heat unless necessary to render the house frost-proof. Supply an abundance of fresh air, but do not expose your fowls to draughts. Give your house a southern aspect, and furnish that side with an abundance of glass to admit light and solar heat. In process of construction good drains should be made under the walls to prevent dampness. This should be looked to with great care, as it is the source of at least nine-tenths of the diseases that are so much complained of by poultry raisers.

Arrangements for the promotion of health—This embraces cleanliness and freedom from vermin. Droppings should not be allowed to accumulate for more than a week, and a more frequent cleansing is better. Here is a point that must not be overlooked in considering the profits of poultry, the droppings being perhaps the best known fertilizer. Mixed with twice its bulk of soil, it is unequaled as a top-dressing for growing crops. After the droppings are removed the floor should be thoroughly sanded or dusted. Habits of cleanliness should also be observed in feeding and watering—that the soft feed be not trampled over, or the water be made filthy or unfit for drinking. No fowls can prosper when infested with vermin. The entire premises should be subjected to a thorough lime wash twice a year; and perches should be treated with carbolic acid or kerosene, the former being sure death to all vermin.

Here we may speak of the management of fowls to promote laying qualities. For this hens require food in both quantity and quality suited to egg production. Do not give food of a fattening nature, or that of any kind to excess; for hens that are over-fed, as well as those that "pick up" a living, never lay well. Nearly all fowls, however mismanaged, will, so long as they are in any kind of health, lay freely in Summer; but eggs are then cheap, and it is the eggs laid in Winter that chiefly determine which side of the "balance sheet" will preponderate. Eggs in Winter mean profit—the want of them means loss; and the profit and loss do not depend on chance, but are the consequences of wise or unwise methods of procedure. We would therefore advocate the raising of the early pullets; for those hatched early will moult early, getting through the process in warm weather and be laying in good time. Laying stock should therefore consist of one-third pullets hatched in March; another third hatched the March previous; and the remainder a year older still. The last should be killed or disposed of about moulting time, and their number replaced by pullets six months old, which will commence laying at once; being followed in succession by the hens as they moult out, thus keeping up a regular supply.

Whether few or many fowls be kept, the eggs should be gathered daily. Let this matter be attended to by one person with whom the fowls are familiar. Artificial nest eggs should be used to avoid the spoiling of others by being set upon. Nests should be arranged so that the eggs will be kept clean; for, though as fresh, dirty eggs will not sell as well as clean ones. In shipping eggs for market it will be found most satisfactory to use an egg crate; and in cold weather ship by express. If near a good market, the early hatched chickens—from ten to twelve weeks old—will pay best. The dressing of fowls depends largely upon the market for which they are intended. Therefore the requirements of the market where they are to be sent should be ascertained before the fowls are prepared; but wherever marketed put them up in the best condition possible, and you will never lack ready sale at good prices.

Now let us speak a word concerning the turkeys. Every year there are complants made about bringing them through the Spring and Summer months safely. Before they are fully feathered they are the tenderest of birds; but when fully feathered nothing in the way of poultry is more hardy or less liable to disease. The most important point is the selection of breeding stock. The variety has little to do with it, so that they are strong and healthy. The turkey hen is neither good as a sitter or mother. The common hen will give the more careful attention—that which they so much need while young. There is no better food for the first week than hard boiled eggs, chopped fine and bread crumbs mixed with milk. After the first week more bread crumbs and a little barley meal, with onion tops or lettuce, may be given them. Milk should be given as a drink, and curds may be fed either by themselves or with the other food, as they keep them in healthy condition. Corn-meal should not be fed to young turkeys, as they are liable to diarrhœa, and this increases that tendency. Dampness and dew are fatal to young turkeys. They should, as far as possible, be kept on dry ground. There is little expense attending the raising of turkeys, as they will pick up most of their living in their roamings. When sold most of the prices realized will be found clear profit.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Uses of Blinders.

[National Live Stock Journal.]

Now, as a matter of utility, is the harness horse more safe with blinders than he is without them? It has been asserted that timid or nervous horses become assured when driven without blinds; and that when they can see all objects on the wayside, they have less fear, and are less inclined to bolt, or shy, or suddenly whirl round, endangering the capsizing of the vehicle, than when their vision is partly hidden by the blind bridle. But is this assertion substantiated by the facts? With blinders, as now constructed, the harness horse can see everything, partially, at his side, and perfectly in front of him—almost as perfectly as if the blinders were not used. He can see every inch of the road, as is manifested by his carefully stepping over stones and every other obstruction in the way. He can see sufficiently well all the objects at his side; for if he is disposed to shy, especially at the universal horse terror—the average baby carriage—he already sees them too well, even when his eyes are partially protected by the blinders. Moreover, there are many horses that never become accustomed to the revolving of the wheels or the overhanging carriage top behind them. When it is attempted to break them without blinders they receive a shock of nervous fear from which they never recover. Even after they are thoroughly harness-wise and gentle, with the protection of blinders, they are absolutely uncontrollable when driven with an open bridle. Fortunately these high-strung, nervous horses are the exceptions. The writer of this paper owns one of this class. He is full of sense and kindness with blinders, but without them his paroxysms of fear are simply beyond the power of man to control. To drive such horses with blinders is only an act of humanity. But when not thus high-strung it is undoubtedly true that most horses can be broken to drive kindly and safely without blinders. In these cases, then, the question arises, Should the blinders be discontinued?

The important element in the answer to this inquiry is found in the temperament of the horse. If the horse is full of ambition to forge ahead, undoubtedly the discontinuance of blinders will make him more quiet and tractable. Many desperate pullers have thus been toned down till they have become comparatively pleasant driving horses. But the necessary attachment of the whip argues that the vast majority of harness horses are not endowed with this disagreeable ambition. They must be urged forward rather than coaxed to slacken their pace. The open bridle proverbially makes the average horse more lazy and provokingly cunning. They become adepts as drones. Their eyes are backward cast, ever watching the movements of the driver, rather than looking forward to attend strictly to their business of progression. The instant the driver leans forward to grasp the whip, they start forward with spasmodic energy, but relapse into a sullen-like pace when it is replaced in the socket. It is questionable whether any practical reinsman will dispute this position. Indeed, the horse long used to the open bridle, becomes so cunning that he rarely obeys the commands of the voice, or even the ordinary slapping of the reins upon his back, but quickens his pace only when the whip is seized by the driver; nor will it avail to reply that such horses are phlegmatic, or cold-blooded. On the contrary, the writer has known both Hambletonians and Mambrinos to be thus affected.

On the road as well as on the turf, it is frequently a *necessity* to use blinders. Many horses will drive straighter and truer, as well as more promptly with them. Indeed, it is no infrequent occurrence for experienced trainers on the turf to replace an open bridle for one with blinders where greater energy and concentration of purpose are demanded from the horse. Aside from utility, it is questionable whether the "harness head" is properly adorned without the neat, comfortably fitting blinder. The harness head demands large, though sprightly and tapering ears, well placed, yet broad at the base. They afford an ample lodgment for the head-stall. Then the jowls should be broad and strong, though wide apart; while the nose should be Roman, ending in a firmly compressed mouth. This conformation indicates character, resolution, courage, stamina. Now, such a facial profile receives additional strength and character from the blinders. That such is the fact can be realized from the weak, effeminate, saddle-palfrey appearance a team of majestic coach or park horses would be given, fore-headed, if the heavy trappings and solid metal mountings of their substantial harness should terminate in open bridles. Imagine the ludicrous weakness of such an outfit and the necessity of blinders to the coach horse will be appreciated. Nearly all double teams, likewise, require them. Otherwise they watch each other and divide their attention so exclusively between themselves and the driver that they are caught quite often inattentive to the business of speeding, and in consequence make serious mistakes. Especially in America, where the driver in the vehicle has the exclusive control of the horse in harness, do the blinders seem to be a necessary aid to him.

The breeding farm should be stocked with mares of quality, if not highly bred. It does not, as a rule, pay the farmer or breeder to raise colts from inferior dams, as they are very likely to be inferior also. Very few horses of merit trace their ancestry back to inferior dams or sires, and whether draught, driving or fast horses are desired to be bred, the dam should at least be sound, well formed, and possess good action. Such mares crossed with a sire of well known breeding and merit, will very likely produce an offspring that will make a meritorious and valuable animal. On the other hand, colts of scrub mares and scrub sires are almost sure to make scrub horses, and no breeder can afford to raise such animals, as they always cost more than they can be sold for.

A writer in the New York *Tribune* says: "There is no other work on the farm which I find so much difficulty in delegating to others as the feeding of the horses." The average work hand will overfeed with grain as well as with hay, but the cleaning of the horses and of the stable, watering and the many little things looking to the health and good condition of the horses, are neglected with impunity. Unless the owner is convinced that his hand understands the management of horses better than he does himself, he should attend to the feeding of the horses personally, and see that the horses and stable are kept perfectly clean.

How many farmers will breed a favorite mare to a good sire, the product of which is a delight to him and an ornament to his farm, but will neglect to again breed the same mare to the same sire that he may have a team well matched of his own rearing? After the single colt grows to a full development the farmer finds, to late, that there is no match for his colt upon his own farm, or among his neighbors' horses. Consequently much of the value of the product is lost, both for selling purposes and for home use, for want of a good match.

Mares often require special treatment before taking the horse, and even when everything appears to be natural many breeders are in the habit of making an examination, *per vaginam*, before attempting their service. Mares usually conceive more readily on the first heat after foaling than at any later period, and much delay is often occasioned by overlooking this fact.

The training of the colt should commence with kind handling from the very first. Never play with him, because this teaches him tricks that later on may become vices; and never be rough or abusive, for this makes him timid while young, and dangerous after he becomes old enough to be combative.

The advice about beware of fat stallions is good. Beware of them for many reasons. They are *not* sure foal-getters, but the reverse. They do not—they can not—get vigorous, healthy offspring. They do beget puny, unhealthy stock.

The manes and tails of horse stock should be carefully cared for as very essential to their appearance and make-up. They should always be kept clean, and never be allowed to become matted and tangled.

The first few weeks are of vital importance in the development of the colt. So are a few months careful attention. Nothing pays better. Nothing is more foolhardy than to neglect puny stock of any kind.

A Georgia farmer has just finished plowing his ground for the thirty-third year with the same mule. The longevity of the mule is one great point in its favor.

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, June 6, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, August 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th.
Sonoma and Marin District, Spring Meeting, Petaluma, June 4th, 5th and 6th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 17th to 22d.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 24th to 29th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, August 31st to September 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

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Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Practical Results vs. Theory.

Notwithstanding that the editor of the *National Live Stock Journal* intimates that the article published in the May number would be the final "summing up" on the tip question, we hope that there will be a reconsideration. The subject is certainly of importance enough to warrant careful and copious treatment, and this estimate we feel confident will be approved by the readers of the *Journal*. Ever since works on the horse have been published the importance of this part of the anatomy has been conceded, and nearly as much attention given to the foot as all the other parts of the animal. For all that we find that there are many ailments, and with a general belief that most of them are due to the prevailing treatment. The editor of the *Journal* will coincide in the statement that the feet of horses, especially those which are used on roads, are not in normal shape, and that very many of them are actually crippled from malpractices of smiths, grooms, and oftentimes with the sanction of veterinary surgeons. If the use of "tips," commonly so termed, though more properly named a system of shoeing that will protect that portion of the foot which is most likely to wear and preserve, as far as possible, the natural functions, is injurious, it is the duty of the teacher to establish the fact. This cannot be accomplished by stubborn denials or a rehearsal of stale theories. It will be necessary to show that practical results sustain hypotheses, or, at least show from actual experiments that a full shoe must be worn. We direct replies to the *Journal* through these columns in order to present to our readers circumstances as they are found and arguments for and against the system. So far Mr. Brahrook is the only one that has offered arguments unaccompanied by dictatorial statements. From our acquaintance with him we feel assured that he will candidly examine what is proffered in evidence, and if convinced, though a still harder task, will acknowledge former errors. As intimated in the article of last week, on Thursday and Friday last the tips on Antevolo were removed. The blacksmith who made and set the tips on the 6th of May was absent, so that the job fell on us. When the tips were put on the weight of the front tips was five ounces each, those of the hindfeet four and one-half ounces each. The intention was to reset them, thinking that would do until the return of the smith, and the off-front was replaced before the others were pulled off. The others were too much worn, however, and new ones substituted. The tips were reduced to scant two and three-fourths ounces each. The smith employed believes in leaving more horn at the toe than suits our fancy, and he claimed that very little should be taken from that part, and he would also lower the heel more than we deem proper. Nippers were used to cut away the main portion of surplus horn, and specimens will be sent to the *National Live Stock Journal*. The tips from the left fore and hindfeet will also be forwarded, and we hope that they will be carefully studied, and what is learned from the scrutiny reported. The front tip is rather longer than is usually worn, the extra length being requisite to cover the depressions which were made by the macerations in the mud stall. When driven barefooted these depressions would be worn deeper by the action of grit in the macadam, especially when cleaning them out after returning from a drive. As will be noticed by the section cut from the off forefoot, there was a slight depression on the 6th of May. This is shown by the surface which rested upon the tip at the toe, though at this time of setting it was entirely filled, as is proved by the cutting sent. The horn forwarded is from front feet at the toes of both and so much of the horn as was cut from the inner quarter of left forefoot posterior to the tip. The old notch shows where the tip came and the shoulder in front of it, the shorter used to replace the other. Five-sixteenths of an inch was cut away at the toe, rather more than that at the heel. Twice since the 6th of May the horn back of the tip has been filed down, and the edges rounded, so that the piece sent does not show the full growth. The horn from the hindfoot is that portion which laid between the short branch of the tip and the heel, the extreme part being six-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. This does not show the growth of horn from May 6th to May 29th, as in the interval the hind tips had become loose and were replaced by driving the nails in the old holes, while the horn back of the tip was lowered and edges rounded.

There is another feature in the horn sent, which we trust our friend will also examine. By comparing with the tip it will be seen that when cut off it was an arc of a circle, the chord of which was four inches. At this time, the 2d of June, five days after it was cut off, it has curled in so that one and three-quarters inches is the measurement. This comes from the wall being porous, the small tubes which holds the matter which gives life to the horn collapsing, and the enamel, being so much denser, retains its shape and is drawn in by the shrinking of the softer material. This is proof that persistent soaking of the feet of horses is injurious. Water softens the glue in the pores and also that which binds the hair-like fibres together, and extracts a part of this essential to the well-doing of the foot. When that evaporates the horn contracts and becomes hard. It is something like taking an arc of green wood and fastening on the outside of it a thin steel strip. As the wood became seasoned it would draw the strip in so that the chord would be shortened. A friend with whom we had a conversation a short time ago met this argument by saying that the glue soaked out would be replaced, as the horn was still part of the animal and not at all like the portion removed by the cutting nippers. This is in a measure true. In the portion sundered from the foot there is evaporation at both ends of the short tubes, and consequently rapid contraction. But the waste occasioned by soaking can only be made good by the downward growth of horn secreted at the coronet. Unlike sap-tubes in a tree, the thick matter cannot be forced to make good the loss of what has been extracted, and so long as the soakings continue the lower part of the hoof will be hard and brittle when the water is expelled by evaporation.

The tips sent are to show the wear. The fore-tip was about as much thicker at the toe as it now is. The greatest wear is on the outside branch; on the off-tip the inside was worn the thinnest. This may be caused by the jogging being done on the outside of the track when driving the reverse way. Five days in seven he is jogged from seven to nine miles without any fast work. One day in the week the work is jogging and short brushes scarcely ever exceeding a quarter of a mile. Since these tips were set the following has been Saturday's exercise, Saturday being the day on which he is given the hardest work: 9th of May, quarters, :36¼; 36 seconds strong work the rest of each mile. May 16th, mile in 2:31, last three-quarters in 1:48. May 23d, 2:32, 2:31, from half-mile 1:14 in each. May 30th, 2:34¾, 2:29¾, through the stretches in each mile in 36 seconds. The last work was after the tips were removed. The one-sided tip from left hindfoot shows very plainly the peculiarities of wear on hindfeet. From centre of toe to extremity of long side is four inches, the short branch not quite two inches This is in a straight line from centre of toe to extremities. Following the curve the long branch is four and a half inches, two inches on the short. The most wear is midway of the long branch. The posterior half inch of the short branch is very little worn. The tip was originally concaved from nail holes to inside. A little back of the middle of the long branch the concavity is entirely worn away, while at rear end of tip there is a good deal left, and at the end of short branch nearly the whole of the angle is shown. In order to have the power to still more thoroughly "balance" the foot, the last set put on were shortened on the inside so as to leave nearly all of the inner wall of the hoof uncovered, giving an opportunity of cutting away the horn as often as is required to retain a level bearing. With the horn and tips before him our old friend will understand what is difficult to express by words alone. When we have obtained a sufficient knowledge of microscopy to describe with a fair degree of accuracy the revelations of that wonderful instrument, there will be given illustrations which will render letter-press descriptions more lucid.

We do not offer apologies for occupying so much space with this branch of equine management. Hundreds of enquiries are received soliciting advice and requesting patterns. Many of these have come from foreign countries and from all parts of the United States. It is somewhat embarassing, however, to be compelled to keep our own horses so prominently before the public, though it could not be avoided and give results of experiments. With horses entirely under our own control the system could be followed without hindrance; the capacity to put the tips on obviated another difficulty, and with these advantages in our favor it was possible to continue investigations far enough to establish its success or prove it a failure. After nine years of trial we have the utmost confidence that it will be found worthy whenever it is properly carried out. At least under the same conditions and on horses which are subjected to the same treatment and work of the members of our small stable.

Alcona.

By referring to the advertisement it will be seen that a very valuable son of the great Almont is offered for sale. That is so full that further description is scarcely necessary. It is, too, almost supererogatory to refer to the Almonts in laudatory terms, as their merits are so well known as to be acknowledged in every country where fast trotters are appreciated. Through these superior qualifications, the fair-dealing and tact of General Withers, the family has been disseminated at home and abroad, so that it is beyond question that the near descendants of the "hero of Fairlawn" cover a greater extent of territory than has ever been known among trotting sires of any era. The death of this great horse adds to the value of his sons. It may be that his equal will not appear for a long time, and though Fairlawn has secured others, which are very close to him in procreative abilities, as yet he stands alone for the immense numbers of fast trotters he has got. Eighty-eight with public records of three minutes "or better" is a showing of vast moment to breeders. Although Almont is represented by twenty-seven "in the list" with harness records ranging from 2:13¾ to 2:30, the slower have a value for the road. "Road-driving" gives a certain remuneration to breeders of trotters. Speed enough for track purposes is comparatively rare. The get of a horse which have driving qualities are salable, and this property the Almonts have.

Future of Racing in California.

There is a grand future for the sports of the turf in California. It does not require prophetic vision to foretell what will surely come, and that before the lapse of many months. The performances of our horses in the East has had a wonderful effect in stimulating the public, as well as those who are closely connected with racing affairs, and hereafter there will be nothing in the way of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association giving sums which will compare with what is "hung up" on Eastern courses. Hereafter there will not be a particle of risk, provided the proper course is taken, in giving so much added money as to induce the horses and colts, which are destined to take part in the Eastern campaign, running at the Spring meeting and after their return in the Fall. There is a necessity for reorganization, or rather great benefit will follow some modifications in the management. The Association has accomplished in the past a great deal. It has eliminated from racing here bad practices which prevailed before the club was instituted. It has given confidence to race-going people that every contest would be governed by men who would not countenance any deviation from straightforward running, and had a salutary effect on those who had an inclination to crookedness. They were well aware that certain punishment would follow transgression, that expulsion would be the doom of those who sinned. But there was a continual struggle. It was apparently a hopeless undertaking to attract people to attend the meetings in sufficient numbers to pay the sums, small as they were. Although the by-laws demand that annual dues shall be paid by members, it was thought if this were enforced the Association would be broken up. There is no danger from that now. There is not a doubt of an attendance commensurate with increased expenditure. The membership can be enlarged by a combined effort so as to quadruple the number, every one of which will cheerfully pay the annual tribute to racing. Two hundred members is a low estimate by the time of the Fall meeting. One-half of the yearly dues paid previous to the opening will amount to $2,500. Fees for membership can be rated as much more. With a fund of $5,000 from these sources, $12,000 or $15,000 can be safely promised, and, unless we are greatly in error, a surplus left. With such an amount of added money, plus stakes and forfeits, there would be an inducement to run before going East. When it was known that the cracks of the respective stables would meet, the country from San Diego to Siskiyou be agog, and every person with the least proclivity for the royal pastime be in attendance. The performances in the East have given a widespread interest in California racehorses. The same animals kept at home would elicit little comparative interest. The knowledge that our colts had met with an ovation at all of the prominent courses on the other side of the mountains, had battled with the best and won, is a certificate of merit far more potent than the most brilliant achievements at home. Plenty of money will induce every owner to run, and run his best animals. There are advantages in running at home before going eastward; there are also drawbacks. When the latter are counterbalanced by the chance of winning rich prizes there is little fear of any hanging back.

There is another important matter in connection with placing the turf in California on the high plane it is entitled to, and with proper effort this can also be accomplished by the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association. The race meetings must be graced by the beauty and fashion of the country, and in order to attract this class the surroundings must be such as to harmonize with the beautiful. Harmony there is in the highly-bred racehorse and rich dress and handsome equipage. The pictures on the course and in the grand stands and carriages are in keeping where it is the fashion to attend the races. In another page there is a description of opening day at Jerome Park, copied from the *New York Herald*, and whoever reads it will be convinced how much the interest is heightened by such an assemblage. There is nothing which the most ultra democrat can take exceptions to in the aristocratic display. It gives pleasure to the humblest to witness the gorgeous array, and if a person is not completely given over to the most bitter jealousy of those whom fortune has favored, must be one of the most attractive points of the races. It is well worth a journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic to witness the display at Jerome Park, and he must be a cold-blooded mortal if his feelings do not border on enthusiastic admiration. There is beauty in California to "make the world to dote." There is wealth to adorn with all the paraphernalia which Fashion prescribes. There are gallant men to perform their part and give to the meetings of the P. C. B. H. A. the *eclat* of Eastern clubs. Those of the members who have an acknowledged high rank in the social world can effect this desirable change. More of these must be put in a prominent position so that their names will be always before the public. In addition to the regular officers it will be a good move to have a board of stewards who will take charge, and in place of a committee of three to look after affairs previous to the race-meeting, there should be at least a dozen with special duties to perform.

The Association has so far laid a good foundation. The corner stones are marked, strict integrity, honorable conduct in everything pertaining to racing, careful scrutiny to guard against malign influences, and every effort made to elevate racing. The superstructure can be built as ornately as the most æsthetic can desire. Too much attention cannot be given to ornamentation. The bright side of life is to be presented and the colors can scarcely be too vivid. Due attention given to these points and the future of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association and racing on this far-western slope is assured. One is intimately connected with the other. These and the breeding interests of the State are so intimately blended that prosperity to one is success to all.

Since the above was in type we were informed that letters have been received from two men, representing several fine racehorses, desiring information as to the prospects of races here the coming Winter. Our informant stated that they were impressed with the good condition of the California horses so early in the season, and if there was a fair chance to make expenses they would winter on this coast. This will be an additional reason for increasing the amount of money added at both Fall and Spring meetings, as the presence of foreign horses will be an additional attraction. Always provided, however, that there is no suspicion of wrong-doing. Of this there is little danger in races under the control of the Association. But if the queries are based upon a contemplated revival of the huge frauds which prevailed years ago, it would be a serious blow to racing. There will be a hearty welcome for all who visit California with honest intentions, and none more cordial in their greetings than owners who live here. We can assure a fair field, and if favors are shown to any one the recipients will be the visitors.

If, however, it is to be a "raid" in place of a legitimate campaign, there are few, if any, among those actively engaged in breeding who would lend their countenance to a scheme which is so utterly subversive of true sport. As we have only hearsay to form a conclusion upon, there are no good reasons to think that such is the intention. It has been confidently stated that negotiations have been in progress for some time, the object being a big four-mile-heat-race for a sensational amount, and that parties were pledged to furnish the necessary means. There may be no conjunction between the two reports, and in that case no harm is done. If there should be such a scheme, and the visitors are a party to it, the warning is not a minute too soon.

A Sporting Daily.

A third of a century ago the only paper in the United States which gave special attention to sporting affairs was the old *Spirit of the Times*. A grand paper it was, though very different from journals of the same class nowadays. It was only big events that the daily press chronicled, and then the work was briefly done, and by men who had little knowledge of racing affairs. It was the era of hard-knuckled fights, foot-racing, when ten miles were usually the tests of pluck and endurance Trotting was confined to the large cities and in a crude state when compared with the elaborate adjuncts of the sport at the present time. Such a thing as systematic breeding and trainers of trotters was unknown. Animals were picked up which showed a natural propensity to trot, and if speed were developed in butcher carts and baker wagons, a few weeks in the hands of a professional were held sufficient to prepare them for a match. A few wealthy men in the Middle States, and some of the planters south of Mason and Dixon's line, monopolized the breeding of racehorses, and racing stables were considered to be a proper adjunct of wealth and position. Looking at the records of those days and the names of distinguished families appear. Altogether it was an aristocratic pursuit, a luxury which wealth alone could justify, and though there were free greetings for all of decent behavior on the fields of contest, the racehalls were strictly conducted according to the etiquette of the period. There is now published in New York a daily paper under the appropriate name of *The Sporting World*, and, judging from the numbers received, it is likely to meet with support enough to sustain it. Should it continue to give the turf the prominence so far exhibited it will be a welcome addition to sporting journalism.

Advices from New York are that Tyrant is in the very best form, and nothing but an accident, apparently, can lose him the Belmont, to be run at Jerome to-day.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Thos. F., Sacramento.

A bet of a hat was made that Tecumseh would not get a place in the Withers; as he was given third position in that race does not that entitle him a place, and does not the party betting he would *not* get a place lose?

Answer.—In England bets made on Tecumseh for a place would have been won, but under the American rule place money can only be won by the first and second horses. The bettor who backed Tecumseh loses the bet.

J. W. W. Linden.

1. Is there any law to reach a man that will drive a glandered horse (*knowing* it to be so) through the country, watering his animal at the various places on the road, in the troughs and with the buckets used by other travelers? 2. Is there *anything* that will prevent a horse from having the disease that drinks immediately after the one that has the disease?

Answer—1. The Penal Code provides as follows:

"Section 400.—Any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, or use, or expose, or who shall cause or procure to be sold, or offered for sale, or used, or exposed, any horse, mule or other animal having the disease known as glanders or farcy, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Section 401.—Every animal having glanders, or farcy, shall at once be deprived of life by the owner or person having charge thereof, upon discovery or knowledge of its conditions; and any such owner or person omitting or refusing to comply with the provision of this Section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

These provisions amply cover the case you cite. 2. We know of no remedy after an animal has been exposed to the disease. However, contagion is by no means certain, and no bad effect may follow the use of water bucket as you describe.

Stockton Fair Speed Programme.

TUESDAY—SEPTEMBER 22, 1885.

No. 1. Running—District, three-year-old class; $800.
No. 2. Trotting—Pacific Coast, 2:40 class; $1,000.
No. 3. Trotting—Pacific Coast, four-year-olds; closed with eight entries; $1,000.
No. 4. Trotting—District, two-year-old class; $800.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1885.

No. 5. Running—District, two-year-old class; $800.
No. 6. Running—Pacific Coast, free for all; $800.
No. 7. Trotting—Pacific Coast, 2:20 class; $1,600
No. 8. Trotting—Pacific Coast, two-year-old class; closed with eight entries; $1,000.
Ladies Equestrianism—District; $100; five moneys.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1885.

No. 9. Trotting—Pacific Coast, 2:26 class; $1,000.
No. 10. Trotting—District, four-year-old class; $800.
No. 11. Pacing.—Pacific Coast, free for all; $500.
Ladies Equestrianism—Pacific Coast; $100; five moneys.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1885.

No. 12. Running—Pacific Coast; selling purse; $800.
No. 13. Running—Pacific Coast; novelty; two miles; $450.
No. 14. Trotting—Pacific Coast; 2:22 class; open to Albert W., James H., Vanderlynn and Arab; Manon barred; $1,200.
No. 15. Trotting—Pacific Coast; three-year-old class; closed with seven entries; $1,000.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1885.

No. 16. Running—District; free for all; $800.
No. 17. Trotting—Pacific Coast; free for all: St. Julien barred; $1,600.
No. 18. Trotting—District; three-year-old class; $800.
No. 19. Trotting—Pacific Coast; 2:30 class; $1,000.
Two hundred to three hundred dollars added to purses, for more than ten paid up entries. Details next week.

The English Derby.

Lord Hastings' bay colt Melton, by Master Kildare, from Violet Melrose, by Scottish Chief, won the Derby at Epsom last Wednesday, with Archer in the saddle, the fourth Derby in which that jockey has been fortunate enough to guide the winner. Melton was the favorite at the post, Paradox having dropped back after the Two Thousand, where he was all but beaten by the Kisber—Chopette colt. Melton won the Middle Park Plate at Newmarket last October, a race which coming so late in the season is relied on to show up the best two-year-olds and the probable candidate for three-year-old honors. It is a curious fact that never before has any winner of the Middle Park Plate won the Derby, however, and bettors who take stock in turf superstitions laid against him at Epsom on that account. But he proved the exception. Melton is the first of Master Kildare's get to be trained and has been in Matt Dawson's charge ever since he was foaled. There were eleven American nominations for this Derby: five by Mr. P. Lorillard, four by Mr. A. J. Cassatt (Mr. Kelso), and two by Mr. J. R. Keene, but none of these colts were sent over.

Horsee at Auction.

Killip & Co. will sell next Wednesday, at the City Front Stables twenty-five head of trotting, business and draft horses, by order of Henry Pierce. The animals to be sold are chiefly the get of Billy Hayward and his son, Alonzo Hayward, a branch of the Patchen family, well known to all horsemen in California as square-gaited, fast and thoroughly game and reliable trotters and roadsters. In the catalogue we notice a four-year-old filly by Whipple's Hambletonian, out of Sallie Tricks, by Patchen Vernon, and a three-year-old filly by Abbotsford, from the same dam. These fillies have a special value aside from their usefulness in harness, and should find ready purchasers. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock.

Chicago papers report W. M. Murry and his stable at the Washington Park track, but the Duke is doubtless back to St. Louis ere this. The St. Louis track was not in good shape for training when the California horses reached there, which was probably the reason of Murry's taking the back track to Chicago.

W. M. Murry has evolved new colors since he crossed the mountains. He has registered "blue jacket and cap, with red polka dots."

Chicago Notes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Perhaps your readers would he pleased to hear from the Garden City. The Spring has been quite backward, as most of our Springs are. I took a drive down the Boulevard last Sunday morning, to our beautiful Club House, on the Washington Park Grounds. Everything is looking serene, they are putting the track in the best of shape, and we expect more pleasure next month and the month after than we have experienced for many a day. Mr. Brewster tells us that he cannot see any reason why the running meeting of 1885 will not meet with more favor than any ever given in this city. Mr. Emmet has put the "Chicago Driving track" in fine shape, aud they are handling quite a number of trotters as well as pacers there each and every day. Kelly has got the bay pacing mare Kate Allen; Dohle has Kitty Howard, the pacer; Johnson has a string of good ones, and there are several others that have some good-looking ones. The Northside R. R. Company are still running cars. They are constantly buying horses, and they adopt the tips at once, aud continue the use of the same. I never saw their stock look finer. I would almost wager that they haveu't a horse in their barns with corns. They travel on cobble stone day in and day out, year in and year out, Winter and Summer. Our Boulevards are hard on all horses.

"Mr. John T. Geltmacher," said to the writer last Winter "my mare is so lame I caunot drive her; her feet are full of corns." I said, as I would say to anybody, "put tips on her." He took my advice—his mare goes better than she ever did before, aud she has trotted in 2:29. She travels like auy well horse now; he has probably driven her three or four mouths with tips. Mr. Cbas. F. Hill, of the Southern Hotel, rides a fine saddler. Mr, Hill weighs probably 200 pounds; he uses tips on his gray gelding from Spring until Fall. You could not get him to use anythiug else. He will ride his horse (and he is a fine one) over any road as fast aud as long as any man will one with shoes. We had here in our city a year ago, I haven't seen him since, an express horse that had been driven all over Chicago from morning until night for seven years, without *any* shoes, and man never lived that ever saw a better shaped foot, one that was more healthy or *smaller*. He would travel where horses with shoes could not stand up. Mr. Editor, I speak from experience. I have made it my business to watch the result of tips, and I contend that any horse will go better, and do it with more ease with tips than he will with any other style of shoe. I have a mare that paced a half mile yesterday in 1:11 that I drove bare foot on our Boulevards a year ago for three months as far as 21 miles a day, never less than 10. She could pound along and feel happy They all called me a crank. I simply showed them that I was willing to drive a mare that was seven years old, sound as a bullet, would sell for $3,000 at sight—barefoot—to prove that they were all fools, and knew nothing about horses' feet or the shoe they should wear.

Life is most too short to make people who are not willing to take advice and experience as a teacher, believe what they don't care to believe. I simply tell them to shoe their horses and every one that is driven that way is lame, more or less, one day in the week if not every day.

If they would do away with the shoe they would have horses driven with tips free from auy foot trouble.

Yours in haste,

CHICAGO, May 28th, 1885. ON THE ROAD.

Working Teams.

"Make haste slowly" is a good proverb to keep in mind. Don't let the teams do as they want to do while fresh aud free, if you would have them do what you want them to do by and by. Never crowd them in the morning when their stomachs are distended with a full feed, but do the pushing from 9 to 11 o'clock, or half past, easing up a little before they come into the stable for their noon feed, when the harness should he removed, the collars cleaned and the team rubbed down. Be gentle at all times; a little petting will do no harm; work is a wearing grief that kind words and loving pats will do much to assuage; jerks, kicks, cuffs aud cross, snarling words are poor encouragers and oats are far more nutritious than oaths. "Horse sense" loathes profanity and the foul-mouthed man who uses it should have the grand bounce if he remains incorrigible after a fair warning. See that the collars fit perfectly; back the team aud lift the collars that the cool air may get under them when the team is stopped to rest; the man who invariably turns his hack to his team and squats his lazy carcass on the plow handles when they stop is not fit for a plowman. Let down the back straps or remove them entirely when plowing or harrowing, let the team carry no more leather than is actually necessary. All superfluous straps are out of place on the harness aud better be hanging in the barn. Feed regularly aud generously three times a day, the heaviest feed at night, scalding the mangers occasionally if cut or wet feed is fed. Keep the stables sweet, clean and well ventilated with a deep bedding of dry, bright straw that a tramp would enjoy, aud when you retire for the short night's rest, you will sleep the sleep of the righteous laboring man, which we are told is sweet, and your refreshed team will rise in the morning and "call you blessed" with a grateful, expectant whinney when you appear in the stable.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22½; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18½.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

During the late meeting of the Capital Turf Club, at Sacramento, Killip & Co. sold at auction for James Dnaue a two-year-old colt, by Algona, dam a Patchen mare, second dam by Nelson. Frank Lusky was the purchaser, aud the price paid was $305. The three-year-old bay gelding, Jim Long, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson, by Inquirer, was also sold for W. J. Fitzgerald. Thomas Delaney was the purchaser, and the price paid was $135.

Of the ten jockeys that took part in the Keutucky Derby, seven were colored.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scntari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¼, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15¾ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

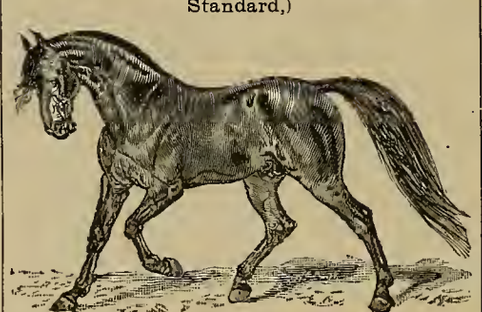
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Barton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge; excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco, or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnell's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam tbd Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21¾.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

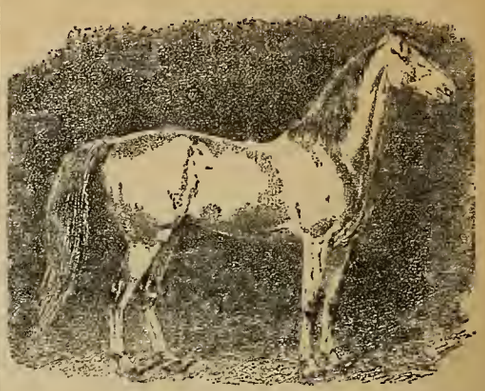
Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30¾; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, he by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

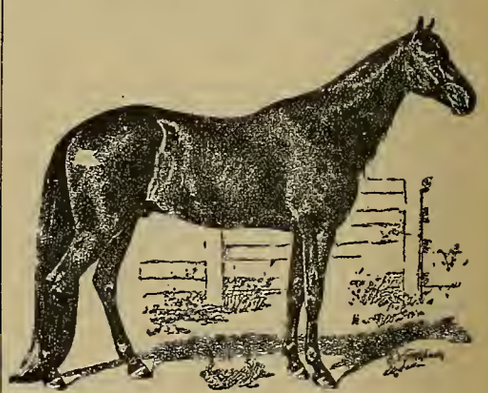
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

Will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21¼. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26¾; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

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A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and he without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horsesboeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

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Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¾, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29½, last half in 1:13¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Enhryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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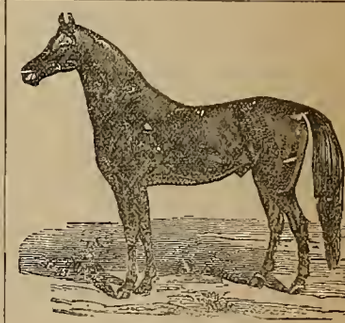
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Capital Turf Club.

The following are the summaries of the successful Spring meeting of this Association, held at Sacramento last week.

RUNNING.

Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 28th, 1885. First Race—Sweepstakes for two-year-olds; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $150 added; second horse to save stake. Five furlongs.

F. Dupoister, b f Edelweiss, by Joe Hooker, dam Yolone..... 1
T. F. Lynch, b f Moonlight, by Tha t Stevens' dam Twilight..... 2
W. L. Appleby, b f Patti, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown..... 3
Jas. Garland b f Violetta, by Leinster, dam Lottie Lee..... 0
Time, 1:02.

Pools: Patti, $20; Edelweiss, $15; Field, $11. Edelweiss led from the start.

Second Race—Sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $125 added; second to save stake. Half-mile heats.

T. F. Lynch, ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, 3 years, 101 lbs..... 5 1 1
W. L. Appleby, b r m Nielson, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, 4, 113 lbs..... 1 2 4
P. Riley, ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam Jennie Hull, aged, 113 lbs..... 2 3 2
F. Dupoister, b m Daisy Miller, by a son of Hercules, aged, 113 lbs..... 5 5 3
T Hazlitt, b g Panama, by Shannon, dam Abbie W., by Don Victor, aged, 113 lbs..... 2 4 dr.
L. Shaner, ch g Billy Johnson, by Imp. Glenelg, dam Planetarium, aged, 113 lbs..... 4 dis.
Time, :49½. :49½. :49.

Pools: First heat—Blue Mountain Belle, $30; Quebec, $15; Field, $15. Won eesily by half a leugth. Sscond heat—Belle, $20; Field, $10. Won hy a head after a driving finish. Panama pulled up lame. Third heat—Atchison, $20; Belle, $8; field, $8. Wou by half a length.

Third Race—Selling; purse $150; for all ages. One mile and a furlong.

T. Delaney, ch c Neil Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia, 3, 102 lbs..... 1
W. L. Appleby, b r m Nielson, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, 4, 113 lbs..... 2
P. Riley, br g Garfield, by Langford, dam by Lodi, aged, 113 lbs..... 3
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 111 lbs..... 0
Jas. Garland, ch f Addie O'Neal, by Leinster, dam Ada A., 3, 89 lbs..... 0
Time, 1:58¾.

Poole: Nielson, $80; field, $30; Ned Cook, $25. Won by two lengths.

May 30.—Purse, $100, for all ages. Five furlongs.

W. L. Appleby, b f Patti, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown, 2, 77 lbs..... 1
L. Shaner, ch g Billy Johnson, by imp. Glenelg, dam Planetarium, aged, 114 lbs..... 2
T. Hazlett, ch g Jo Chamberlain, by Rifleman, dam by Norfolk, 4, 115 lbs..... 3
Jas. Garland, ch f Addie O'Neil, by Leinster, dam Ada A., 3, 101 lbs... 0
P. Riley, ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam Jenny Hull, aged, 118 lbs..... 0
Time, 1:04.

Pools: Quebec $20, Patti $11, field $10. Won easily.

TROTTING.

May 27.—Purse $300; 2:30 class.

Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner..... 5 2 2 1 1
Fred B., br g, by Plumas—C. David..... 1 1 2 2 3
Ned, b g, by Overland—J. A. Goldsmith..... 2 3 1 3 2 2
Blaine, blk g—W. Fletcher..... 3 4 4 4 3 r
Jennie McCarthy, g m, by Patchen Vernon—M. H. McManus 4 dis.
Time, 2:30¾, 2:28½, 2:30¾, 2:29¼, 2:32¼, 2:33¾.

May 29.—Purse $250; 2:40 class.

Vengeance, ch g, by Venture—H. G. Cox..... 1 1 1
Jennie McCarthy, g m—M. H. McManus' 2 2 2
Kate Bender, blk m—S. K. Trefry..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:37¾, 2:34, 2:34½.

Racing at Covington.

The Spring meeting of the Latonia Jockey Clnb opened on the 27th ult., and we have mail dates only for the first two days. The only California horses present were the Santa Anita lot and the races in which they took part are particularized as follows:

May 27—Clipsetta Stakes, for two-year-old fillies; $50 each; half forfeit and only $10 if declared on or before 1st of May; $750 added, of which $150 to second; $50 to third. Sixty-three entries, five of whom declared. Value, $2,315. Five furlongs.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Bonnie, by Grinstead, dam Maggie Emerson, 107 lbs..... Kelly 1
Hursecourne Stables' br f Alfaretta, by King Alfonso, dam Quickstep, 107 lbs..... Stoval 2
B. B. Million's b f Hattie D. H., by Buckden, dam Kate Walker, 107 lbs..... Brennan 3
Hurstbourne Stables' ch f Acarla, by King Alfonso, dam Ethel, 107 lbs..... Steppe 0
Wooding & Puryear's b f Ada D., by Enquirer, dam Mariposa, 107 lbs..... Conklin 0
Wooding & Puryear's ch f Bastante, by Bramble, dam Melrose, 107 lbs..... West 0
T. W. Moore's b f Bonnie Blue, by Great Tom, dam Buff and Blue, 107 lbs..... Martin 0
China & Morgan's b f Flora L., by Longfellow, dam Vexation, 107 lbs..... Morsey 0
J. & J. Swigert's br f Katrina, by Virgil, dam Katie Pearce, 107 lbs..... Kelly 0
M. Doyle & Co.'s b f Long Slipper, by Longfellow, dam Slipper, 107 lbs..... Donahue 0
Lawrence & Co.'s b f Miss Anne, by Monarchist, or Virgil, dam Adelaide, 107 lbs..... Withers 0
R. A. Johnson's b f Miss Bowler, by Little Ruffin, dam Hazel Eye, 107 lbs..... Fuller 0
G. H. Clay's ch f Trinkitat, by St. Martin, dam Midsummer, 107 lbs..... Harris 0
D. D. Bell's br f Virgie D., by Virgil, dam Madame Dudley, 107 lbs..... Godfrey 0
China & Morgan's b f Mattie T., by imp. Billet, dam Jaconet, 107 lbs..... Tankersley 0
S. S. Brown's b f Alabama, by Buckden, dam Meta H., 107 lbs..... Taylor 0
W. & J. W. McClelland's b f Freddie, by Lisbon, dam Astoria, 107 lbs..... Wareham 0
Time, 1:01¾.

Betting: Bonita, $90; Hattie D. H., $26; Katrina, $22; Field, $100.

After a few trials the lot went away to a good start, exeept Ada D. who hung at the post, Bounie Blus led off lapped by Katriua second, Hattie D. H. third, Trinkitat fourth, Bonita fifth, the remainder so bunched thsy could not be separated. Katrina showed in front of Bonnie Blus at the half, no change in the others. They entered the stretch in this order, and half way down Bonita took first places and won by three parts of a leugth, Alfaretta second, a neck in front of Hattie D. H. third, ehe lapped by Katrina fourth, Bonnie Blue fifth, Triukitat sixth. These were all lapped one upon the other, followed hy Alahama, Long Slipper, Flora L., Miss Anna, Miss Bowler, Mattis T., Bastante, Freddie, Virgie D., Acaria and Ada D. in order named,

May 28.—Merchants Stakes for all ages, of $25 each, play or pay, with $800 added by the merchants of Cincinnati, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Winners in 1885 of any race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., with 3 lbs. additional if maidens at the time of starting. One mile and a furlong. Forty entries. Value $1,700.

R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b c Loftin, 4, by Monarchist, dam Lily Babbitt, 118 lbs..... 1
R. C. Pate's b g Monogram, 6, by Buckden, dam Monomania, 119 lbs..... 2
Morris & Patton's b c Favor, 3, by Pat Molloy, dam Favorite, 107 lbs. 3
Fleetwood Stable's b f Alice, 4, by Hurrah, dam Wamilta, 113 lbs. 0
Lawrence & Co.'s b g Berlin, 4, by Billet, dam Manahatta, 115 lbs. 0
Hayden & Barry's b c Kosciusko, 4, by Kyrle Daly, dam Colossa, 118 lbs..... 0
S. S. Brown's ch f Mona, 4, by Buckden, dam Monomania, 113 lbs. 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 3, by Grinstead, dam Experiment, 99 lbs..... 0
E. Corrigan's b c W. H. Woodward, 4, by Ten Broeck, dam Ida Kinney, 118 lbs..... 0
Time, 1:57.

Miss Bayard, daughter of the Secretary of State, is one of the best horsewomeu in Washington. She was at the Ivy City race track and after the races were over and the crowd had dispersed she took the whole steeplechase course at high speed, including the water jump, at which many of the professional steeplechasers quail.

Trotters in Chicago.

[Chicago Horseman.]

On my way to the Driving Park in the early dawn on a recent morning, I met one of the foremen connected with the street railway, and I thought by playing green I might be able to ascertain something about tips end shoes. The gentleman was posted and knew just what he was talking about. Said I, "What do yon cell those half shoes on that horse'e feet?" "Why, they ere tipe," said he, "and we know thet they do better than shoes ou e horse that has contracted fest, in fact, it ie the only thing we ever found to help them in that respect." "But if a horse is sore-toed or tender-footed, why don't it meke him worse—what protection is there in that half shoe any way?" Understand, I was not, am not now, opposed to tips, but I wanted to draw him ont, for I was acting the greenhorn. I deemed that question a deadner. He reeled it off to me in the coolest, most self-possessed manner imaginahle. "We have found by experience that all a horse needs, eveu over these stones, is protection for his toes his heels do not bear the brunt of the step, though they heer the weight, and with only tips our horses soon get over teuder and contracted feet." We had a long conversation, the above being the gist of it. Before we parted he said, "Who are you, eny way? I helieve you know more about the matter than you pretend." I laughed at him, turned it off, and we parted.

Arriving at the track, I stopped a momeut to gaze over the fence, and to see whether I could recognize any old acquaintances, either man or horse, taking their work. I was snddenly saluted with "Hello, Jersey," I tumbled, aud called back, "All right, Bucks Co." It was Billy Doble, hreezing out Troubadour. He was flinging New Jersey at me, while I was firing back Pennsylvania et him, be it known we claim these respective States as the place of our nativity. The hlack geldiug was moving mighty smoothly, end wheu he gets ready to start, lookout for Trouhy. Budd was letting go of Collender, and I noticed Tom Foley watchiug him. Both seemed satisfied with the way the horse was going, and while I did not see any cne holding a watch the clip was real merry, aud I judge the horse is right at himself. Pete Johnston had out the Michigan gelding Charley Hilton, that he likes mighty well. When I asked him about his speed, he intimated that it was too early in the season to give me a line on him, but all the same I have an idea that Peter expects this fellow to be good goods, without a flaw. Belland, better known to the boys as Frenchy, comes jogging along with Porter's mare Lilly P., and the hy-standers tell me she is going some. They all like her. Charley Noyes with a little hine pacing mare sails along like the wind. He hes ehown a quarter with her in 33 seconds, the fastest yet recorded. She is dubbed Mistake, though there is no mistake about this qnarter.

The first stables I come to are occupied by Budd Doble; he has besides Tronhador and Will Collender, the bay mare May Bird, 2:21½; the pacer Katie Howard, 2:19¾; the hay mare Iris, 2:32¾, owned by Mr. Newgrass; Bauner Chief, hrown gelding, 2:39½; the bay geldiug Gns, 2:30; a greeu five-year-old gelding hy Princeps; the young bay stallion California, and a hay geldiug, both by Sultau. All these are reported in good shape and improving.

The next stable is that of Peter V. Johnston, and he has a big string of pacers as well as trotters. Westmont heads the heap with 2:13¾, then Lorene, 2:15¾, and Patchen T. 2:24½. For a dash of cruel deceit this fellow carries the hauner, going hy a person at his hest licks, one would say "About 2:25 or hetter, right now," but a look at the watch indicates ten eeconds slower. Fannie Golddust, 2:25½, is also here, so is Novice, hy Red Wilkes, that is daily getting better. The cream mare Aggie B. is also taking lessons at the side step. All these are pacers, and some of them are whooping up the miles merrily. Loreue has stepped off a quarter in 32 seconds, while Westmont has tripped to the finish in 2:24, which is ahont the fastest yet shown ont there at any gait this Spring. Johnston's trotters are, our old friend Charley Ford; the gray gelding Gray Eagle, 2:32½; the chestnut gelding Logan Boy, 2,34; brown gelding Harry Wicker, 2:34½; chestnut stallion, Gov. Wood, 2:37¼, Opal, hay mare, by Jay Gould; hay gelding Charley Hilton, hy Louis Napoleon, no record, and I forgot to ask about that $100 snit that Mr. Hilton thought of sending or changiug the horse's name; Bay Rocket, hay stalliou, hy Kentucky Rocket, and the brown gelding Lewiston, hy Kuox Morrill. This chap has just the crookedest leg that ever was seen; Jimmy Boyle wants to call him "Turkey Leg," whersat Pete enters a demurrer. He is a trotter just as hard. "How do you like your horses, Pete?" I asked him. "They are moving to suit me, though the late Spring has uot brought them out qnite so fast as they usually are at this time of year, but I like the way they all act pretty well." "What is the most speed yon have seen here?" "Well, if you mean trotters, that mare Bertha Clay, has gone a mile in 2:30, which is about the best I know of."

Catching On.

The trainers at Jerome count, among their number eome sharp ones, hut they were all effectually hlinked hy the shrewd aud silent Claypool. However, according to the New York *Spirit* one well-kuown jockey got the tip, hut was not with all his keenness just right.

"Tyrant's success in the Withers yesterday was not wholly unsxpscted. The colt was known to have doue a great piece of work before he left California, and his party had backed him heavily, Whsu he came to Jerome Park, five weeke ago, every one liked him, but were hy no means ready to consider his claim for the Withers. Tyrant improved steadily in his work. On the morning of the 18th he did his mile in 1:51, finishiug handily. Friday morniug last, 22d, he did a strong mile in 1:49½, as will be seen in our training notes. The trainers all mads it 1:49½, but John Spellmau, thau whom there is not a more clever watcher, made it 1:47½. The difference ie wide, but it is explained by the fact that Mr. Claypool had been timing from a bush beyoud the pole, aud hy some means Spellman had found it out. He was the ouly mau on the ground who did eo, ae the wily Californiau completely outwitted the othor trainers."

The facts are that Duffy was esut out to move Tyrant a mile in 1:49 and fiuished under a strong pull in 1:48½. Thie is Mr. Claypool'e time. So with all of Spellmeu'e sharp-eyed watching he got the wrong hush and did not kuow so much as he imagined, although he had a better idea of the colt's speed than any of the rest of the touts.

Bersan and Tyraut, the crack three-year-olde, to show thus far this year, were almost nnknown ae two-year-olde. Bereau started once, while Tyrant was uot brought to the post at all.

Declarations to Stakes of the Washington Park Club to May 15th, 1885.

THE AMERICAN DERBY.

Feb. 1st, at $20 each: Pardee, Sayre, St. Lonis, Jonglenee, Laurette, Rohin Hood and Joe Cotton—7.
April 1st, at $30: Radnor—1.
April 15th, at $40 each: Reed, Ram Lal, Ernest, Theckla, Valiant, Bishop, Garland, Hidalgo, Tyrant aud Mystic—10.

THE SHERIDAN STAKES.

Feb. 1st, at $10 each: Pardee, Seyre, St. Louie, Lanrette, Jonglense, Queen Anne and Robin Hood—7.
April 1st, at $20 each: Rapido, Brandywine, Dick Wetts and La Scala—4.
May 15th, at $30 each: Al. Robinson, Bishop, Ida Hope, Reed, Retinue, Ram Lel, Rosa R., Ella B., Earnest, Theckle, Valiant, Garland, Bishop, Hidalgo and Tyrant—15.

THE DREXEL STAKES.

Feb. 1st, at $10 each: Erehus, Pardee, Sayre, St. Louis and Robin Hood—5.
April 1st, at $20 each: Verano, Toronto and Dick Watts—3.
May 15th, at $30 each: Bishop, Reed, Rem Lal, Valiant, Garland, Bishop, Hidalgo and Tyrant—8.

THE ENGLEWOOD STAKES.

Feb. 1st, at $10 each: Enfilade, Germania, Leurette, Jongleuse and Queen Anne—5.
April 1st, at $20 each: Lady of the Leke, Miss Mattie, Kalata aud La Scale—4.
May 15th, at $30 each: Retinue, Impromptu, Ida Hope, Termagant, Rosa R., Elle B., Theckla and Playmate—8.

THE HYDE PARK STAKES.

Feb. 1st, at $10 each: Mr. Ieaacs, Panama and Emit—3.
April 1st, at $15 each: Mollie McCarthy's Lest, Waddell Bryent, Fedora, Mohongo, Keepsake, Katie Darling and Ysahel—7.
May 15th, at $25 each: Sungleam, Bluestone, Bordelaise, Edgefield, Glendale, Hottentot, Annawan, Guenn, Rohin Lass, Gardey, Plato, Nisa, Precioso, Tyranny, Fortuna, Monte Cristo and Stormer—17.

THE KENWOOD STAKES.

Feb. 1st, at $10 each: Billy Barlow, Mr. Isaacs, Panema aud Emit—4.
April 1st, at $15 each: Glen Almond, Fetch 'Em, Waddell Bryant and Whittier—4.
May 15th, at $20 each: Solid Silver, Blueetone, Captain Shaw, Gardey, Plato, Beu-Ali, Monte Cristo and Stormer—8.

THE COLUMBIA STAKES.

May 15th, at $10 each: Lucky B., Harry Gilmore, Blazee, Slocum and Anna Woodcock—5.

THE LAKESIDE STAKES.

Feb. 1st, at $10 each: Baby Belle aud Sea Shell—2.
April 1st, at $15 each: Maricopa, Vamoose, Hetty S., Fedora, Mohongo, Keepsake, Harriet, Flora Anderson, Ferona, Katie Darling and Ysahel—11.
May 15th, at $20 each: Mary Ellis, Pixy, Sungleam, Miramir, Bordelaise, Edgefield, Usnrs, Gnenn, Robin Lass, Nisa, Precioeo, Tyranny and Fortnua—13.

THE WASHINGTON PARK CUP.

May 15th, at $10 each: Slocum and Compensation—2.

THE OAKWOOD HANDICAP.

May 1st, at $10 each: Brandywine, Clifton Bell, Harry Gilmore, Banana, Wedding Day, Ensign, Impromptu, Owen Bowling, Rehnke, Ram Lal, Socks and King Trouhler—12.

THE GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.

May 1st, at $10 each: Lucky B., Cliftou Bell, Irish Pat, Wedding Day, Vigilance, J. W. Rogers, Ensign, Blazee, Ram Lal, School Girl, Socks, King Tronhler, Eva S., Diamond and Douht—15.

A Case of Suppressed Time.

Mr. L. J. Rose has the bay mare Katie Barlnm now among the matrons of Sunny Slope, and at the late meeting of the Board of Review he endeavored to have the record corrected that the performances of the mare while on the track might be made a matter of correct history. The Board declined to make the correction and decreed as follows:

"1331—L. J. Rose, San Gahriel, Cal., Ex-parte. Applicatiou for an order as to the record of the hay mare Katie Barlum, formerly Lady Griner.

"Applicant having become the owner of the bay mare Katie Barlnm (used by him as a broodmare), and having been informed that she trotted in 2:30 at Detroit, Mich., Jnne 9, 1880, in the second heat of the 2:35 class, which heat was awarded her in said race, be makes this application for a ruling hy the Board as to the fact whether or not said mare did acquire said alleged record of 2:30. The official record book of the Detroit Trotting and Jockey Club, W. A. Owen, Secretary and Manager, which was received at the office of this association, Jnly 8, 1880, exhibits said race to have been awarded to the black etallion Black Clond, winner of the first, third and fourth heats, his time thereiu heing recorded, but that the second heat of said race was awarded to ths bay mare Katie Barlnm and no time recorded, with an explanatiou under the title of "Remarke" that, "as the time of the first horse ouly was taken uo time was given in the second heat." A statemeut from Mr. Owen is furnished alleging in substance that the quoted words under title of "Rsmarks" were improperly used to annul the time of said second heat; that from his owu knowledge seid Katie Barlum did win said secoud heat in 2:30, as ascertaiued by his own timing. After the lapse of nearly five years it seemed to the Board rather late to introdnce this explanation in contradictiou of the official report from the Detroit Trotting and Jockey Clnb, and in the absence of other proofs it was the opiniou of the Board that no sufficient evidence had been produced to authorize any change of the time recorded iu the Official Record book on file, aud it was:

"*Ordered*, That this applicatiou be dismissed without prejudice."

The reasons of this refusal may have been eatisfactory to the Board, but they havo no merit. The evidence offered hy Mr. Rose was the statemsut of the Secretary and Manager of the club uuder whose auepicee the race was trottsd. Mr. Owen was the official who made the report originally, and when he certified that of his own kuowledge the record was iucorrect that would seem to he sufficieut.

Bouauza has been in the ruck in two or three races lately, but nevor turned up a winner, but the explanation comes now that he picked up a nail at Lexington and has heen complainiug since. He has been seut to St, Louis and turned out.

Sonoma County Agricultural PARK Association,

SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—TO BE HELD AT—

SANTA ROSA,

Commencing August 17th and Ending August 22d, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Aug. 18th.

No. 1, Running—Half-mile and repeat, free for all, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 second horse.

No. 2, Trotting—For two-year-olds, mile heats, best two in three, purse $200.

Second Day, Wednesday, Aug. 19th.

No. 3, Running—Three-quarter-mile dash for all ages, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 4, Trotting—Three-minute class, purse $500.

No. 5, Trotting—2:22 class, purse $750. James H. and Vanderlyn eligible.

Third Day, Thursday, Aug. 20th.

No. 6, Running—One and one-half mile dash for all ages, entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $200 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 7, Pacing—Free for all, purse $500.

No. 8, Trotting—For four-year-olds, purse $400.

Fourth Day, Friday, Aug. 21st.

No. 9, Running—Free for all ages, one mile and repeat, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 10, Running—For two-year-olds, dash of one mile, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 11, Trotting—2:24 class, purse $500.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Aug. 22d.

No. 12, Trotting—For three-year-olds, purse $300.

No. 13, Trotting—2:20 class, purse $800.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races to be under the National Association rules.

All running races to be under the Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

☞For further particulars see speed programme.

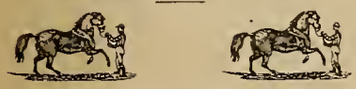
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KILLIP & CO.,

Live Stock and General Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



WEDNESDAY

WEDNESDAY - - - June 10, 1885

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AT MORSEHEAD'S

City Front Stables,

Washington St., near East, by order of

MR. HENRY PIERCE.

We will sell

TWENTY-FIVE HEAD

—OF—

TROTTING, BUSINESS

—AND—

DRAFT HORSES,

Chiefly the get of BILLY HAYWARD and ALONZO HAYWARD. Among them are the promising young trotting fillies:

TRICKS—Chestnut filly, 4 years old, 16 hands, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Sallie Tricks, by Patchen Vernon; 2d dam Katy Tricks.

ABBOT TRICKS—Filly, 3 years old, by Abbotsford, dam Sallie Tricks.

ALSO,

ELEGANT CARRIAGE TEAM!

Bays, 7 and 8 years old; very stylish and gentle. Sold on account of departure of owner for Europe.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

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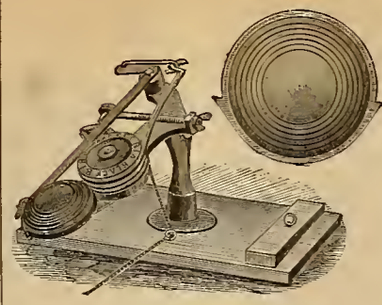
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The Most Perfect Breakers.
The Most Uniform in Flight.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TARGET MADE.
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LARGE SUPPLY ON HAND.
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Sole Agent For Pacific Coast,
416 MARKET STREET,
—San Francisco.—

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¼, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling**, and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for loggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1877. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16½ hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,200 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 90 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree, as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont, 26; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 6; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 32; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 6; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 5-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22½; Rachel B., 2:28¾, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records of 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:29.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, horse and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or pair horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafferty, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $7,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH,
Jordan Valley, Oregon, or
SILAS SKINNER,
Napa, Cal.

BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

1885. 1885.

Fall Meeting.

Notice for Entries for Trotting Season.

SATURDAY, August 1—Free for all pacers, purse $600.

TUESDAY, August 4—2:22 Class; purse $750.

Open to all eligible to this class and the following: Arab, Albert W., James H., and Vanderlynn.

THURSDAY, August 6—2:40 class purse $600.

FRIDAY, August 7—2:24 class; purse $600.

SATURDAY, August 8—2:20 class; purse $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

All races 3-in-5, in harness, 5 or more to enter, 3 or more to start.

Entrance 10 per cent. All purses divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. to first, second and third horses.

The Association reserves the right to close with a less number for any of the contests.

ENTRIES TO CLOSE with the Secretary, 1435 California street, Thursday, July 23, 1885.

N. T. SMITH, President.

T. W. HINCAMAN, Secretary.

DOG COLLARS

—AND—

FURNISHINGS.

Our 1885 Catalogue, which is now ready, contains 72 pages, on which are illustrated over 3,000 styles of

DOG COLLARS, LOCKS, LEADERS, BELLS, WHIPS, MUZZLES, SHIPPING BOXES. KENNELS. BISCUIT, MEDICINES.

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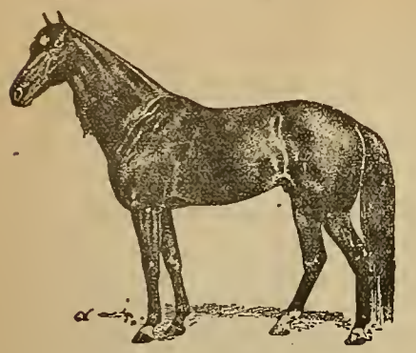


THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth Inspecting

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1873.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leiller's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (9811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:26). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leiller's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25½. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¾; Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned to reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20¾, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18¾; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¾, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¾—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19¾, 2:19¼; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two mile heats—4:38¾. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park,

TERMS, $75 THE SEASON.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmoud. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmoud is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Chrtstman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Ptlot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representattves in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

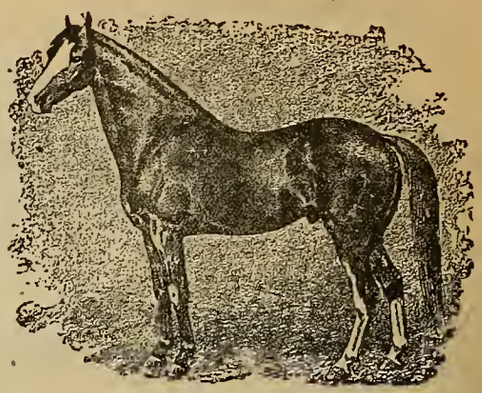
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.

First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 251.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 546.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2.

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Claughlin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:08¾, and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling 2:42¾, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallab, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stnd Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27¼ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$30 for the season. Good level pastnrage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pastnrage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or R. H Nason, Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¾. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:25, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¾ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:19½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20¾; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21¼. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21½.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid. 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22½.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¼ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN.

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22½; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30¼, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22½, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallab, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¾; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:14; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21¾.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY. Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¾; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Dornion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

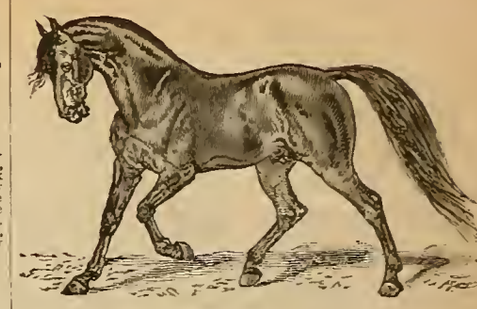
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style, and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

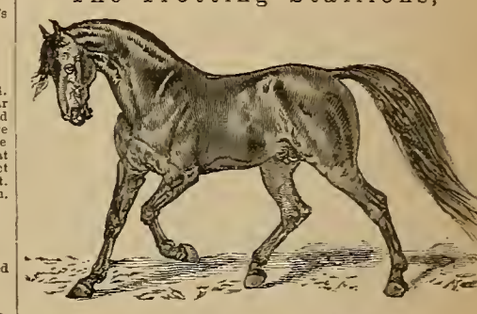
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¾. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 18TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:22½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Caudle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Fansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares a owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent
Agricultural Park, Sac

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $900. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,200; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles Closed in 1881.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and a quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:30 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $400 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41½ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,500; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed, events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved bye stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Rancho del Rio.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBREDS,

PROPERTY OF

THEODORE WINTERS, Esq.,

AT SACRAMENTO,

Thursday, July 16th, 1885.

The second annual sale of yearlings, the get of Norfolk, Joe Hooker and Three Cheers, will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on the above date. Catalogues will be ready May 5th, and may be had on application to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HENRY PAYOT. ISAAC UPHAM.

PAYOT, UPHAM & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND IMPORTING

Booksellers,

STATIONERS,

Commercial Printers,

—AND—

Blank Book Manufacturers,

204 Sansome Street, Near Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CYNTHIANA

Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddler Goods of all kinds.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A
10:40 A		*8:10 A
†1:30 P		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:25 P		*3:36 P
*5:15 P		†1:59 P
6:30 P		6:00 P
†11:15 P		†7:50 P
		*8:15 P
8:30 A	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A
10:40 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P		*3:36 P
4:25 P		6:00 P
		†8:15 P
10:40 A	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
10:40 A	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P
10:40 A	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 50	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Front in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gunstaken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

Southern Pacific Co.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	†10:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, El Paso and East.	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East. Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East. Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
*8:00 A M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*8:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*4:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†12:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—5 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Snndays only.

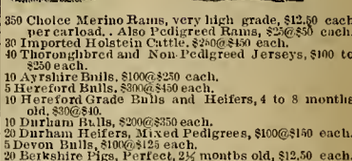
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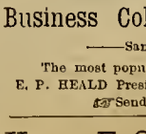
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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI. No. 24.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Juvenile Stakes at Jerome.

[Sporting World, May 31st.].

Jerome Park had its gala day yesterday. If Withers day brought out a big crowd, Saturday brought a bigger one. To say that the grand stand was crowded hardly expresses the condition of affairs. Every seat was taken and the aisles were literally choked with men, and in many instances with women. The quarter-stretch was black with humanity and umbrellas, which had to be put up at intervals when the rain came down in big drops, and attempted to dampen the ardor of the visitors. The betting ring was a sight for those who could get near enough to it. A dense crowd of men swayed and fought its way to the stands of the pencillers, and struggled to get its money on. In many instances would-be backers failed in their efforts, but the bulk were accommodated. The bookmakers themselves were in anything but a happy mood. The ring got a more severe twist than it has had in a long time. The Dwyers have been in hard luck for some time with their stable, but Portland, who captured the Juvenile, gave them a big lift. The stable backed the colt for all that they could get on, and in addition to this the brothers backed him on their individual accounts. It was said that Mr. Michael Dwyer alone had won $16,000 on this race, and from this single fact it may be judged what an amount of money Portland brought out of the ring when he galloped in first.

In addition to this loss Mr. J. E. McDonald again came at his fellow bookmakers in a way that made many a one wince.

"What will win the first race?" I asked him before the day's sport began.

"Whatever beats Sam Brown will take the money," was the reply.

"Has Miss Palmer a chance for the Ladies' Stakes?"

"If the jade will only try," he replied, "she ought to win, but she is not to be depended upon. On Thursday I thought that I had a good thing with her, but you saw how she cut up. I have engaged McLaughlin, however, to ride her today, and I do not think that she will play any tricks on him. The field is a common one and she ought to beat them, anyway."

After the race there were many long faces on the stand in front of the betting booths, and many a penciler had to go into his strong box to make up deficiencies.

But to begin at the beginning. When the betting opened for the first race Duplex started as the favorite, with Sam Brown at 5 to 1. Alcock told his friends that Tom would run well, but he was afraid of Duplex. Berry Wall's Wallflower was well backed by the dude brigade, and the Jerome Park division thought that Woodflower had a good chance for running into a place. There was a choice delegation of Washingtonians and Baltimoreans present and they backed the Duke of Westmoreland because he run well when he carried the good old Virginia colors of Major Doswell. The betting had not continued five minutes, however, before Sam Brown went up to 5 to 2, and at the close he was really a better favorite than Duplex. The latter looked decidedly above himself and showed it in his running. Shaner nursed him along very carefully, expecting the others to come back to him, but when he made his run at the turn for home he failed to stand the pressure. Sam Brown galloped in, the easiest kind of a winner. Duke of Westmoreland threw it up at the end of three-quarters of a mile, and Tom was outpaced.

Now came the Juveline. The youngsters were early at the post. The first to appear in sight was Gil Blas, with Evans in the saddle. It was a pleasure to see the at one time famous maroon jacket and scarlet sash of Mr. August Belmont on the turf again after an absence of two years, but the colt looked big as yet. His day will come later on. Next came Electric, handy and wiry, and as Alcock gave Blaycock a leg up, it was easy to see that he felt confident that he would add a third consecutive Juvenile victory to the credit of the Westbrook Stable. Laura Garrison, with Baby Higgs in the saddle, looked racinglike all over, but dull and spiritless. Mr. Kelly's Nannie Black colt next appeared, with Hayward in the blue jacket. This colt worked well this Spring, and the stable had strong hopes of seeing him first past the post. Shaner, in the black jacket of Mr. Withers, on Salisbury, a very neat, racinglike youngster, who will not go long without winning a pair of brackets, followed. He had scarcely passed when the Kittson pair were seen coming down the hill, with Fitzpatrick on Mink and McCarthy on Refrain. The former is a nice colt and shows much more quality than his brother, Eachus. Refrain is rather a lightish filly, but up to five furlongs she should be very smart. The Dwyer pair were brought out of the paddock with their linseys on, McLaughlin and Potter walking behind them. The clothes were taken off the colts in front of the stand, and a greater contrast could not be imagined than between the two. Buffalo is a young giant, and when he gets ready he will make his mark. Portland, on the other hand, was trained to the hour. There was not an ounce of superfluous flesh on him, and he looked fit to run for a man's life. He is not a good-looking colt. He is laggy and narrow and rather ewe-necked. Altogether he is built on the plan of Long Knight. The stand cheered and hurrahed when McLaughlin and Porter were tossed into the saddle. Last of all came the Californians with Duffy on Fortuna, a slashing, fine young mare, and Long on Preciosa. The latter suffered by comparison with her stable companion. Her action, too, was short.

Everybody expected a long delay at the post, but strange to say Mr. Pincus got them off at the first attempt in a beautiful manner. The lot were almost in a line when they dashed off. Laura Garrison was the quickest to show but soon yielded to Portland. At the head of the stretch Salisbury and the Nannie Black colt made their effort. The former, however, subsided almost at once. The Nannie Black colt looked dangerous, but when straightened out for home he swerved to the outside, and the fight reduced itself to Portland and the Kittson pair. All hands were whipping. Mink was the first to cry enough, and Fitzpatrick eased. Refrain, however, stuck gallantly to Portland to the distance stand, where Portland drew away and won easily, Refrain a fair second and Electric a poor third.

Like all the Dwyer horses, Portland is well engaged. His future engagements comprise the Foam, Surf and Autumn at Sheepshead Bay, the Hopeful, July, Tyro, Sapling, August, Criterion, Atlantic, Sea Bright, Red Bank Camden and Select at Monmouth Park, the Saratoga and Kentucky at Saratoga, and the Central at Baltimore. For next year he is in the Withers, Belmont, and Jerome at Jerome Park, the Tidal and Coney Island Derby at Sheepshead Bay, the Lorillard, Stockton, Stevens and Omnibus at Monmouth Park, the Travers, Iroquois, Foxhall and Kenuer at Saratoga and the Dixie and Breckenridge at Baltimore.

The Juvenile Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each, h f, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes. Half a mile.

Dwyer Bros.' blk or b c Portland, by Virgil—Firework, 115 ..... J. McLaughlin	1
N. W. Kittson's ch f Refrain, by Blythewood or Reform—Rachel, 112 ..... Mc Carthy	2
G. L. Lorillard's b g Electric, by Sensation—Idalia, 112 ..... Blaylock	3
J. E. Kelly's ch c, by Glenelg—Nannie Black, 115 ..... Hayward	0
N. W. Kittson's br c Mink, by Reform—Nemesis, 115 ..... Fitzpatrick	0
B. A. Haggin's b f Fortuna, by Wheatly—Rebecca, 112 ..... P. Duffy	0
D. D. Withers' b c Salisbury, by Stonehenge—Juletta, 112 ..... Shauer	0
B. A. Haggin's b f Preciosa, by Glenelg—Stamps, 112 ..... Long	0
A. Belmont's br c by imp. Gil Blas, by Hampton—Miss Gwilt, ... 115 ..... Evans	0
Dwyer Bros.' b c Buffalo, by Billet—Bell Palmer, 115 ..... Potter	0
Clipsiana Stable's ch f Laura Garrison, by Springbok—Eaglet, 112 ..... Higgs	0

Time, :50.

Betting—5 to 2 against Dwyers' pair, 3 to 1 Electric, and Haggin's pair, 6 to 1 Kittson's pair, 10 to 1 each Gil Blas and Salisbury, 15 to 1 Nannie Black c, and 20 to 1 Laura Garrison.

At the first attempt the lot were sent off to a beautiful start, Laura Garrison taking a slight lead, closely followed by Refrain second, Portland third, and Nannie Black colt fourth, all the rest well up. On reaching the bend leading into the stretch Salisbury and Nannie Black colt ran into the lead and for a moment looked dangerous, but on straightening out they died away to nothing, and a hard fight began between Portland, Electric and Refrain. Coming down the stretch McLaughlin rode Portland for all he was worth. Coming along at a rattling pace he soon put a gap of a length between himself and Refrain, Electric being third. This gap Portland gradually increased, and finally passed the judges' stand a winner by three lengths. Refrain was second, two lengths in front of Electric. Nannie Black colt was fourth, Mink fifth, Fortuna sixth, and Laura Garrison last.

The following are the previous winners of the Juvenile:

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Time.
1874	T. Bunyear's Meco	Narragansett	50½
1875	P. Lorillard's Faithless	Leamington	50
1876	P. Lorillard's Idalia	Glenelg	49½
1877	P. Lorillard's Perfection	Leamington	51
1878	F. Morris' Plevna	Warninster	51¾
1879	G. L. Lorillard's Sensation	Leamington	50
1880	G. L. Lorillard's Spinaway	Leamington	49¾
1881	Dwyer Bros.' Onondaga	Leamington	50½
1882	C. Reid's Henlopen	Aristides	50
1883	G. L. Lorillard's Revelle	Pat Malloy	50
1884	G. L. Lorillard's Triton	Sensation or Tom Ochiltree	49¾

A paper is in circulation in Ventura for subscribers to an agricultural fair association. The purpose is to raise about $5,000 to purchase grounds and a lot for a large pavilion.

The black mare, Gersta, by Altoona, owned by George Hearst, burst a blood-vessel while being driven on the Riverside road, Sacramento, Wednesday of last week.

King Alfonso and Virgil have each sired two winners of the Kentucky Derby, the former with Fonso and Joe Cotton and the latter with Vagrant and Hindoo.

Tyrant.

A few days since we called on Mr. Haggin to congratulate him on the victories of Tyrant in the Withers and Belmont Stakes and as he seemed in an amiable mood, had quite a chat on the subject.

"Yes," he said, "Tyrant is a great horse. But he has much work before him. After a while he will have to carry additional weight for his present victories. On Saturday he is to meet the Eastern wonder, Wanda. That I take it will be his crucial test of speed."

"How did you come to buy the colt?" we inquired.

"Well, in '82 I sent Jim Brown to Kentucky to find a racehorse. After he had wandered about there for some time, he discovered Tyrant hid away at Lexington, telegraphed me about him, and after due investigation I bought him at a good round figure for a yearling. He had many engagements in his two and three-year-old form, but as he did not seem to be in order I scratched him in all his two-year-old engagements and ordered him home. When he arrived I had engaged Captain Moore as a trainer, turned the colt over to him, and under his canny hand Tyrant soon rounded to and the Captain pronounced him a racehorse."

"We understand that Col. Bruce only paid $300 for the colt?"

"Yes, and if he had not been a good one, Col. Bruce would not have paid $3 for him. That was nothing to me, Col. Bruce is one of the best judges, if not the very best judge of a racehorse in the United States. I had rather trust to his judgment than that of any one else. The question to me was not what Col. Bruce paid for him, but what he was worth."

"Under whose supervision did you send the colt East?"

"Mr. Claypool, his present trainer. Capt. Moore resigned, and in looking around I selected Claypool as the best man to be had. He, too, soon came to the conclusion that the stable with Tyrant at the head of it would do to send East to meet their crack racehorses."

"Some of the critics say that the horse has too much motion and is not easy in his movements?"

"Nonsense! those who say it know nothing about what they are talking of. He is the easiest moving horse I ever saw; you could carry a glass of water upon his back. He moves like an arrow shot from a bow; as a machine he is perfect, no lost motion in it."

"What do you think of Tyrant's future engagements?"

"Ah! You are too good a horseman to expect me to answer that question. As I said to the *Chronicle* reporter, I think if he is the best horse he will win. What he is remains to be seen."

"What about the rest of the stable?"

"Substantially the same; they have to prove their quality. There are some good ones among them, and they may come to the front; but we must wait to see what is in them."

"What do you think of California for breeding racehorses?"

"No country in the world comparable to it; we have the climate that the horse loves, never cold, and never too hot for him. He likes a warm climate, and here for eight months in the year his hair is scarcely ever ruffled by harsh or unpleasant weather; there is never a day that a horse or colt, well fed, is not better out of the stable than in it. Well taken care of, his growth never stops until maturity. He gets no backsets by harsh or inclement weather; the feed is rich and invigorating, and builds up in the youngster both bone and muscle. I have been breeding and raising horses in this country for many years, and know that it is as far ahead of Kentucky, as Kentucky is of the extreme North. If we had such studs here as they have in New York, Kentucky and Tennessee—Rancocas, Elmendorf, Woodburn, Belle Meade, etc.—we would have the finest racehorses in the world, and the time will come when we will have them. As to training the same may be said as to rearing, you can work your horses every day in the year. Then comes another material advantage with our climate and feed, our horses will not cost us a third of what they do in the East. But I have already said more than I am in the habit of saying and will leave time to establish the correctness of my views. I will only add, give us for our horses 50 per cent. of the prices they pay in the East, and we will make all the money we want."

Joe Cotton was purchased as a yearling for $805. Bankrupt, the crack two-year-old of the West, was bought for $400, while Tyrant, winner of the Withers, brought but $300 as a yearling.

The property at Watt Park, Grass Valley, belonging to the Eighth Agricultural District, was sold by Sheriff Lord last week to pay Nevada county creditors. It sold for a trifle over $3,000, and cost over $8,000.

The New York Driving Club—Opening Day.

[New York Herald.]

Ten or twelve years ago the trotting world looked up to L. L. Dorsey, of Louisville, Ky., the owner of the celebrated Gold Dust stock. Mr. Dorsey trained, trotted, talked of, wrote about and pinned his faith to the breed, and—well, was disappointed and forgotten. Again he comes to the front, and, with his bay stallion Epaulette, shoots meteor-like across the trotting sky.

It was the first race at Morrisania, the home of the New York Driving Club. The class was 2:50 and the purse $500, with $250 added by the club. Six horses appeared. Jimmy Williams, colored lad, all the way from Kentucky, had trained and driven Epaulette. He wanted to sit behind him yesterday. The drivers of the other horses objected. They had forgotten or never heard of the late war. Jimmy was black. They didn't like his color. Epaulette went the first mile in 2:25¼, and the thousands on the grand stand, at the club house and in the field cheered. Four of the horses were distanced. When the second heat was called, Boston Girl only came against the Kentucky stallion. This time 2:20¾ was marked up for Epaulette, but in the third heat the Girl beat him. Mr. Dorsey went to the judges. "His trainer and driver was black," he said, "but he was a white man, after all;" and he insisted upon his being allowed to sit behind the animal he had petted from infancy. The judges couldn't refuse his request, and Jimmy Williams drove the fourth heat to perfection, and amid the cheers sent Epaulette under the wire a winner.

Epaulette, bay stallion, is five years old, 16½ hands high, a grand, stately and easy-gaited animal. He is by Auditor, who was owned by Mr. R. S. Veech, of Indian Hill Farms, Kentucky, and his dam was by Princess, of Trinket fame.

"The grandest horse I ever saw," said Mr. E. C. Walker, "and three years ago I could have bought him for a song."

"Nothing like him has been seen in these parts for many years," remarked Mr. Lewis Frobisher, "and the mark he has made will not be forgotten for a long while."

"I will give $20,000 for him," said Mr. Frank Work, but the gray whiskered owner laughed genteely when told of the offer and said nothing.

The crowds that overflowed the club house and the grand stand were critical and appreciative. Mr. James H. Breslin chatted with Mr. Alfred de Cordova, and Mr. John B. Lyons, of Chicago, exchanged greetings with Colonel Edward Wicks, of San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Charles W. Lawrence and President Ripley talked horse with Mr. David Bonner, with A. A. Bonner, and with Mr. Edward Bonner. Mr. Nathan Straus and Mr. Shepherd F. Knapp recalled to Mr. William Turnbull's mind trots of twenty years and more ago, and the smile of recollection upon the face of the latter suggested volumes of inquiry. Mr. Schenck, Mr. McAneny, Mr. J. D. Brown, Mr. Isaac Copp, Mr. Samuel Weeks, Mr. Jerome B. Wheeler, Mr. Henry Wilson, Mr. William Ridabock, Mr. Richard Sistare, Mr. Nathaniel Huggins, Mr. John Quinn, Mr. W. H. Redmond, Mr. L. W. Parker, Mr. G. G. Hopkins, ex-Alderman Grant and hundreds of others were conspicuous. Uncle Jacob Somerindyks laid down the trotting law to Jack Phillips and Johnny Murphy, and they seemed to like the old man's remarks.

The band played the "Black Brigade," when Epaulette, with Jimmy Williams behind him, won the fourth heat and race. The band played many other tunes, and the "Rose of Erin" filled the grounds when Harry Wilkes, in three straight heats, captured the "free-for-all" purse.

The Driving Club, without the adjunct of pool selling, may be congratulated upon its success and speed shown yesterday upon its magnificent track. The summary of the day's sport will be found below:—

NEW YORK DRIVING CLUB, Morrisiania, June 2, 1885.—First day of the Spring Trotting Meeting—First Race—The 2:50 class. Purse of $500, with $250 added; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

L. L. Dorsey's b s Epaulette	1	1	2
F. Vanness' b m Boston Girl	2	2	1
F. P. Nesbit's ch m Mischief	dis.		
McKeever Bros.' b g Duroc	dis.		
A. R. Bennett's b m Maggie Lambert	dis.		
W. E. Dean's br g Fleet	dis.		

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	34	1:08	2:25½
Second heat	33	1:07	2:20¾
Third heat	35	1:11	2:29¾
Fourth Heat	34	1:08	2:24½

Same Day—Second Race—Free for all. Purse $1,000, with $500 added by the club.

F. Vanness' b. g. Harry Wilkes	1	1	1
W. G. Lewis' ch. g. Billy Button	2	2	3
John Murphy's b. g. Kenilworth	4	3	2
A. H. McCarthy's b.g. Felix	3	4	4

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile
First heat	34	1:08	2:21¼
Second heat	33½	1:07	2:19
Third heat	34½	1:08	2:18¾

Same Day—The 2:30 class. Purse $500, with $250 added.

C. Caulfield's b g, Irish Lad	4	1	1	1
A. P. McDonald's b g, Nixon	2	2	3	5
P. Pallard's b s, Jack Splan	10	3	2	2
P. W. Bowland's b m, Lucy Genert	3	7	7	6
S. D. Kittredge's b s, Volmer	7	5	5	3
John Stoathoff's m m, Lowland Mary	5	4	4	4
R. P. Hausman's b g, Tony T	9	8	8	7
L. H. Hurd's b g, Beaconsfield	8	11	10	8
James Dongrey, Jr.'s b g, Victor Clay	11	10	8	9
I. Brown's b g Fleetwood Messenger	1	6	9	dis
G. Ticehurst's b g, Fredonia Boy	8	9	11	dr

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile
First heat	35	1:10	2:27½
Second heat	35½	1:10¾	2:23¾
Third heat	35½	1:12	2:25½
Fourth heat	34½	1:13½	2:26

Odd Racee in England.

A very extraordinary match waa run at Northampton Races in 1791, between a bay and black pony, at two four-mile heats; the black was thirteen hands two and a half inches, the bay barely thirteen hands. They ran the first four milea, carrying 14 st. each, in twelve minutes, and the second in thirteen and a half. The odds were eight to ten on the black, who won by abont half a length. Not a bad feat was that accomplished by Mr. Delme, Jr., who, in 1793, rode from Colnbrook to London, seventeen miles, in forty-three minutes and some seconds. The bet, which was a very large one, limited the time to forty-five minutes.

A curious match was made at Epsom in 1795 for 100 gs. between Mr. Grisewood'a horse Crop and Mr. Harris' roan. Crop was to go one hundred miles before the roan went eighty. Crop ran his first twenty miles in about one hour and a minute, but going round the eleventh time, was nearly knocked up. The other was also so tired that he could not even trot; after this they walked round the course with their riders on their backs, people going before with a bowl of oats and a bandful of hay to entice them on. By the time the roan had done his eighty miles Crop had only accomplished ninety-four, and consequently lost.

The Sacramento Colt Stakes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: By this mail I forward you the entries received in the Sacramento Colt Stakes. As you will observe, our neighborhood has a strong representation.

WILBER FIELD SMITH,
Secretary *pro tem.*

SACRAMENTO YEARLING STAKE.

For foals of 1885, to be trotted in 1886.

1. F. M. Shepler, Sacramento, bay filly Gipsy, by Berlin, dam by Commodore Mambrino; second dam by St. Clair. Very small star.
2. A. D. Miller, Brighton, dark bay filly, by Buccaneer, Jr., dam by Combination Star. (She may possibly shed into a gray).
3. Morris Toomey, Enterprise, bay colt Trinmph, by Prompter, dam Lady Brighton, by Murphy's son of St. Clair. Star in face.
4. Floyd L. Smith, Sacramento, brown filly Alaraba, by Sultan, dam Cora, by Buccaneer. Small star in face, right front heel white.
5. Madigan & Smith, Sacramento, bay colt Mackintosh, by Reveille, dam Debby, by Prompter. Right front foot and pastern white.
6. Joseph Zuver, Sacramento, bay filly Peek-a-boo, by Prompter, dam by John Nelson. No white marks.
7. L. H. Todhunter, Sacramento, iron gray filly Pico, by by James Lick, dam Lady Russel, pedigree unknown. Snip on nose, right hind foot white.
8. M. W. Hicks, Sacramento, sorrel filly Rill, hy Prompter, dam by Romulns. White face.
9. L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, bay colt, without white, by Sultan, dam Lady Graves, by Nutwood, grand dam Lady Babcock, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
10. Worth Ober, Sacramento, bay filly Winnow, by Prompter, dam by Sultan.
11. C. Kerby, Sacramento, bay filly Rosebnd, hy Prompter, dam Snaie, by Jack Nelson, soh of John Nelson. Star in face and one hind pastern white.
12. F. P. Lowell, Sacramento, bay colt Hicks, by Prompter, dam by Specnlation, grand dam Alicia Mandeville, by Peacock. Star in face, both hind ankles probably white.
13. John Blue, Woodland, bay colt by Killarney (pacer), dam by Fred Low, grand dam by John Nelson. Star in face and three white feet.
14. J. N. Ayres, Lemoore, hay colt, by Bay Rose (son of Sultan) dam by Algona. One hind ankle white.
15. E. Giddings, Lemoore, hay colt, hy Bay Rose, dam hy Hinman's Consul. Star in face and more or less white on three feet.

SACRAMENTO TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKE.

For foals of 1885, to be trotted in 1887.

1. Morris Toomey, bay colt Trainer, by Prompter, dam by Adonis; second dam by Black Ralph. Star in face, three white pasterns, with white spot on left side.
2. M. W. Hicks, bay filly Blithe, by Privateer, dam by Prompter. Star in face.
3. George Kneier, chestunt colt Springfield, hy Gold Nut (son of Nutwood), dam Flora, by George M. Patchen, Jr.; granddam by Specnlation. Small snip on nose.
4. Floyd L. Smith, brown filly Alarba, by Sultan, dam Cora, by Buccaneer.
5. Madigan & Smith, bay colt Mackintosh, by Reveille, dam Debby, by Prompter.
6. Worth Ober, bay filly Winnow, by Prompter, dam by Sultan.
7. C. Kerby, bay filly Rosebud, by Prompter, dam Snsie, by Jack Nelson.
8. L. J. Rose, bay colt without white, hy Sultan, dam Lady Graves, by Nutwood; granddam Lady Babcock, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
9. L. J. Rose, brown filly, with a white star running in a strip down to the nose, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief.
10. John Blue, bay colt, by Killarney, dam by Fred Low; granddam hy John Nelson.
11. J. N. Ayres, hay colt, by Bay Rose, dam by Algona.
12. E. Gidding, bay colt, by Bay Rose, dam hy Hinman's Consul.

Kentucky Turf Notes.

[Louisville Correspondence, Lexington Stock Farm.]

Tambourine was cut down in the first race Friday.

Whizgig paid $176.90 in the Mutuel pools on Friday in the Fleetwood Stakes.

Silvio's career is about at an end, he pulling up very lame in a heat race Thursday.

Carson pulled up very lame in the third race Tuesday, and his turf career is virtually over.

During the meeting there have been two dead heats for first place and one for second.

Pixy, the half sister to Gen. Harding, won a good race on Thursday, and has in her the making of a good filly.

Brookful, the half-brother to old Checkmate, has finished second twice to Bankrupt, and will in time more than pay his way.

Banana, King Ban's daughter, is one of the improving kind, and about a mile she seems able to hold her own with the best of them.

The broodmare, Lillie Bobbett, the dam of Loftin, dropped an exceedingly fine colt by Virgil, on Thursday, at Hurstbonrne Stock Farm.

About eighty-five horses at the track here are affected with quinsy. All the horses in Mr. Sam Byrant's string and the Melbourne stable are troubled with the disease.

The jockey, Fuller, who died here in the City Hospital, was not the noted jockey, Cal Fuller, in the employ of Mr. E. Corrigan, as many supposed, but a brother of his.

It is said that Mr. Henry Miller, Lexington, is favorably mentioned for the position of Secretary of the Latonia Jockey Club, made vacant by the death of Major E. W. Lawrence.

Blue Wing scored the first victory for the Melbourne stable in the Runnymede Stakes, and he is an exceedingly promising youngster, one of the kind that will improve with age.

Ten Booker gained his third victory in the Tobacco Stakes, and while he is not really first-class, he is one of the useful kind, and will no doubt prove a good bread-winner this season for the McGrathiana stable.

Vanguard, as usual, surprised everybody in the last race Wednesday, defeating among others, that fast horse, W. R. Woodard, and he can divide honors with Bob Miles and Billy Gilmore in being one of the most uncertain performers now on the turf.

Pearl Jennings has at last met her match at three-quarters of a mile with catch weights, in the flying Lady Wayward, that little filly overtaking Mr. Corrigan's mare in the stretch on Saturday and beating her at the finish, with something to spare.

The opening event of Tuesday was the Tennessee Stakes, in which Bankrupt, Spendthrift's slashing son, won as usual in a canter. This race, with his victory later on in the week, makes five straight races in which he has passed the post in front. As he has won all of them easily, it looks as though he holds a mortgage on everything in which he is entered; indeed he is beyond question the best two-year-old seen since Hindoo's time.

Biersan reversed the running on Joe Cotton in the Clark Stakes, and defeated in addition to him Mr. Young's 6us colt, Troubadour. To be candid, I am compelled to say none of them in my opinion are first-class, and if Verano is as good as is claimed by his California admirers, I believe he will have little trouble to show his heels to the entire trio. In fact I am of the opinion that Mr. Corrigan's Lizzie Dwyer can beat either of them, any distance horses run.

Although Modesty was ailing before the race for the Merchants' Stake, yet nevertheless it is exceedingly doubtful whether she can beat Favor at that distance, he being very fast, and on this occasion he won at the end in a common canter. Loftin disappointed his admirers badly, and the weight anchored Tom Martin when the final struggle came. Though Favor evidently does not fancy a distance, over a short course, however, I believe he is invincible in any kind of company.

Honest Horse Racing.

[New York Sportsman.]

From all over the country we hear the complaint, "Horse-racing isn't what it used to be." And why? Simply because the old-fashioned method of dealing with the public has been to a large extent done away with, and trickery and jobbery taken its place. And, of course, there is a reason, and, in our opinion, it is through the universal tendency to gambling. Some managers of trotting tracks are not satisfied with doing an honest business, and help keep up the reputation of racing, but must needs dip into the pool-box with the fond hope of making money a little faster. Once in, they figure how to get out, and if they see that the chances are against them, then they try to influence the judges to help them out, and too often they are only too successful. In fact on many such tracks men are selected who are expected to do the bidding of the proprietor or managers, and if the horses booked to win are outfooted, then comes the only resort—declare all bets and pools off. There can be but one result. Men who have risked their dollars with the hope of adding thereto, and have been fortunate enough to secure the little end, immediately "kick," and are perfectly justified in so doing. Of course they can get no redress at the time, but they can do the next thing, spread the news that the track is a fraud, and it is only a question of time when that individual track has to change management. And even when this is done, people are suspicious until they have seen evidence of an intention to do the square thing. This is no fancy picture. It is the result of careful observation on the part of the writer, and numerous instances could be cited where just such things have been resorted to on association tracks with just such results. Two tracks in our mind and both good ones, and with fair prospects ahead, resorted to these tricks last year, and the result was that a complete change of tactics had to be resorted to before horsemen would enter their horses for purses. Still another move on the part of managers, equally as contemptible, is, when the attendance is poor and the money prospect equally poor, to delay starting horses in their classes until such time as will make it impossible to trot and get to another track in time to start horses at the second place, and then declare the races off. If there are two or three races which have not been started and but few entries, this saves the track hundreds of dollars; but how about the men who have been kept waiting for a week for an opportunity to try and get something to help pay their bills? Of course they are filled with disgust, and rightly, too. Tracks have no right to offer inducements unless it is the intention to carry out, to the very letter, every promise made. This latter trick does not have to be played but once at the same track, for the drivers pass the word around, and when another meeting is advertised there is but one result, the purses fail to fill. Said a noted driver to the judges in a race on the track in a southern part of this State several years ago, when he had been deliberately robbed of his rights, "You can do as you please here to-day, but we can break up your track," and they did. The track went to ruin, for horsemen wouldn't go there to be defrauded of their just due. There is but one way, and that is the right way. Let managers either keep out of the pool-box or else select honorable men for judges, and then keep away from the stand pending the races. Select judges who are neither interested in or know that poolselling is being carried on, and let them decide every race—aye, every heat in a race—on its merits, and declare the result without fear or favor. By a little attention to these details horse racing will again assume its former standing, and tracks will be patronized as in days of yore.

A Plain Tale.

Orrin Hickok is getting together a good stable of trotters with which to make the campaign on the Pacific Coast this year, as in addition to St. Julien he will have Arab and Gny Wilkes, the last named horse having won every race in which he started last season and got a record of 2:19¼. He was then driven by John Goldsmith, and why his owner should have made change of drivers when his horse was doing so well is not clear. Owners of trotters, however, are proverbially the hardest men in the world to suit, it being seldom the case that one of them intrusts his horse or horses to one driver for more than a year or two. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, but they are few and far between.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The reason of the change is well enough understood out this way. Mr. Corbett had no fault to find and would have preferred to have left his horse in Mr. Goldsmith's hands for another season, as he had so far done so well. But Mr. Goldsmith has in his own stable Manon, who is compelled to trot in the 2:20 class, and Monroe Chief for the free-for-all races, and could not handle Wilkes in the same classes. This is why Mr. Hickok was asked to take charge of the stallion, the barring of St. Julien in the free-for-all purses having left him free to handle another horse in that class.

Aranza have been struck out of the Suburban Handicap. The stable has still left in, Drake Carter 124 lbs., Endymion 103 lbs., Pontiac 102 lbs., Katrine 98 lbs., Krishna 95 lbs. and Unrest 94 lbs. Of this lot the probable choice of the stable will be Pontiac, by Pero Gomez.

Recollections of Amasa Sprague.

The death of the veteren of the trotting turf, honest Dan Mace, a few days since, recalls the days when Rhode Island hed within its small territory some of the most veluable trotting stock in this country. These were principelly the stock of Col. Amese Sprague. No two persons ere more entitled to the credit of bringing horse racing to a high standard not only in Rhode Island, but in New England, then Col. Spregue and the lamented Dan Mace. Several years ego, and when Nerregansett Park first geiued its promineuce, Col. Spregue's stables contained the very best of stock, all of which were pleced under the skillful training of Dan, and the result was that some fast ones were developed. At Cranston the handsome brick stahles on the mansion grounds of Mr. Spregue were filled with the choicest bred stock, that ettracted the attention of horsemeu iu all parts of the United Statee. Then there were more then fifty fest oues at the large stables adjoining Narragansett Park, which wes connected with the breeding farm. The large ferm of Sprague & Akres, in Kanses, wes also stocked with the finest of horses, among others reised there beiug Gov. Sprague.

Col. Spregue's string was a timely end remerkable one, and at one time the combiuation of fast ones be owned could not be bought for $500,000. First, there was thet ouce-honored kiug of the turf, Ethan Alleu. This was a noble beast, end oue of the first to excite attention. His record to herness was 2:25½, but could beat that 2:20. Col. Sprague geve this noble animal into the cherge of his bosom friend, Dan Mece, end euthorized the latter to buy the festest runniug mete be could fiud for e rece. Ethau and mate were given a race, end performed the estonnding feat of loweriug the record for a race of this kind to 2:15. This record remained unbroken for fifteen years. It was finelly lowered by Billy D., and later by Yellow Dock, H. B. Winship, Meud S., and lest by Winship ageiu. Leeve record-breeking eside, end we will look over the Sprague stock. There wes the handsome stalliou, Rhode Island, record of 2:22, and one of the very fiuest bred. An offer of $12,000 was refused for him.

A prominent meiober of the string wes Spregue's Hambletouian, a pretty grey, which wes given a record of 2:40, when four years old, and could beve beateu 2:35. Vermont Abdellah, a splendid looking stalliou, with a record of 2:25. He was kept for breeding purposes. The General aud the old pet Narragausett came next. Both had records better than 2:30. Then there was St. Elmo, a stallion which creeted iutense excitemeut iu this section. He had a record of 2:32¼, and I believe is uow owued hy Hon. Frenk Stevens, of Swansea. The fast mare Olive Logan, record 2:28, conld not heve been bought et oue time for $5,000. She wes indeed e beauty. Twang, a hay gelding, with a record of 2:26½, wes bought some plece in the South for hig money. The queen of them all, however, es a general pet, was the bey mare Dutch Girl, record 2:28, wbich was after a time added to the breeding farm, end severel of her colts heve since beaten the records.

The noted horse, Shin Timber, with a record of 2:29, was one of the Colonel's favorites, and there was but few who could trot with him. A fast pacer was brought East by Dan Mace, and was a rattler. He also owned Como, a stallion, record of 2:40¼, which was sold later to Dr. Perry, of this city. The most notable horse of the string, however, is the stellion Governor Sprague, bred at the Kansas Stock Farm. Governor Sprague is a truly wonderful animal, aud his record when four years old has not been beaten. His record is 2:20½. An eveutful race wou by this stellion was the one that was known as the Autumnal Stallion race, et Suffolk Park, in Philedelphia, in 1876. There were three starters, viz: Bleckwood, Jr., Piedmont aud Governor Sprague. The last named was scercely eble to stend up the day before the race, es he wae euffering from a severe cold. Budd Doble, however, said he would start the stallion if possible, aud did, and not only won the race but hroke all former stellion records. The faithful old horse White Stocking must not be forgotten. White Stocking wes a pretty bay, seventeen hande high, and had four white legs, from the knee-joints dowu. He was known all over New Englaud es the festest gentleman's road horse, and had a record of 2:35.

The first and only rece Col. Sprague ever drove was with White Stocking, and he was tickled to death to win it. Wh te Stocking was Mr. Spregue's favorite horse, and was as gentle as a lamb. Thère was also to be seen at the stable iu Cranston a pair of choice Shetland ponies, which were bought for Miss Fauny Spragne, the sum paid being $2,000, and fourteen of the best driving horses in the stable. In the line of private turn-outs, such as buggies, carts, coachee, conpee, English carts, etc., those of Col. Sprague could not be surpaseed. Several of the makes were imported at fabulous prices. At the time when Col. Sprague's stock farms were attracting so much general attention he had at his working stable a striug team composed of ten gray stallions, six years old, valued at $8,000, and said to be the finest in the country. They were superb animals, and when driven to this city daily, drawiug the heavy team loaded with great cases of print cloth, they attracted a great amount of attention. He also had a string teem of ten black stallions, and a striug of ten mules, which composed a string team that won the prize at all fairs where they were taken in this State and Massachusetts.

Col. Sprague's experience in the line of horse raising has been very large, it beiug estimated thet during the past tweuty-five years he has raised, either himself or joiutly, over 10,000 horses.—*Sporting World.*

Winning by a Foul.

The queer race for the Fleetwood Stakes, et Louisville, wou by Whizgig, after a compound foul, has been reported by telegraph, but the correepondent of the New York *Spirit* gives the following more lucid deecription of the affair:

The Fleetwood Stakes, for three-year-olds, developed a geuuiue surprise, es well as a stout claim of foul. The Californiia colt, Volaute, looking decidedly too high in flesh, was the favorite, even with the field, Cottrill'e Great Tom filly, Whizgig, goiug for little more than a song. The Californian ought to have wou the race. He got off iu the lead, but wae pulled back absolutely last; then, when he made his run, there wae just a trifle too much ground to make up, and, being interfered with and jostled a bit, he lost a race that ought to have gone to his credit. Nearing the goal, the fight was appareutly between Volante and Corrigan's Hazeras, when Whizgig came along, and Wethers, her rider, seemingly oblivions of collieioue or anything else, knocked Volante and Hazeras off their stride, and beat them outto the string. The alleged fonled occurred near the striug, and the prevailing opinion was thet Volaute would be declared the winuer. It took the judges quite a time to decide it, but the verdict wes finally in favor of Whizgig.

THE GUN.

The week hes been somewhat berreu of iuteresting eveuts in the line of pigeon shooting, but this eemetimes will be the case in all metters. Lest week we had a plethora of metchee iuteresting to our readers, aud eo iu the natural course of events we must be coutent to be e little off this week. In the rotatiou of our reguler monthly matches, the Alameda County Sportsmen's Club held their fourth shoot for the season at Bird's Point, but the general result wes not equel to the reputetion of the club, though in a few cases it shows good work. The ettendance wes feir, twelve members facing the trep, aud the conditions were es usual, 12 birds eech, 30 yerds rise, 100 yards bouudary, Hurlinghem rules. There were one twelve, two elevens, two teus, or less than 50 per cent. of the shooters getting into double figures. Those who did reech that distinction shot in fine form, eud Mr. Chisholm, who must beuceforth be considered a leader emong the leaders of the clnb, may justly feel proud of his clean score, for it exhibited some fine work. Meny of the birds during the dey were clinkers of the first order. Mesers. Slede and Pollek shot very cleanly throughout the metch, for their eleveu each, but Slade was very unlucky witb his tenth hird, which lost him a cleen score. To a certein degree the same mey be said of the shooting of Messrs. Meyhew end Norton for their ten each. Mr. Adems, last yeer's champion, is bedly helow his reputetion for the eeason, eud Messrs. Kellogg, Havens, Hopkins, Smith and Bell were somewhat off for the occasion. Prof. Brown ected es judge and referee. The score:

Slade	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—11
Adams	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1— 8
Havens	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1— 9
Mayhew	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
Kellogg	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0— 6
Norton	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—10
Bell	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0— 7
Hopkins	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1— 7
Bachelder	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0— 5
Pollak	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Chisholm	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Smith	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1— 8

After the metch there were two freeze-outs, in which old familier nemes of the cluh appeered in the front, the pools beiug divided by Adams, Slade, Pollek and Hopkins. The Club bad a pleesant day. As usuel the inner wants of the men were well attended to by George Bird, the proprietor of the grounds.

There were no clay pigeon matches at McMahon's and Colma on Snnday, so a nnmber of devotees of the gun met at Bird's Point, and had e pleesent dey with live pigeone, Peoria blackbirds, and cley pigeons. The first match was et the newly iuvented blackbird, which, es we personelly consider it superior to the clay pigeon in every respect, we are gled to find has become more popular as it is more used. For thie metch there were 10 entries at $2.50 each, the pool being divided into $15 for first and $10 for second. There were 10 birds to each men, 18 yards rise, hut the shooting ou the whole was not good, ouly one man getting e clean score. This we ettribute to the very superior flight of the hlackbird. The score:

Muller	6	Tindall	8	Joyce		7
Smith	5	Grayson	3	Cole		6
Owen	7	Parke	10			
Harper	7	Pelton	5			

The next match wes et clay pigeons, 9 each, aud the general shooting wes better. Mr. Tindell making a clean score, with Messrs. Muller aud Perks tieing on 8 eech for secoud money. There were 8 entries, at $2.50 each. The score:

Muller	8	Tindall	9	Owens	7
Parks	8	Joyce	0	White	6
Clarke	5	Cole	9		

In the shoot-off, et 4 discs eech, for second money, Parks beat Miller with 4 to 3:

Parks	4	Muller	3

Then came a metch at live birds between Parks end Tindall, at 12 birde eacb, 30 yards rise, Hurlingham rules. Iu this Parks, the challeuger, had no chauce with his opponent, for Tindall who made a clean score with the blackbirds, proved equally efficient with the live pigeon, killing 10 fast flying birds ont of 12, to Parks only 7.

Tindall	10	Parks	7

This closed a very pleasant day. Those who enjoy such a day with the gun will always find one every Suuday at Bird's Point.

At the Six-Mile House.

The third monthly medal shoot of the Occidentel Wing Shooting Club was held at the Six-Mile house on Sunday. The day was very windy, which made the shootiug somewhet difficult, nevertheless, the score was the best of the season, the percentage being 84¾.

An informal sweepstake match, with eight entries, was wou by E. Funcke, who also took the first gold medal in the club match, with the splendid score of 15 consecutive birds—the only one cleen score witb the same uumber of shots made during the present season. The second and third medale were won on a "toss-up," hy J. Hedley and B. Ronan respectively, their scoree being a tie. Both shot well, as did the mejority of the members of the club, ell of whose totals are given herewith, 15 birds, 18 yards rise: P. Walsh, 13; W. Dunshee, 13; F. Williams, 11; F. Stone, 13; T. Hedley, 12; J. Hedley, 14; E. Dunshee, 13; B. Ronan, 14; E. Funcke, 15; O. Jones, 10; H. Blanken, 12.

Events to Come.

To-day the Neophyte Club will hold its regular medal shoot at Bird's Point. Severel of the members are very cloee on the average score.

To-morrow the California Wing Cluh will hold their regular club shoot at San Bruno.

We have often been asked of late if the contemplated match between the cracke, Messrs. Robiuson, Fay and Pearson will mature. So far as we learn, we believe it will uot, at least for the present. It is now intended to make the match more extensive, and embrace the three gentlemen mentioned with Henry Bassford, of Vacaville, Hopper, of Petaluma, and perhaps some other notable men at the trap. Mr. Fay keens up bie practice and is now reported in fine form. Last week he is said to have killed 20 fast birds without a miss. Such a match would excite much interest.

Among those who have takeu their Summer vacation is Mr. E. T. Allen, of the Market Street Guu Store. Mr. Alleu is accompauied by his wife, and before returning will probably visit the Britieh poesessions and other places of iuterest on the northern coast. Mr. Alleu proposes to have some shooting end fishing. The party left last week by the Queen of the Pacific.

The Old Veterans' Shoot.

To-morrow week there will be en interesting re-union of the old-time pigeon shooters et San Bruno. Some 25 of the veteran trap shooters, chiefly those who formerly belonged to the old Californie Wing Club of this city, will meet to have another coutest and then dine together at Cunuingham'e house. This is a very proper thing, and the credit of working it up we believe belongs to Messrs. Ault and Valleau, themeelves hoth old-timers at the trep. From the course of neture this is probably the last time eo meny of the veterens can expect to meet together, and this fect mekes the re-nuion ell the more interesting. There will be a high old-time at San Brnuo ou Sundey week.

Dove Shooting.

So far as we hear from parties who heve been out in the conntry the birds ere not advanced generally es much ae expected, though the prospect of abundance in e short time ie es good as reported. In many cases we learn the yonng birds are still in the nest, and those ou the wing ere smell. It alweys was our opiuion the seasou opened e month too eoon, end the reports as they now reach us confirm thet opinion. Tbis coming week, however, will test meny sections, for we heer of several parties going out. We shall then know somethiug more definite. Messrs. Eugene McKernen and Alex. M. Cumming go to Sunol.

Japanese Pheasants in Oregon.

An Oregou paper on this subject says: "It is reported that the geme birds brought from Chiue by Judge Denny eud preseuted to the Portland Rod end Gun Clnb, are doing well on Protectiou islend, where, through the advice and efforts of Frenk T. Dodge, superintendent of the river and sonnd division of the Oregon Reilroad and Nevigation Company, they fonnd en asylum. The owner of the islend writes to the club giviug en account of their habits. The silver pheasants keep conceeled in the brnsh, end the others are bnt eeldom seen, except the golden pheesants, some of which are es teme as chickens. He hes seen the hens of nearly all the varieties with hroods of chickeus.

It is e great pity our rich laud owuers do uot stock their grounds with these grend birds or the English pheasant. There is no geme bird so easily transplanted or naturally so tame or easily domesticated. At many of the aristocretic residences in Euglend, we repeet, both the golden aud silver pheesents may be seeu rnnning about the grounds as tame aa chickens. The attempt in Oregon to acclimate theee birds, with tbe protection assured, we predict will be very successful. We only know of one pair of Jepanese silver pheesents iu this State, those owued by Mr. Perkins, of Goodall, Perkius & Co. There ought to be hundreds. They are truly a beautiful as well as uoble bird.

Very True.

The *Truckee Republican* states that there are more queil iu thet vicinity this seasou then ever before since the settlement of the country. An eppeal should be made to have the close season shortened by one month on the Sierra, as the quail begin to migrate before the nresent law permits them to be hnuted. California is too large a State to admit of a game law which will apply to ell sectious without workiug a hardship ou particular localities. Sportsmen are practically deberred from killing game in the Truckee basin nuder the present law.

For this iuconvenience and wrong the resideuts of Truckee may thank the iudifferenee and selfishness of the lete Legislature. In conjunctiou with the Stete Sportsmen's Associetion, we worked very feithfully last session, to bave a State Game Warden appointed, who on proper application could give relief in these cases of hardship, effectively and at once. There was no money, however, iu the matter and so the Legislature treated it with contempt. Of course people do not seek electiou to that body now-a-days to attend on principle to any wrongs American citizens may suffer. That's not their business.

Speaking of the California liou, as it is called, a writer in the Chico *Record* recently made an attempt to establish its identity as an animal, aud heyond question takes a correct position. As kuown to us in its general nature, it is a miserable, cowardly cnr of an animal and we douht its heiug easily tamed, and still more its docility and affection. It has, however, so many evil qualities that we should be pleased to really know it possessed these virtnes. The geutlemeu says:—

"Cougar (felis-concolor, Linn), a carniverous animal, also called puma, or American lion, and by the early settlers of the United States 'painter' (a corruption of panther) and catamouut. It has a very exteusive range, being found from Northern New York to Patagonia, in South America. The length of the hody of the full-grown male is from four to four and one-half feet, and that of the tail from two to two and one-half feet. The females are somewhat smaller. The hair is thick and close, of a pale reddish, brown color above, shading into white on the lower parts aud flanks; the muzzle, chin, throat aud inside of limbs are grayish-white, aud the breast almost pure white; the hack of the ears and the part from which the whiekers spriug are brownish-black; the tip of the tail is black, the whiskers white; on the face and sides there are sometimes a few stripes. The young have rows of dark-brown spots on the hack, aud show other markings like those of a leopard. The cougar is au active climber, bnt prefers the grassy plains aud meadow of South America, where it is very destructive to the herds. One of its chief peculiarities is its voice, which is ehrill, and best described as a scream. In the forests of the north it lives chiefly upon deer, upon which it springs from a brauch overhauging their pathe and watering-places. It is not satisfied with seizing a single victim, but will kill as many of a herd as it can, sucking ouly a portion of the blood of each. It is cowardly by uature and will flee from man, but if wounded it will turn upon the hunter and prove a dengerous foe. In the north it is generelly hnuted by dogs aud driven to a tree, where it is easily shot. It is reedily tamed, and many instances are on record of its docility and eveu affection. Thie, I think, fixes the status of the so-called California lion. There ie no such thing known iu netural history. It is simply a South American cougar, a Mexican puma, a Western States painter, a jungle panther, or an Americau lion—names enough, surely, for all to choose from without inventing new ones."

San Diego uumbere rattlesnake skius among its articles of export. They are extensively used in pocket-book making. Let ue be thaukful the reptile ie at lest of some use to mau.

The Pacer.

[Telemaque in Western Sportsman.]

Now that the once despised pacer is asserting his usefulness in the equine world and commending the plaudits of the admiring crowd on the quarter stretch, end is looked upon as the one to beat the "Old Scythe Bearer" as well as to mingle his blood with the more aristocratic trotter, in order to bring to further perfection the trotting element, it is meet and proper that we should discuss his qualities and place him in the sphere nature has provided for him. His friends will raval in his glory, and his enemies will stend with open-mouthed wonder as the marvel of speed flashes by them like a meteor from the sky. Raised in the country where the pacer was most in demand, and many good ones were brad, ha was my first love. No man wee considered quite fashionable who only drove a trottar, and it was a parvenne, indeed, who would own one for fast driving. The pecer's easy gait under the saddle, and his easily acquired speed made him the favorite; hitched to the light sleigh in the Winter as he skimmed over the ice like a swallow in his flight, his action was the poetry of motion. I well remember tha first one I ever trained. He was a sorrel gelding, four years old, fifteen hands high and fine as a thoroughbred. I named him Style. When I first commenced driving him his only gait was a gallop with now and then a skipping pace, and I never knew him to trot a step. For about three weeks I worked at him, trying all the inducements that human ingenuity could suggest, to make him go a steady gait, but all to no purpose; it was a gallop, and skip and gallop, until I was about discouraged. The boys laughed at him and called him the Skipping Jack, but one day I was rewarded for my labor and faith by seeing him "strike his gait," and from that day on he steadily improved and soon became the fastest horse in all the county. I sold him to a notion peddler in Indiana for one hundred and forty dollars, and that was considered a large price in those days. Under the saddle he paced a quartar in 30 seconds, and a half in 1:08—so the man I sold him to afterwards told me.

I shall never forget my first campeign and race with Old Fan, the best pacer I ever owned. It was at Adrian, Mich. After the first heat a tall, green-looking chap called me away from the crowd and pulling out from the inner depths of his capacious trousers an old bull's eye silver watch, proposed to trade it to me for my mare, and seemed quite disgusted because I would not entertain the proposition. Old Fan won her race easy enough and I was quite a pronounced young chap over the achievement. In tha evening while sitting in the hotel conversing with a party of gentlemen, a well-dressed, pompous-looking individual made his eppearance and introduced himself, saying ha witnessed the raca in the afternoon and thought seriously of buying a pacer, and wanted to know if I would sell my mare. I told him I would, and in reply to his question, said my price was three hundred dollars. Such a look of astonishment as appeared on that man's face I never saw before or since. He seemed to grow right up into the air as he stretched his tall form, and with wide open eyes and wrinkles all over his mouth, he put out his hand, grasped mine, saying: "Shaka, stranger, shake. I have heard of sublime indifference, impetuous impudence, unadulterated mixture of cheek, but for cool, calculating, clear-cut, unblushing self-confidence, you are the peer of any man I have ever had the honor to meet. Any man that can ask three hundred dollars for a pecer without a quiver or a blush, I am proud to meet. Good day, sir." And with that he turned on his heel and left. The crowd laughed, and I smiled a sickly smile. I think it weakened my love for my favorite a little.

There is no question but what the pacing gait is faster than tha trot, and is quicker and more easily acquired, but there is a question about its endurance. The pacer must be in fine form and of the highest and most royal blood to live with the trotter of modern time in a long and protracted struggle of speed.

Tha manner of training a trotter or fitting him for a raca will seldom answer for the pacer. As a general thing the pacer's work must be lighter, and when ha entere a race there should not be a sore spot in him. He must be on edge and fit to try for his life, and willing also.

I have never seen the same unflinching courage, dead game qualities exhibited in the pacer that I have witnessed in the trotter. One reason perhaps is, that his inheritence was not as rich in brave blood and courageous instinct as the trotter.

One of the finest exhibitions of courage and endurance in the trotter took place at Detroit, Mich., on the Hamtramck track, about twenty-five years ago. The race and match was originally for fifty miles and a large stake. The horses were a large bay gelding called the "Belden horse," and a medium-sized sorrel horse owned by Mr. Geo. Efner, at Buffalo, N. Y. On the day of the race it was found that recent rains had made the track very soft and and in one place on the backstretch quite heavy; so the terms were changed and the race cut down to twenty miles. The big horse was vicious, and I remember hearing his rubber say in reply to the inquiry, as he was preparing the horse for tha race, "Which horse will win?" "The bay horse, if he don't kick his driver out of the sulky before he has gone three miles." And his words proved true. It was a race from the start; the twenty miles being trotted, if I remembered rightly, in one hour and threa minutes. The first seven miles they were head and head, every mile better than three minutes—sorrel having a little the best of it. On the fourteenth mile it was seen that tha bay horse was in the best of condition. He was covered with foam and perspiration, sweating at every pore, while the sorrel horse was almost dry, but not a sign of faltering on his part. His head well poised his smooth, frictionless gait was kept up like a piece of machinery, and as he passed under the wire, every mile about half a length ahead of his antagonist, the cheer of thousands rang out on that Summer day in his honor, for every mile had been a race on the backstretch in the mud; the little horse was obliged to give way to his stronger rival, but before tha three-quarter pole was reached he was on even terms, and in the struggle down the homeetretch he was first under the wire. His driver sitting like a statue, never a blow, but I could hear his low words of encouragement, and I could see how nobly the animal was responding, for the hero was dying. His once glossy coat was dull and staring; his eyes set and glassy. But still on, on. He would win or die. The nineteenth mile was but a repetition of all the others. On the backstretch the bay led; under the wire the gallent sorrel was first, and so they went into the twentieth mila and the last. Around the last turn they came, the sorral horse two lengths ahead. I was about moving my seat so that I might be near the finish, when I heard the roar and cry: "The little horse is down," and so it proved. The bay horse was coming in alone, flecked with foam, tossing his head and champing his bit as though concious of his victory. His rival lay on the track, his brave heart panting, the film of death covered his eyes, and his spirit had winged it, flight. He had done his best—who could do more?

"A moment staggering—feebly fleet,
A moment, with a faint, low neigh
He answered, and then fell.
With gasps and glazing eyes he lay,
And reeking limbs immovable—
His first and last career is done."

Such was the endurance and courage of this faultless trotter, that despite the want of condition and fearful pain, he had kept to the front. His indomitable spirit cerried him to tha last mile—blind, deaf, brain-reeling, heart-fluttering, without urging, he had never faltered, and as victory was almost in his grasp he fell, and his heart ceased beating.

I doubt if there ara two pacers now living that can show such an exhibition of endurance as was shown by these two trotters. But it may never be necessary. The pecer is as noble an animal as his brotber, tha trotter. Ha has his place in this world to fill and his dey shall be full of glory and honor.

Racing at Latonia.

Tha following is tha races not heretofore given in which California horses started:

May 30th—Brewers' Cup, a sweepstakes for all ages, at $50 each, h f, $10 only if declared by May 1st, with $1,000 added by the brewers of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third; three-year-olds to carry 90 lbs.; four-year-olds 108 lbs.; five-year-olds and upwards 114 lbs.; sex allowances; 24 entries; two miles and a quarter.

J. T. William's ch h Bob Miles, 4 yrs., by Pat Malloy—Dolly Morgan, by Revenue, 108 lbs.....Wethers 1
E. J. Baldwin's blk m Freda, 4 yrs., by Wildidle—Frolic, 103 lbs.....West 2
W. P. Hunt's ch b April Fool, 5 yrs., by Intruder—Etta Powell, 114 lbs.....Fishburn 3
J. Murphy's b m Binette, 4 yrs., by Billet—Mirah, 108 lbs.....Kelly 0
F. Water's gr g Vanguard, 4 yrs., by Foster—Victress, 111 lbs.....Hughes 0

Time, 4:25.

Pools: Freda $100, Vanguard $45, Binette $40, the field $40. Betting: 5 to 1 against Bob Miles. Mutuals paid: Bob Miles straight, $30.40; place, $13.20; Freda for a place, $9.20. Bob Miles took tha lead from the jump, and was never headed. April Fool pumped himself out trying to catch him, and Freda, in the rear, was almost blinded by the mud, and choked by her efforts to obtain her head. It was a driving finish, and all looked very tired, and were being whipped when they turned into the homestretch. Miles finally won by half a lengtb from Freda, who led April Fool by two lengths.

June 2d—Cincinnati Hotel Stakes, a handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, at $50 each, h f; $10 only if declared by April 1st, with $1,000 added by the proprietors of the hotels at Cincinnati, of which $200 to the second, and $100 to the third; winners after the publication of the weights, March 15th, of a race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Sixty-four entries, of which 10 declared; value to winner, $2,350. Mile and a quarter.

R. C. Pate's b g Monogram, 6 yrs, by Buckden—Monomania, 112 lbs.....Wethers 1
E. Corrigan's b b Swiney, 4 yrs, by Ten Broeck—Nora Creina, 107 lbs.....West 2
E. Corrigan's b b W. R. Woodward, 4 yrs, by Ten Broeck—Ida Kinney, 112 lbs.....G. Murphy 3
N. Armstrong's ch b Monarch, 5 yrs, by Monarchist—Kith, 107 lbs.....Taylor 0
E. J. Baldwin's blk m Freda, 4 yrs, by Wildidle—Frolic, 108 lbs.....Holloway 0
Fox & Co.'s b b Tom Martin, 4 yrs, by Longfellow—Athalaric, 110 lbs.....Yetman 0
Haydon & Co.'s b h Kosciusko, 4 yrs, by Kyrle Daly—Colossa, 115 lbs.....Stoval 0
C. R. Jayne & Co.'s b h Ed Butts, 4 yrs, by Bay Dick—Victoria, 85 lbs.....Fuller 0
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b b Loftin, 4 yrs, by Monarchist—Lillie Babbit, 120 lbs.....Ellis 0
Mack & Co.'s b m Slipaway, 4 yrs, by Longfellow—Slipper, 95 lbs.....Cowal 0
L. Martin's b h Aleck Ament, aged, by Buckden—Magnolia, 105 lbs.....Tally 0
R. E. Maddox's blk h Blackfellow, 4 yrs, by Longfellow—Belle Boston, 85 lbs.....Cooper 0
H. Woodford's b g Trollope, 4 yrs, by Billet—Leon, 92 lbs.....Tankersley 0
F. Water's b g Vanguard, 5 yrs, by Foster—Victress, 105 lbs..Hughes 0
F. Waters' b h Monocrat, 4 yrs, by Monarchist—Blunder, 92 lbs.....Kelley 0

Time, 2:08¾.

Pools: Swiney $150, Waters' pair $100, Freda $85, the field $200. Betting: 5 to 2 against Monogram. Mutuals paid: $27.60. Freda and Loftin led past the stand, with Monogrem and Swiney close behind them, and in the run to the half Loftin headed Freda, and Monogram closed up to their heels. Monogram and Loftin were nearly head and head at the three-quarter pole. Time, 1:42½ for tha first mile, and when well up the straight Loftin fell back, Monogram winning cleverly by a length, Swiney and Woodward a neck apart.

Jim Renwick.

Big Jim has improved a little and started three times during the meeting at Jeroma Park. The first was three-quarters of a mile, and Jim finished a good second to imp. Richmond, who won in 1:17¼. The second effort was at a mile, and by an awkward start Renwick was to all intent and purposes out of the race when the flag fall, and finished last in a field of nine. Ha was ridden by Duffy on both occasions. Regarding his condition the *Sporting World* says: "Jim Renwick's legs look to be in a bad way and I learn that he is liable to break down at any moment. Under the circumstances the old gelding can hardly ba worked sufficiently to wind him up for a hard race." Nevertheless Jim was hard to kill and on tha last day of the meeting won a good race over three-quarters of a mile. At Sheepshead Bay on Thursday, the opening day of the Coney Island Jockey Club, Renwick was a winner again, running five-eighths of a mile in 1:02¾. Tha experts all agree that the old gelding is on the verge of breaking down, but he stays among them with a parsistency that is less than wonderful

The code of the National Trotting Association is so excellent that it is for the greatest good of the greatest number that it should ba lived up to as closely as possibla. There was a raca at Bay District Coursa, San Francisco, Feb. 7th, for the 2:27 class, as raported, in which, if the class was given correctly, two inaligible horses started, and ona certainly. These were Cairo, bay gelding, record 2:26, and Florenca E., who has a bar of 1:55 for a three-quarter mile performance last season, and is eligible for nothing except a free-for-all. Personally, I have naver believad in the wisdom of making an avowed three-quarter-mile record a bar for a mile. Such a performance stands on its own bottom, and they would never be common though not virtually tabooed. But tha law makes the time in a three-quarter-mile heat a bar for the winner, and the fact should be wall understood.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

At the Bay District.

June 6th—Pacing; match for $1,000.

Sam Lewis, b h—O. A. Hickok	2	2	1	1
Hattie H., b m—J. Hughes	1	1	2	2

Time, 2:35, 2:33, 2:32½, 2:34, 2:39.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $

Commodore, g g—A. McDowell	1	2	1	1
Democrat, br g—J. W. Franklin	2	1	2	2
Sam, ch g Pat Farrell	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:41¼, 2.41, 2:40½, 2:43½.

Tyrant's Belmont.

Tyrent's gallant win of the Belmont Stakes at Jerome Park last Saturday, in which he galloped off with his field quite as readily as he did in the Withers the Saturday previous, has been flashed to the uttermost parts of tha earth and as a matter of coursa was received with a deal of satisfaction by the Pacific Coasters, regardless of class or color. That it was almost as popular with the non-owning racegoers of the East is indicated by the tona of the telegrams to the *Call*, which we append:

Jerome Park, June 6.—There was an enormous crowd at Jerome Park to-day. The attraction was the rich Belmont Stakes for three-year-olds, $100 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared by August 1, 1884, or $20 if declared by May 15, 1885, with $1,200 added, the second to receive $300 out of the stakes. Mile and a half. The Belmont is practically the race of tha season at Jerome Park. Out of the original entry of sixty-two horses there were only six left in, most of them having been frightened by Tyrant's victory in the Withers. He never started on this track before, but brought a great reputation from California with him. Tha critics did not like the sort of work he was getting, but when it was learned what he had been at it months before he came East tha betting fraternity thronged tha stables and examined tha wondar from the Pacific Coast. They found Tyrant the horsa to place money on, and did so. The result was that every eporting paper in the city had Tyrant marked for the winner of the Belmont. California residents of New York who seldom place money on racas hacked the plucky 3-year-old heavily. The Wall-street contingency ware not represented at the track largely, but down town the poolrooms were thronged with excited Californiens who piled up money on Tyrant, though the odds wera evan. The *Call* correspondent conversed with the trainers and jockeys befora the first raca, and found the general sentiment in favor of Littlefield's Tecumseh, by Attilla, out of The Squaw. It was said Tyrant would weakan on the one and a half miles, though a splendid racer for a mile. On tha grand stand, however, Tyrant wae seen to be the favorite.

Tyrant won the race in tha most easy manner possible. Duffy never used a whip from the start to the finish. The graud stand feirly went wild. Such cheering never before was heard on the Jarome Park track. The horses got away to a good start, Tyrant hounding away with the laad, Miss Palmer in second place, Wickham third and St. Augustine fourth. Wickham took the lead at the grand stand, with Masher lapping him, and Duffy sitting on Tyrant like a major, riding him easily. At the three-quarters Tecumseh began to make speed and it looked for a time as if California's favorite would be beaten. Duffy did not urge Tyrant an inch. There saemed to be tha most perfect confidence batween the horsa and the rider. Nearing tha homestretch the horses were prettily bunched with St. Augustine in the lead, Wickham second, Tecumseh third. At the head of the stretch St. Augustine still had a trifle advantage, Tyrant running easy in the third place. Nearing the finish Duffy whispered to the colt, who responded grandly and in noble strides won the race by four and a half lengths, St. Augustine, Lorillard's crack, taking second money, and Tecumseh, to the surprisa of his many admirers, finishing a had third. The race was virtually Tyrant's from the start to the finish. He won as he pleased. Time, 2:43.

After the race was over the bar-room of tbe grand stand wes crowded with Californians, who were toasting Tyrant in bumpers of wine. The room reng with shouts of "the West against the East." Sporting authorities predict a brilliant future for Tyrant. Ed Plummer, a well-known sport, said to the *Call* correspondent: "Tyrant can't ha beaten in a mile and a half. He is a wonderful horse and will win a pot of money for his owners. I never saw such a race. It was what you call air-tight from start to finish." As the correspondent left tha stebles crowds of enthusiastic Californians were marching arm-in-arm, flourishing big rolls of bills and shouting the war cries of the Pacific Coast. At a rough estimete $200,000 chenged hands on Tyrant's easy victory. Messrs. Mackay and Claypool were on the track. They, like every other Californian, won money on the event. Much praise was given them for tha managament of the steble. Patsy Duffy's riding was a featnre of tha day. He has had innumerable offare from almost every stable on the track, but will continue with Haggin for the entire season.

Jim McLenghlin, who rode Tecumseh, said before the race: "I cannot forecest, but I think Tyrant will win the Balmont to-day. Ha is a born racer. I can't give you a word about Tecumsah's condition, I am here simply to ride him—to win if I can, but to lose if I can't win."

The St. Louis Meeting.

The inaugural meeting of the St. Louis Association over the new Fair Ground track began last Saturday. The track is new and had been a little hurried in preparatiou, consequently it was not fast on the opening day, but has improved with use. The weather has been fine and tha patronage large. The stables of Mr. Baldwin, R. P. Ashe and Geo. Howson have been mentioned in the brief telegrams of placed horses, but no reference is made of the Todhunter string, from which wa infer that Murry ramained at Chicago. The Californians have done well so far. On the first day Rapido was second in a dash of a mile won by Modeety in 1:43¾, and Volanta startad in a mile and a half for three-year-olds, gatting third placa to Favor and Thistle. On Monday King of Norfolk ran third in the Horse Traders' Stakes for two-year-old colts, three-quarters of a mile, won by Ban Fox in 1:16¼.

Tuesday Mission Belle was third in a mile and a half for three-year-old fillies and Estrella second in a race for maiden two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Wednesday was a red letter day for the Coasters. Jim Douglas made his first appearance and won a sack for his backers by beating Pearl Jennings three-quarters of a mile in 1:15. Than Volaute came first to the winning post in the Street Railway Stakes for three-year-olds, one mile and three-eighths, but the crowning triumph was in the Fair Directors' Stakes for two-year-olds, in which Santa Anita Bella won in good style, finishing with the great Bankrupt behind her. Bankrupt had won six races this Spring right off the real, and no two-year-old had before come against him that could make him extend himself. He went to the post with seven pounds penalty up, but was a great favorita in the betting. Santa Anita Bella started at 11 to 1. Tha telegraph reports that Holloway was highly delighted with his success, and that Albert when he saw Cy leading the field at the finish, fell over the fence in the exuberance of his joy. Santa Anita Belle is by Grinstead, from Santa Anita, by Virgil, and is a sister to Gano.

The old stallion Gen. Knox is still alive at thirty years of age, and is at Mr. H. N. Smith's Fashion Stud Farm, New Jersey.

The Derby at Epsom.

The following account of the English Derby is the cable dispatch to the New York *Herald*. The *Herald* incidentally remarks: The time occupied in the transmission of the result of the race from the course to the *Herald* office was four seconds, as bulletined. The actual time of transit over the Mackay-Bennett cable was exactly one second. This is the fastest time on record, and is practically instantaneous.

EPSOM, June 3, 1885.—Derby Day, which, owing to the lateness of the Lenten season this year, happened to fall in the "leafy month of June," has excited the usnal amount of intense interest. For the last two days Epsom has been filling up with ever-growing crowds representing all grades of society and every profession under the sun. For about 360 ont of the 365 days of the year, a cannon ball might be fired up the long, straggling street, which with a few side streets forms the village of Epsom, without much chance of any one being hit, but during Derby week there is a wonderfnl transformation. The blue ribbon of the turf wes inaugurated more than a century ago, the course heing then bnt one mile. The first race on the Derby course excited so little interest et that time that few of the papers noticed it, but the occasion has gathered such importance, season after season, that to most Englishmen, and to sporting men all over the world, it is now the crowning event of the year.

The multiplication of special trains kept four-in-hands away, and third-class treins every five minntes from every direction, kept et home a great part of those picturesqne vehicles that used to line every Surrey road leading from the Thames to the Downs. But, as compensation, royalty wes there, as usual—the Prince and Princess of Wales and all their sons and daughters, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cembridge and others. The Prince and Princess were warmly greeted on their arrival in the town. There were many Americens present, including Senator Payne, of Ohio, and Mr. Thomas M. Waller, the Consul General of London. The aristocracy conld have been measured by the acre. All lesser grades of spectators were there, from Capel Court to Whitechapel, meesured hy scores of acres. All combiued to produce thet Babel ushering in the climax peculiar at all rececourses.

Shortly after three horses and jockeys pass out in single file and parade pass the grand stand, prismatic in megnificence with gay toilets. Melton, the fevorite, ridden by Fred Archer, led the parade; then came in order Esterling, Kingwood, Xaintrailles, Luminary, Paradox, Royal Hampton, the Lynette colt, Sheraton, Choubra. Crafton and Red Ruin. In the preliminary canter the French horse showed the way, Melton bringing up the rear. All moved well. There appeared thus a field of twelve horses out of 189 subscribers. It is comparatively small, and concerniug none of the horses can it be seid that enthusiasm had been excited—only interest. This, perhaps, had centred on the Chopette colt, son of a Derby winning sire, and only yesterdey named Craftou, after Lord Roseberry's stud farm, founded hy Baron Meyer de Rothchild a quarter of a century ago. The unpopular horse for the populace was plainly Xaintrailles, because of his French hirth and breeding. His colors, hlack with a red cap, were not inviting to the masses. The crimson belt and cap of Archer, mounted on Melton, were more to the mind of the Downs population, who cheered in him the Frederick the Great of the turf. Besides, Melton's owner is the popular Lord Hastings, a young and a new heginner, and Mat Dawson is the trainer. Much chaff wes expended over Royal Hampton, owued by Maple, the great house furnitnre purveyor, who takes the turf name of Childwick. The crowd suggested that his colors, white with gold stripes and claret cep, were those of his upholstery.

The flag fell to a good start. Sheraton was first away, closely attended hy the Frenchman aud Royal Hampton. Thus they ran ahout three hundred yards, when Royal Hampton made the running with Sheraton and Crafton, the next in order being Red Rnin, Xaintrailles, Luminary and Kingwood, these going clear of Esterling, Choubra and Melton, with Lord Roseberry's colt last. Passing the mile post Royal Hampton held a half length lead of Sheratou, with Red Ruin, Crafton and Luminary next and Paradox at their heels, amid great excitement of the latter's hackers. Melton was still behind these. At the top of the hill Hampton took a cleer lead, but at Tattenham Archer played his old trick of closing to the rails, at the risk of being unhorsed, and took the lead. Webh made great exertions on Paradox to take away the lead in turn, aud Barrett now brought Xaintrailles well toward the front in the homeward straight, but he was not able to catch Hampton. Melton won hy a short head. Pardox was second, ridden by Webb, and Royal Hampton a had third, ridden by Giles. They were followed by Xaintrailles, Crafton, Sheraton, Red Rnin and Luminary, with Esterling last. Great cheers for Archer rose above all the dir, and groans for the Frenchman were audihle. The correct time of the race was 2 minntes 44 1-5 seconds.

One hundred and sixth renewal of the Derby Stakes of 50 Sov. each, half forfeit: for colts, 9 st., and fillies, 8 st., 9 lbs.; for three-year-olds; about a mile and a half, starting at the new high level starting post; the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovs. and the third 150 sovs. out of the stakes. 189 subscribers.

Lord Hastings' b c Melton, by Master Kildare—Violet Melrose..... .....Archer 1
Mr. Broderick-Cloetes' b c Paradox, by Sterling—Casuistry....Webb 2
"Childwick's" (Mr. Maple) b c Royal Hampton, by Hampton—Princess.....Giles 3
M. A. Lupin's ch c Xaintrailles, by Flagolet—Delaine... ....Barrett 0
Lord Bradford's br c Sheraton, by Springfield—Adversity..... .....Tomlinson 0
Mr. Gerard's b c Crafton, by Kisber—Chopette.....Watts 0
Lord Scarborough's ch c Kingwood, by Lowlander or Silvester—Mandane.....Wood 0
Lord Arlington's br c Luminary, by Beaudesert—Stella.....Platt 0
Gen. Pearson's b c Red Ruin, by Hampton—Red Flag.....Snowden 0
Mr. W. H. Manser's b c Choubra, by Pero Gomez—Happy Thought .....Morgan 0
Lord Roseberry's h c, by Macaroni—Lynette.....Cannon 0
Mr. R. C. Vyner's ch c Esterling, by Sterling—Apology.....Osborne 0

Time taken, 2:44 1-5.

Post betting—15 to 8 against Melton, 4 to 1 Xaintrailles, 6 to 1 Paradox, 7 to 1 Crafton, 10 to 1 Royal Hampton, 16 to 1 Kingwood, 25 to 1 Red Ruin, 33 to 1 Luminary, 100 to 1 Sheraton, 150 to 1 Esterling, 150 to 1 each Lynette colt and Choubra.

The newest addition to Mr. Goldsmith's cares is a Director colt from Sweetness, which arrived on the 4th inst. There are few colts living bred from such speed lines as this youngster. His eire has a record of 2:17, and his dam 2:21¼. He caps Mr. Valensin's Sydney by half a second in the record of his sire.

A Kentucky paper says that Mr. Beldwin offered Milton Young $15,000 for the then unbeaten two-year-old Bankrupt, but the offer was declined. As a Santa Anita filly has since downed Bankrupt hadly, possibly Mr. Young missed a good sale.

Denver jockeys say that the way Clifton Bell recites "You are fined fifteen dollare, sir," is enongh to make cold chills run up and down a fellow's back stretch.

Phallas and Maxy Cobb Matched.

[Turf, Field and Farm.

Correspondence by mail and wire has brought Mr. Case and Mr. Cohnfeld to an nnderstanding, and now, if all goes well, the public will see the two great stallions, Maxy Cobh and Phallas, join in a battle for the crown at Cleveland, on the Fonrth of July. Tuesday afternoon we met Mr. Cohnfeld and gave him the substance of telegrams which we had received, and he requested us to push affeirs, to bring the propositions for a match to a head. We wired Mr. Crawford, at Cleveland, and Wednesday morning received the following

CLEVELAND, O., June 3d, 1885.

"*To Hamilton Busbey, New York*:

Please call on Mr. Cohnfeld and say we are ready to post forfeit. If he will name day in July we will name good National Association track, or *vice versa*. Added money to go to the winner. W. H. CRAWFORD."

We saw Mr. Cohnfeld, and at his request telegraphed the appended reply:

"Mr. Cohnfeld will trot you July 4th at Cleveland or on any good track east of Cleveland."

Two hours later came the answer from Mr. Crawford:

"I will accept the conditions to trot here (Cleveland) July 4th. Have posted forfeit of twenty-five hundred dollars with Cleveland Club."

Mr. Cohnfeld telegraphed to Cleveland himself, and our next dispatch reads:

FAIR GROUNDS, OHIO, JUNE 3.

"*Hamilton Busbey, New York:* Phallas and Maxy Cobb are matched to trot here July 4th for five thousand dollars a side. We add five thousand dollars to the winner.

W. B. FASIG, Secretary."

The rivalry is so great thet a race between the two stallions should draw immensely. Phellas, son of Dictator, has a record of 2:13¾, made in the fourth heet of a race at Chicago, July 14th, 1884, against Catchfly, Clemmie G. and Fannie Witherspoon. Maxy Cobb, son of Happy Medium, has a record of 2:13¼, made in the first heat of a trot against time at Providence, Sept. 30th, 1884. He has a great flight of speed, hut the question is how he will last through a race of divided heats. Reputation as well as money depends upon the contest arranged to take place at Cleveland, July 4th. John Murphy will drive Maxy Cobb aud Edwin D. Bither will drive Phallas. Mr. Case will view the struggle from one box, and Mr. Cohnfield from another hox, and we shall hope to drink a glass of wine with each of the lucky owners.

Withers Literature.

Wall street will go broke if the Californian doesn't wiu.

The California party won upward of $100,000 on Tyraut's Withers at Jerome Park. The colt had heen backed prior to his arrival, and among those who sent out commissione were Orrin Hickok, the driver, who sent $400 from California.

Mr. Haggin is said to have done the handsome thing by his atable over Tyrant's success in the Withers, a large snm being distributed among the lads of the stahle, while Duffy and Claypool were recipients of valuahle presents.

Patsy Duffy, the rider of Tyrant, is a very cleen-cut, wholesome-looking young man of twenty-five. He was horn in Ireland, but was hrought this country at three years old, and has spent the greater part of the interregnum in California. In features he very much resembles Charles Riley, the Preakness Stables' old jockey, but who now rides for E. Berry Wall.

Hail, Occidental traveler from the land of "Poker Bill,"
To your prowess in the Withers we the clinking glasses fill.
May your path he one of glory; may your way be one of gold;
May the hlue and orange ever point the way to wealth untold.
Here's a health to Patsy Duffy! here's a health to Haggin bold!
May your days be all sunshiny; may they never more grow cold
Here's a health to California, and her thoroughbreds so brave!
May the flag of Rancho del Paso 'mid the foremost ever wave.

The auction sale of horses belonging to Henry Pierce, Esq., held by Killip & Co., last Wednesday, was very satisfactory, good prices being ohtained for all the stock offered.

FISH.

The Summer Flight.

The hegira has begun in earnest. Every train out of town is loaded with pale-cheeked, prematurely wise children, accompanied by one or hoth parents and necessary help.

Their talk is of breezy woods, loquacions, gossiping creeks, green swards, cool canyons and elusive trout.

Nearly every party carries a rod or two, baskets and tackle, and is fired by the hope of taking in that ubiquitous "big trout," which we hear of as we approach any mountain creek.

Mr. Ramon E. Wilson left on Thursday for Big Meadows, there to meet Judge Finn and Mr. A. P. Williams, and spend two weeks fishing. Mr. Wilson is deeply learned in the bibliography of fly-fishing, and is fast taking position as an expert on the stream side. We commend him to the acquaintance and friendship of auy sportsman in that far-off but longed-for country.

General E. Kirkpatrick left on Wednesday eveuing for six weeks of elysium ahout Tahoe and Independence lakes. Last year he passed some weeks at Highlaud springs, and rolled up a large score on deer, getting seventeeu, besides leaving it an open question whether he or Senator Vroomau caught the most trout. This year he takes a large party of friends with him, aud expects to justify his reputation as a skillful rifle shot and fisherman.

Mr. Willham West went out from Napa last week, leaving town after live in the afternoon, and returned before eight o'clock with a monster brook trout, thirty-one iuchea in length and weighing eight pounds. Mr. West has caught four fish this season, the combiued weight of which was twenty-seven ponuds. Not had for a mau who uses a seven-ounce split hamboo and No. 10 Sproats.

By the way, speakiug of fish and Napa, we should like to know just how Mr. Joe Noyes caught his niue pound trout a few weeks ago. Was it with hook and line, or how? Mr. Noyes we kuow is a fair fisher aud is an expert, but a tale reaches us which aronses a suspicion that he may have found some rascally poacher's gill net and hooked his fish out of that with thumh and finger. Sit down, Mr. Noyes, and explain.

It is hard to recoucile Mr. Bessford's statement in his delightful fishing letter printed last week, that his party caught but niue fish, with the fact thet the perty brought down forty ponnds.

If Fred. Taft had been in the party, or any fellow like that, we could understand it, because if luck went against him he would just telegraph to Truckee and bull the market on trout, but as he was not along it leaves a crying demand for an explanation.

Why do not more trouters go to the Gualala?

There are fish in plenty, lots of wild raspberries and blackherries, and the river bed is a deer pasture, the like of which is hard to find.

It is not a hard trip. Go to Stewart's Point by rail and stage, and bny needed supplies there from Mr. H. A. Richerdson, as fair and pleasant a fellow as one need meet, and get him to hanl your treps back to the river. It's a rare place.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Fish Commission has discharged its employee who acted so singnlarly in connection with the late attempt to stock streems near Chico. No snch carelessness and incompetency ehould pass nnheeded, and the Commission has done the best thing in letting the man go.

The black bass are still biting freely at Crystal Springs. Severel caught the limit, twelve, last Snndey, Mr. Dick Brooks, as usual, having just a little hetter luck than the reet.

Mr. McShane is still at Independence. We can almost hear his "Devil take the difference!" es he misses an occasional strike from a hig one.

We wish those who are now enjoying the air and freedom of the mountaine would send us a little of the halm in the form of notes about their trips. Next to being out ie reading about it.

A Lesson of Nature.

The Carson *Appeal* states that at the Mexican dam it is quite an interesting sight to see the tront leap over the falls, which are six or eight feet in height. They glide up to the dam like lightning and seem to swim up the sheet of felling water, plying their fins like buzz saws, and just meking the leap. As they fall in the shallow water on the other side they are gradually washed back over the fells and go down only to try again. They are over a foot long and appear in the dam in vast numbers. They are not hiting, however, end turn up their uoses at the most tempting fly.

The man who can destroy trout by wholesale when seeking to ohey the great law of natnre in propagatiug their speciee, is nothing less than an unmitigated hrute.

Eighty shad were taken by one fisherman from the Sacramento river, near Woodland, last week.

Half a million of these grand fish have just been received at Portland, from Weshington, to be placed in the Upper Willamette river. In return the officer in charge will take back some Pacific Coast clams to he placed under the care of Professor Baird. It is a great satisfaction to know our waters, at every point, will now be thoroughly supplied with shad.

We spoke in another column of the rettlesnake's skin being useful in commerce. Now comes something in favor of alligators. The New Orleaus *City Item* saye: "The alligator destroys great numbers of the muskrat, the stomach of one lately killed containing fourteen of them. As muskrats are exceedingly destructive to levees, it is proposed to protect the alligator from wanton slanghter by punishing it as a misdemeanor."

The bay fishing at popular points has been better duriug the last two weeks. Immense numbers of smelt and some large sized rockcod and flounders have rewarded enterprising amateurs.

A halibut weighing 110 pounds was on exhibition in our markets this week. It was caught on the coast of Oregon. There was formerly a very fine bank off Del Norte.

We hear of nothing but fingerling trout being caught of late in our public streams. So much for pereistent fishing out of season. Nothing now bnt total prohibition for five years, or a strict enforcement of the law can save our trout supply. Which it shall he the people themselves must determine.

There is a stream running into Lake Chabot, up which immense numhers of fish from the lake go to spawn. Some Italians living on the stream regnlarly destroy theee fish by thousands, and *salt them down* every season. Is there no one person in all Alameda county to stop this great wrong? Here we have the reason why the fish in Lake Chabot do not increase as they ought to do.

In reference to the iuvestigation lately held by the State Sportsman's Association into the charges made by the Chico gentlemen against the Fish Commissionere, we understand the latter have removed Mr. Shebley from the management of the State Hatchery. Such investigations, if honestly conducted, always do good, and the fiual resnlt in this case is only what public sentiment demanded.

New Zealand Live Stock.

We have received with the compliments of Hugh Craig, Esq., San Francisco representative of the New Zealand Stud and Pedigree Stock Co., the catalogue of the thoronghhred horses in the company's breeding paddocks. All the pedigrees are tabnlated in a lucid and complete form. Taken as a whole no finer collectiou of high bred horses can probahly he found in the world. Winnere innnmerable have left the compauy'a farme to do successful battle with champions of the other colonies, and some of the most brilliant etars in the colouial records have been bred by this company. The association does not train or race, hut are strictly breeders, selling their horses hy the usual custom of annual yearling salea. They also breed and sell live stock of every description, and the higher type of cattle found there is indicated by the magnificeut herd of Herefords brought from the company's ranges to this city two years ago. We are informed by Mr. Craig that another draft of Herefords have been selected for shipment to California, cousisting of 30 rising yearlings, 25 two-year-olds, 20 three year-olds and 15 four-year-old heifers, with [illegible] yearlings and 30 two-year-old bulls.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

A very large attendance from all renks of our riflemen were out at this range on Sunday last. The various picnics of late have interfered in a measure with the attendance, except with the faithful brigade who cousider their rifle practice above all other obligations, end as might he expected the interregnum, short though it has been, made the shooting on Sunday generally below the usual standard, though the day was in every respect propitious for good shooting. From this time until after the tournament of the State Rifle Association all our riflemeu will be busy.

The best official shoot on Sunday was by C and G Companies, First Iafantry, who held their regular monthly medal shoot. Both Companies had a large delegation preseut, and the spirit of the shooting was good, if the scores did fall a little under the usual everage. The winuers of the medals were as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

F. Cummings	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	5—42
	500 yards—	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—46—88

SECOND CLASS.

S. J. Pembroke	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—41
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	3—45—86

THIRD CLASS.

Geo. Baldwin	200 yards—	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—39

FOURTH CLASS.

H. Tibbetts	200 yards—	3	4	4	0	4	4	4	3	4	5—35

During the afternoon, when, the main match was decided, each company selected a team of seven meu under Captain Kline for C Company, and Mr. Johnson for G. The former won by 9 points after a close match. The score:

C Team.		G Team.	
Capt. Kline	41	Shook	41
Diers	41	Pembroke	42
Simpson	42	Johnson	41
Cunnings	41	Julius Klein	41
Merryweather	39	Ruddock	39
Despaux	36	Sherman	35
Rogers	36	Spillman	34
	282		273

The next official match was the monthly medel contest of Compeny C, Second Artillery, San Francisco Fusileers, who have been very steedy in their practice of lete, with a view of taking an honorable position at the approeching tournament, and such ambition deserves reward, for it is no commou distinction for any corps to stand well in the records of our State rifle shooting. The prizee were won hy the following gentlemen:

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL.

Sergt. Lemcke	200 yards—31	
	500 yards—30—61	

SECOND-CLASS MEDAL.

Sergt. P. Wells	200 yards—26	
	500 yards—29—55	

THIRD-CLASS MEDAL.

Sergt. C. Young	200 yards—28	

In the afteruoon there was also a match between three members of C Company, Second Regiment, 40 shots each, at 200 yards. The score in totals were:

L. Haake	41	47	42	42—172
C. Thierbach	42	43	40	43—168
D. Dunker	45	38	39	39—161

On this result Mr. Haake was not satisfied, and he bautered his opponent, Thierbach, to another trial, ten shots each, at 200 yards. Both are leading men in their corps, and generally stand well up in the scores, but this time Thierbach won, making the good score of 46 out of a nossible 50, with six bull's-eyes out of the ten shots. In the previous match Haake made 47 in his second striug, and these two scores were about the best of the day.

Thierbach	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—46
Haake	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—41

Cols. Ranlett and Sam Beaver had two little friendly matches ðn Sunday, in which the former came out victorious by small mejorities.

Ranlett	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	3	4—42
Beaver	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—39
Ranlett	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	4	5	5—43
Beaver	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—42

Colouel Ranlett fired six ten-shot strings at 200 yards, making a handsome average, his best string beiug a good 43.

One of the sharpshooters of the Fusileers, P. E. Robertson, has heen quite sick and unable to frequeut the range for mauy weeks. Ou Sunday he was welcomed back hy mauy friends. With his old spirit he made 45 out of a possihle 50, which with a borrowed gun and a man in his weak condition, is not bad work.

P. E. Robertson	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4—45

The most agreeable feature of the day was the number of younu marksmen practicing for the 70 per cent. team in the Association meeting uext week. There was a delegation from Battery A, Second Artillery; a delegation from the San Francieco Hussars under Captain C. C. Keeue; a delegation from Company A, Fifth Battaliou, under their able and faithful preceptor McDonald, and one from the Haucock Guards, Compauy C, Third Regiment, whose Armory is in Oaklaud, and who form a fine hody of younu men. It is well that their Captain (Levy) has come to see something else is needed in a a soldier hesides drill. The ecore of the Hancocka on Sunday is as followe:

Private Maginness	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
Private Dolan	5	4	5	3	4	4	5	5	4	2—41
Corporal McBrien	4	4	3	2	4	5	4	3	3	4—36
Lieutenant Ryan	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	2—32

Owing to the sickuese of oue of the team, and other causee, the unfinished medal match of Company C, Secoud Regimeut, was not continued on Sundey. It will be finished to-morrow.

Santa Rosa holde out $200 for cash prizes for regimental and Battaliou teame, if the eucampmeut ahould be held in that town. We are afraid Santa Rosa will not get the eucampment. There was a meeting of commanding officere ou Tuesday afternoon, but we are not informed what action was taken.

The Police Team.

A contemporary eaye: "The Police have done good work the past week, and it ie a pretty certain thing who will carry off the money prizes in the competition. As they stand now, Officer McCarthy ie first, Sergeant Gano second, Liuville or Wittman third and fourth, Harry Hook fifth, and Bixby sixth. The final shoots come off Tuesday and Wednesday, and the teams then selected will practice together for a day or two previous to Sunday." Thia refers to the competition shootiug for places on the teams, which will be rewarded by a money prize. Ou Tuesday last they held their last shoot for team positions.

At Schuetzen Park.

The Eintracht Rifle Club held their monthly shoot at Schuetzen Park on Sunday. Captain Fred Kuhls wae unfortunate with his rifle, which was entirely out of order, and thie allowed Lieut. Kauffung, a very worthy member, to cerry off the champion prize. The attendence as nsual was good. The score:

CHAMPION CLASS.

Kauffung	396	Stamer	377
Klotz	391	Kuhls	356

FIRST CLASS.

Gumbel	372	Streuber	366

SECOND CLASS.

Klare	341	Hagerup	291
Schuck	319	Weisel	272
Schrubert	296		

THIRD CLASS.

Faller	299	Kelpe	210
Schmidt	291	Tapken	208
Ett	271	Wolff	291
Tunk	261	Kruger	187

The winners were:

Lieut. Kauffung, Champion medal	398
H. Gumbel, First-class medal	372
R. Klare, Second-class medal	341
P. Faller, Third-class medal	299
A. Stamer, last best shot medal	24

The Pacific Club.

This cluh hed a large representation out on Sundey and did some good practice. It elected four new members. We are much pleesed to learn the club hes determined officially to have a team iu the State tourvament, for it contains some of our hest riflemen. It may he that one of the leading members was not well treated hy the State Association a short time ago, but this retaliation is the best he conld make, especially if the Pacific Club team captures some of the hest prizes, which is more than prohahle. The spirit prompting this action is much to be praised and we gladly accord it all merit. It is quite consistent with the gentleman referred to to consider his duties to the State of more consequence than his individual wrongs.

This cluh hes twelve names to choose from, six of whom would make one of the strongest teams in the State, viz.: Kellogg, Kuhnle, Carr, Burrell, Cowing, Macdonald, Wollom, Pierce, Hovey, Mangels, Johueon, Ranlett, Diers and Geary. If a wise selection is made to shoot next week, it is our opinion they will carry off the highest honora.

At Marysville.

At Marysville, on the 31st ultimo, the Marysville Rifle Club had a meeting, at which some excellent shooting wes done. Annexed are eome of the best scores:

Colford	200 yds—	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—43
	500 yds—	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—48—91
Goldsmith	200 yds—	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	3	3	5—40
	500 yds—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50—98
White	200 yds—	5	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—39
	500 yds—	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—47—86
Clements	200 yds—	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	0	4—35
	500 yds—	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49—84
Stewart	500 yds—	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—48

At Harbor View.

The German Rifle Club held its regular monthly meeting at Harbor View, on Sunday. The score:

Leo Klotz	413	J. Wollf	312
Chas. Klare	271	C. A. Fabian	310
R. Herman	347	John Lehmus	294

In a spirit of fairness, while upholding the superiority of our California Rifle records, we never omit an opportunity of giving first class scores when made by Eastern men. We therefore aelect the following from an Eastern exchange this week as interesting to our readers:

"The Spring meeting of the Lawrence, Mass., R. C. was held May 21st, 22d and 23d, and resulted in some fine scores. Richardson, of Lawrence, made 27 consecutive bull's-eyes. Richardson ehot on a paper target, which handicapped him. M. W. Daulton made 6 consecutive bull's-eyes with a military rifle. Cram, of Biddeford, Me., took second prize, and Fellows, of Boston, third. The leading scores were: Richardson, 105; Cram, 103; Fellows, 103; Dodge, 102; Jewell, 102; Austiu, 101; Wentworth, 100; Dennison, 99; Francis, 99. Leighton, 98; Reed, 97; Smith, 97.

Great euccess is anticipated for the next meeting of the State Rifle Association, which commences to-morrow, June 14th. There will be more than fifteen teams entered for the differeut tropbies, and the indivldual prizes will be contested for hy a large number. Major A. F. Klose will be executive officer of the day, and Lieutenant H. T. Sime, Captain Keene and Captaiu Teller, Range Committee. Captain Siebe, with hie usual spirit, will have the range in perfect order, and every comfort and convenience provided for those who may attend as shooters or spectators.

The following is interesting to many, and so we aid in circulating it as much as possible:

Orders have been issued for department commanders of the Division of the Pacific, U. S. A., to have their department teams assemhle at the Presidio about Auguet 15th for practice, and to compete for places in the division team, under Blunt's rifle and carbine firing rules. The competitive shoot will be held between August 20th and 27th.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Dairy Herd.

[From an address by Col. T. D. Curtis, Syracuse, New York, before the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association in St. Louis.]

The third essential is a good dairy herd. In starting thie must be selected and purchased—a task which is very difficult to perform successfully. This devolves upon the dairyman, and the intelligence with which he performs it it will be e pretty good index to his future success. The difficulty of finding for sale such stock as he wants will be the chief stumbling-block in his way if he understands his bueiness—provided, the man he buys of in every caso understands his business also, and sells only what he ought to sell—the poorest of his herd. It is not every owner of a dairy herd who knows his best cows. In the first place, very few test their cows as they should, to know which is the most profitable cow to keep; and, in the second place, a good cow may do poorly if she is not properly kept. As a rule, a good cow cannot bear a great deal of hardship and if subjected to it, she does poorly; hut give her good keep and care, and she will reward her owner handsomely for all he does for her. So it mey happen that a man who does not properly care for his herd will sell hie best cow under the mistaken impression that she is a poor one. When it comes to a question of endurance, the poor cow will stand more and be affected less in her milk yield then the good cow will. The good cow is apt to he rather tender and sensitive, and almost the first effect of hersh treatmeut will he a shrinkage of her mess of milk.

Care should be taken, however, to secure stock with good, sound constitutions as the foundation of the future herd; for, though a good cow may be very sensitive to surroundings, it does not follow that a weak and sickly cow is a good one. Look for good lungs, good digestive organs, large udder, and milk veins, with the general milk form of the cow, and all the other signs considered indicative of a good milker and of milk of a good quality. In picking up such stock, of course pedigree cannot he considered. You must select the animal on individual merit, and trust to her breeding qualities, which mey or may not be good. If she comes of a long line of good milkers, so much the hetter.

A herd once secured by selection and purchase, the better way to keep it up and improve it is by breeding. In exceptional cases, you may here and there be able to pick up cows that will really he an additiou to your herd. But the slow and sure way is to get the best male you can for your line of dairying—one good individually and with a good pedigree—and use him in breeding for your hest cows. Never trust a ecrub or grade, however promising in appearance, but use a pure-blood male, and continue to use only pure blood on the male side as long as you run a dairy. The male is half of the herd in breeding. So you cannot afford to heve uncertainty on the male side united with uncertainty on the female side. But keep pouring in the pure blood, selecting and rearing the heifers from your hest cows, and in a short time you will have high grades as good for all practicel purposes as pure-bloods—and sometimes of stronger constitution and hetter. This mode of keeping up and improving a herd is open to all.

But do not allow yourself to be fooled by appearances. Put every one of the cows to the test individually, and know just what you can get from her. If you have never made individual tests, you will he astonished at the results. The cow you thought best may prove to be the poorest, and the supposed poorest cow may he the most profitable one in your herd. If your line of dairying is cheese, test for the amount of curd you can get from the milk; if it is butter, test for butter by using the churn, which is the only practical and certain indicetor of the value of a butter cow. It is not the emonnt of butter in the milk, but the amount that you can churn out, that decides the hutter value. The milk may he very rich in butter, and the chemiet may he able to show conclusively that it is there, and yet you be unable to separate it from the milk by setting, or by churning. Even but a small percentage of butter in the cream that is raised may be separated by the churn. Why? It is supposed to he because the hutter globules are so small that they will not separate from the buttermilk and cohere in a mass. These globules are found to range from 1 15-100ths to 1 27-1,000ths of an inch in diameter. It is found that milk having large fat or hutter globules churns easily and quickly, and that which contains small ones churns with greater difficulty, and requires more time. Hence, milk rich in butter may be poor for butter-making, because you cannot separate it from the milk, hut it will be excellent for cheese-making, for marketing, and for general consumption. So other milk, containing large butter globules may actually yield more butter than it contains fat. This may at first appear strange, but it is easily explained. Nearly all the butter separates from the buttermilk, hut it carries with it more or less caseous matter and a percentage of water. Ordinarily, there is about 15 per cent. of water in butter, hut I am assured by ecientists that it may be made to contain as high as 25 per cent. of water. This caseous matter and water, of course, adds to the weight, and makes the yield of marketable hutter actually more than the chemist can get out of the milk by analysis.

It is not a good butter cow that makes less than 200 lbs. of butter a year; nor a good cheese cow that makes less than 500 lbs. of cheese. The herd ought to average these amounts, and the best cow to considerably exceed them. I would not keep a single cow, if I could have my way about it, that did not come up to these annual yields, making the averege considerably above.

In selecting and rearing a herd, the special line of dairying in which you eugage should be kept constantly in view. If it is cheese, see that you have a large yield of milk, rich in caseine, and select your male from the hest cheese family, of a cheese breed. If for butter, see that you get milk rich in butter, and sufficient in amount to make the cow profitable; and also be sure to use a male from the best butter family, of the hest butter breed. In this way you will at least maintain the status of your herd, and the chances are that you will make some improvement. This is the straight and narrow way along the path of progress.

For cheese, I would recommend the North Holland or Friesian cows, many of which are found among the so-called Holsteins. The Dutch-Friesians are mainly of this breed, those of other breeds among them heing accidental exceptions. Next, I would recommend the Jerseya and Guerneseys, well selected; and next to the Jersey, the Devon. For both butter and cheese, I would recommend the North Holland or Friesian, the Ayrshire, and the Shorthorn.

Among the "natives," or common stock, are individuals that excel as hutter cows, and those that excel for cheese production. So there are among them occasional good general-purpose cows; but their characteristics are not fixed and uniform, and we can not depend upon common stock males for breeding purposes. This is the crazy-quilt breed.

Airing Cream.

A correspondeut of the New York *Tribune* has been conducting a series of experiments which seem to prove conclusively that the oxygenation of cream is the essential result to be achieved in ripening rather than simple souring. He made repeated teste of setting samples of milk for forty-eight hours, and at a temperature of eixty-three degrees, in an atmosphere of pure oxygeu gas and in one from which all oxygen wae excluded, pure carbonic acid gas. Both samples made exactly the same quantity of butter. But the quality of their butter was very unlike. The cream from the milk set in pure oxygen churned in two-thirde the time required for churning the other. The butter was very high flavored, delicious and remarkable for its keeping qualities. That from the other sample was inferior in quality and short lived. Airing, not souring, seeme to be what is needed, and if this could be effectually accomplished while the cream remains sweet, as good results in quality would he obtained as from soured cream. The temperature, however, at which it is kept, he says, has an important influence, as the effect will be but feeble if it is too low.

Inoculation for Animal Diseases.

The question of inoculetion, whatever the incredulity with which it was at first received in the case of a greet many contagious animal diseeses, has succeeded in at least compelling consideration, if not conviction, on the part of veterinary scientists everywhere. Under the leadership of the great Pasteur, inoculation has been tried for almost all the commoner forms of animal diseases, and with most satisfactory results. In the last number of the *American Veterinary Review*, Dr. R. M. Smith records some striking examples of its efficecy. Some of these are worth quoting. The first case cited is one of inoculation for anthrax:

In 1881, Pasteur gave a public demonetration st Melun of the truth of these statements. Fifty sheep and twelve cattle were placed at his disposal; half the number were then inoculated with the cultivated or attenuated virus, and fifteen days later all the animals were inoculated with the uncultivated or deadly virus. Forty-eight hours later everyone of the unprotected animals were dead, while all of the animals which had received the cultivated virus were in perfect health. But thie wes not all. It had been claimed thet the deadly virus was a laboretory product, end, perhaps, not the true essence of the disease, and it was proposed that the anthrax blood, whose deadly effects on man and animals were eo well known, should he used as a test of protective inoculation. An official commission was therefore appointed at Chartres to set the matter at rest, and twenty sheep were allowed for the experiments. Similar results were obtained. Those inoculated with the attenuated virus were not in the least affected when they received what would otherwise have been a deadly quantity of anthrax blood, while of those not thue protected all died hut one.

There was no longer any douht as to the value of protective inoculation, and there wes the greatest auxiety to have the flocks in the anthrex-haunted districts protected as soon as possible. Up to October, 1881, 58,900 animals had been inoculated in the proportion of three to five, *i. c.*, 33,576 agaiust 21,938, which were left unprotected to show the difference. Before inoculation the loss in all the flocks had been 2,986. Duriug the inoculation and until the effects were complete, 260 died in the group of 33,575 which was being operated on; and during the seme time 366 died in the non-inoculated group of 12,938. But when the inoculations were completed, in the first gronp the mortality fell to five and then ceesed, while it continued at its usual rate in the non-protected group.

Similar experiments in Hungary were followed hy similar results. Experimeuts in chicken cholera were carried on by Pasteur with entirely successful results hoth as to securing the virus, ite application and the immunity of the vaccinated chickeus, lasting for a year or more. *Science* reports the triumphant success of the trial of Pasteur's system of vaccination in India, under the auspices of the Indian government, acting hy the advice of Mr. J. Mills, inspector of cattle diseases for Madras.

According to the officiel pepers, ponies, donkeys, cows, hullocks, buffaloes, sheep and guinea-pigs, have all heeu protected by vacciuation from the consequences of inoculation with virus, which proved fatal to unvaccinated animals. A vaccinated pony aud a huffelo were sent to a village where there was an epidemic of anthrax; and though they were herded with the diseased cattle, and grezed on the same pastures, they escaped the disease. In Burmah the elephants have heen vaccinated with equel success. At first the "vaccine" wes imported from France, but the uncertainty of ohtaining it pure and efficecious from anyone hut Pasteur himself has induced the India government to fit up a laboratory for the manufacture and dispensing of the fluid in Bengal; and if that is euccessful other laboratories will he founded in other centres. Mr. J. H. B. Hallen was sent, some time ego, to study in Pasteur's lahoratory, and the report recommends that all veterinary surgeons should go through such a course of instruction.

In regard to contegious pleuro-pneumonie, a subject of more than usuel iuterest just now, the authority first quoted, Dr. Smith, has this to say:

Contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cettle is a diseese with which we in America are unfortunately hut too familiar, and yet in 1850 the question es to its contagiousness wes still undecided. At the suggestion of Dumas, a commission was then appointed to investigate the subject, and the result of these experiments wes to prove that the disease was communicable, not only hy cohehitation in fifty per cent. of the exposed cases, and of these seventy per cent. proved fatal, hut that it was also transmissable without contact, through the atmosphere. The experiments of this commission further showed that when once affected with this disease, the animels which recovered had acquired immuuity to subsequent attacks.

Experimeuts as to the preventive power of inoculation were also made by the commissiou, wbich, although not carried far enough to be conclusive, showed the direction in which other experimente ehould he prosecuted, and, profiting by their experience, Dr. Willems, of Hasselt, Belgium, found thet in fifty-four ceses inoculation at the root of the tail with fluid taken from the lunge of animals dying of this disease, conferred complete immunity in thirty-eight cesee, though the operation proved fatel in six cases. Similar results were obtained hy Dutch and Belgian commissions.

Washing Butter.

The only time that all the huttermilk and what it contains can he separeted from the hutter, and removed without requiring to knead or over-work the butter, is while the hutter is yet in the granulated form. If the churning be so fer advanced thet the hutter will he gathered in a lerge lump, it will have all through the lump more or less huttermilk, in which huttermilk there will of course be membranous or caseous or other solid matter. Not only will the grain of the hutter be injured by the kneading required to remove thie huttermilk, hut the kneading will remove little else than the liquid of the buttermilk, leeving much of its solid matter incorporated with the hutter. The kneading of the hutter tends only to press and solidify all the solid matter of the mass, squeezing out only liquid. Moreover, when the buttermilk is gathered into a lump of hutter, any taint or impurity in the huttermilk hy closer, longer, eveu permanent contact with the hutter, materially injures the quality of the butter. If, on the other hand, the huttermilk and all it contains be drawu away hefore the butter has advanced heyond the granulated form, a more perfect result ie secured. By washing the hutter at a low temperature with water and hrine, the huttermilk and all it contains may be removed from it, and hefore any taint or impurity hae been given to the butter, and the grein he eaved from the kneading that otherwise would he necessary. In this process hutter will he taken out comparatively little affected hy defects or taint in cream. Cream may be advanced more or less toward a bitter taste or decay, end the butter, because heing inclosed in and protected hy its pellicle, not yet affected. It is hecause of this protection that sweet hutter mey he made from sour cream. Sourness is an edvancement toward decey. It is equelly true that the creem may he more or less hitter and the hutter hidden away in it be yet sweet. Wheu churned, the sourness or hitter is in the buttermilk and the butter is yet pure. The buttermilk adds its sour or hitter tsste to the hutter according to the quantity and time of its presence with the hutter. The obvious remedy is the quickest and most complete separation possihle.—*London Provisioner.*

Back to First Principles.

There are some things we would fix on every farmer's mind as with an engraver's tool, for right well do we know they have gotten off the right track, are ell astrey, losing money themselves and ruining the prospect for their posterity. We would, if we could, hammer the following into every swine breeder's head so hard thet he should have it ever present in his mind end be compelled to act upon it:

"Prof. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agriculturel College, has heeu conducting a series of experiments with a view of determining the effect of different foods on the production of fat or lean meat. The trouble, as ell our readers know, with our pork is its excess of fet. We don't like to eet it ourselves, in fact the consumptiou of pork per capita has fallen off sensibly in the last ten years.

"We are satisfied it is within our power to remedy this defect. The experiments of the Missouri Agricultural College show thet hy holding up on corn end feeding food for flesh instead of fat, not only is there a greater relative proportion of lean meat, hut it shrivels and westes less.

"There must he a return to the first principles in pig-breeding.

"Fifty or sixty years ago, when the present types of hogs were estahlished hy crossing the Chinese, Siamese and Neapolitan hogs or the English Berkshire, lard was the prime desideratum in a pig. There was no oil wells to furnish light, no gas wells to illuminate cities from the howels of the earth. The hog had to furnish much of the light. But all this is changed. What is wanted now is meat—fat and lean mixed.

"The velue of the Jersey red hog lies mainly here, that he is hut a modified type of the old Berkshire of England, which hreeders sterted out to improve hy a violent cross.

"But any of the present breeds can be changed to the required type hy judicions feeding and selection. No animal is so easily moulded to the desired form as the hog."

Bran from Roller Milling.

We are indebted to the agricultural experimental station of the Wisconsin University for a late bulletin on analyses of feeding stuffs. The hulletin is devoted mainly to the analysis of bran from roller milling. It states that "the extensive introduction of the process of roller milling has resulted in bringing upon the feed market large quentities of wheet hrau, differing so greatly in appearance from the older kinds, and so suggestive of chaff or sawdust, that a somewhat prevalent distrust of its velue has arisen. The nitrogen-free extract of flour end bran consists largely either of sterch or of hodies related to starch in their chemical composition. Roller hran differs from 'old process' hran in containing more protein and less nitrogen-free extract. In spite of its unpromising appearance, then, the roller bran proves to he more veluable as feed theu the 'old process' hrau, since, while it contains somewhat less of the starchy matters of the wheet, it contains, in 100 pounds, considerably more valuahle protein, and this is the ingredient which the coarse fodders of the farm are relatively deficient in."

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Points of Practical Value in a Horse.

There is no work required of any horse, let the duty he ever so menial, where intelligence, honesty, and kindnees will not be of material value. The possession or leck of these mey be learned by scanning the expression of the eye. This is termed the window of that deeper-seeted pert, from whence all actions get their promptings, and if viciousness lurks witbin, its sinister reflection will shine through, and the effect need not be misinterpreted. Well marked fullness of brain half way hetween the eyes and the settiug on of the ears, accompanied hy hreedth and fullness immedietely back of the ears, are always connected with kindliness of disposition, and associated with amhition. If there be fullness in front and narrowness hack of the eers, there will he a kindly disposition without amhition. If the development he reverse of this, there will he an ahsence of kindly intentions, with merked vicious tendencies. The eer is largely a fancy point, yet the menner in which it is set on, and its motion, furnish clcer indications to experienced horsemen, and to other horsemen, of the cheracter of the thoughts. The ears have a language well understood hy other animels, and when to this is added the expressiou of the eyes, the whole story is pretty clearly told.

As regarde the neck, its peculiarities mainly minister to the fancy, end while the pointe touched upon are not necessarily keys to the breeding of the animal, the neck to a considerahle degree is. While the neck mey be said to he merely a flexible member, placed between the shoulders and the head for the purpose of carrying the latter, and enahling the horse to see the way clearly to the right and left, and reach the ground, or the hranches overhead for food, that pert to which it is attached at its hase, the shoulder, cuts a very important figure in the horse's valne and durahility, no matter what character of service he is assigned to. As is well known to most persone, the more upright shoulder is preferred for draft, because the force is required to he expended in a forward, horizontel direction, while the slanting ehoulder throwe the force of the exertion upon the lower pert, or shoulder point. Hence if a horse ie selected with a slanting shoulder, and put to drawing loade, it will he found thet the horizontal effort will throw the lower portion of the collar upward against the lower portion of the neck, preesing upon the windpipe, creating distress in hreathing. But for road work, speeding, or for the saddle, no matter how worhty the animal may be in other respects, the upright shoulder prevents efficient service, and it metters not how attractive the horse may be in other ways, he cennot put himeelf into a form that is prevented by his make-up, nor show a swinging gait and a good reech, likeuing hie fore-legs to a pendulum, with this restricted in its movements, hecause not swinging freely forward and hack, at its upper attachmeuts.

In selecting a horse for hard driviug or for use under the saddle, it should be horne in mind that the greater the angle represented hy the position of the ecapula or shoulder-hlede, giving ohliquity to the shoulder, the less is the concussion put upon the shoulder under violent exertion, hecause the less upright the shoulder is, and the less the force is applied directly in the line of hone and muscles, the less spring and elasticity there are in that direction. After passing upon the shoulder of the horse, it is well to look hetween the forelegs, at their attachment with the shoulder. In selecting a horse for any purpose other than draft, a very wide breast should be avoided, for in most cases a horse with this formation will paddle when he trots—a defect which should consign him to slow draft. For active service the hreast should not he over medium width, and the forelege should be reasonahly close together. Between the forelegs and close up to the hody the space should be so filled with muscle as to form a pointed erch, rether than to show a wide space, as in the case of the draft horse. An arm wide at its junction with the shoulder, rendered so hy full development of muscles on the reer and anterior portions of the arm, should alweys he sought, for the opposite formetion is always attended by want of precisiou, power end activity in the movements of the forelegs. As the subject will be referred to egain, as to other portions of the horse's make-up, we will merely add that the homely seying, "no leg, no horse," should alweys he horne in mind, and for any service other than slow work on dirt roads, the horse with injured legs or defective formetion in these members should be shunned, unless the injury he of euch netnre that he will soon recover from it. As to defects in the formation these of conrse cannot be remedied and should he guarded agaiust.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Horse Under Saddle and in Harness.

A Washiugton correspondent asks some questions which are of general interest. "Can a horse trot fester under the saddle than in herness?" The populer impression is that all horses are hetter under seddle than in harness hecause there is less friction to overcome. We may build a sulky es light as we please, still the spokes of the revolving wheels are there to beat the air; the hubs will hind more or less in rounding the turns, and the slight swaying of the vehicle is ever present. Eacb of these causes contrihutes to friction end retards to some extent the flight of the horse, hut yet, although Dexter participated in a number of seddle races, his best time, 2:17¼, was made in herness. On the other hand Great Eastern, whose harness record is 2:18, left 2:15¾ hehind him under seddle. Billy Boyce, the pacer, proved himself 4¾ secouds better under saddle than in harness. Some of our greatest performers, notahly St. Julien, Jay-Eye-See and Maud S., were never tried in public under saddle, and it is pure speculetion as to what they would do rigged that way. We think that if a horse is trained to saddle, and is ridden with skill and judgment, he will in every instance show a greater flight of speed than in harness. But we need trotting horses for driving purposes, and it is a waste of effort to prectice them under seddle. When you put weight on the hack you add to the strain on the legs and increase the risk of hreaking the flyer down. Ae nsually prepered, the trotting track is not soft enough to hreak the concussion which necessarily attends a saddle performance. "Does it hurt the driving qualities, or is it in any way a disadvantage to ride a driving horse?" Dexter wee often tried in puhlic hoth ways, and he seemed none the worse for it, hut, as a rule, we shonld prefer to keep the driving horse in harness. When you call upon him for a supreme effort, he will be more in sympathy with you, and on that account will hetter acquit himself, providing thet you know what you are about. It stands to reason that the horse will feel more at home in the rig to which he is thoroughly accustomed. Another disadvantage of riding fast the driving horse is the streiu yon put upon his legs and feet. A riding horse may he driven slowly without injuring his qualities for the saddle. But ycn will heve a hetter saddler if you do not put him to combined work.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Horsemen should remember that the had condition of their horsee' feet cannot he laid at the door of tbe ferrier alone. Bad roeds are fruitful sources of injnred feet, more eo, in fact, than meny realize. It is estimated that a horse weighing sixteen hundred pounds, when drawing a heavy load, hears a weight upon his feet of two tous, the extra pressure heing caused hy the downward force of the act of drawing. Whether this idea is only an imeginary one or not, there is no question ahout the pressure being increased hy drawing a load. Whatever this increase may be, added to the weight of the horse, it mekes entirely too much of a pressure upon tbe feet for them to he constantly nsed on rongh and stony roads without injury. Bad feed can often he attrihnted to the careleseness of those who have the cere of the horse. It would he astonishing to know how few of our farmers ever give the feet of their horses a thorongh cleaning out and dressing up. They do not reelize the fact that the feet need cleaning end renovating es much, or more than any other part of the hody. Should a stone get ceught in the shoe it is not discovered until the foot becomes inflamed from the injury, and the horse signifies his misery by limping. It takes hut little time to examine the feet of a horse, and with en instrument mede for the purpose extract all the dirt that accumulates around the frog and under the shoe. This should he attended to at least once a day. It certainly is crimual carelessness to neglect thie duty as eome careless horsemen do.

The past few years have taught lessons that those who raiee horses ehould never forget. Good blood and good breeding have never heen appreciated as they have heen in the past four or five years. Consumers of horses look to the hreeding of the animal as well as to the style and general appearance, and the horse that cannot show traces of improved hlood in his veins suffere the couseqneuces. "Experience," eays a modern philosopher, "is a school where a mau learne what a hig fool he has heeu." No douht hut a small mauy of those who have raised horses for the merket in the past can fully realize that they have had some experience in the work.

Bad horses, like bad hoys, have good grounds usually to ahuse their masters for their "hringing up." In each case the evil natures have heen cultivated and the hetter inclinations destroyed. Intelligence and tractahility should be ae high a necessity in the product of a stallion as eize and form. —and then with these qualities in a colt, a good groom must be procured, or what has heen expended in care and wisdom in breeding will go for naught.

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NOTICE.

D. G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, June 13, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, August 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 17th to 22d.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 24th to 29th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, August 31st to September 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.
Stockton Fair, September 22d to 26th.
Seventeenth Agricultural District—Nevada and Placer counties, Glenbrook Race Track, September 1st to 5th.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

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Notice.

H. P. Metcalf bas not been connected with tbis paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since tbat time, owing to a failuro in giviug public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Appreciation.

Three hundred dollars, two years ago, five thousand dollars a few months thereafter, forty thousand dollars refused within twenty-five calendar months of the first purchase, is certainly as rapid an appreciation as any one could desire. These were the rapid rises in the valuation of the Great Tom—Mosello colt, since so widely known as Tyrant. When the auctioneer's hammer fell to the bid of Colonel S. D. Bruce, there were no startling echoes. The get of Great Tom was not appreciated then, though no one has a more thorough conception of the value of blood than Colonel Bruce, and not a man on this continent who is a better judge of what is likely to turn out well. It is a rare tact to select future racehorses among a lot of colts, the age of which is measured by a month or two over twelve. The most awkward-looking of the band may present to an educated eye "points" which far excel the smooth-made, nicely-rounded forms of those which are fancied hy a majority of buyers. There are several old adages which have a bearing on the question. One is rather loosely worded, though in a measure applicable, and in stating that "blood is blood, but form is superiority," the intention is to convey the meaning that when the breeding is all right the form is the main point to consider. "An ounce of blood is worth a pound of bone," and in racing matters this is unquestionably true. Blood is the grand foundation on which alone a suitable superstructure can be erected. There may be exceptions, and once in a while a meteor-like Jim Renwick may flash across the racing sky, but there are hundreds of failures to one success. In selecting Tyrant, at the Belle Meade sale of 1883, Colonel Bruce was, doubtless, impressed with both breeding and form. Even granting that some of the get of Great Tom may have shown softness, it was nearly certain that the cause was outside of what was reasonable to expect from the blood lines. The best performances of Great Tom were at the longest distances he ran and under heavy weight. His sire, King Tom, when four years old, and after a season in the stud, won the Triennial Stakes at the Newmarket first October meeting, two miles, 119 yards, and broke down in the Cesarewitch. As a two-year-old he ran three races and won two. His only race when three years old was the Derby, in which he ran second to Andover and beat the Great Hermit. On the side of the dam there is plenty of stout blood. Whisker, Whalebone, Walton and Catton in the fourth removes. in the third the speedy Blacklock, so that there is a preponderance of the most enduring strains. While there is everything in the pedigree of Great Tom to warrant the belief that a fair degree of stoutness should follow his progeny, when reinforced by that of the dam, as astute an observer as Colonel Bruce would have plenty of faith in the colt going the route. His dam, by Jack Malone, a son of Lexington and Gloriana, by American Eclipse, and the next dam, the wonderful little mare Trifle. Then the dam of Moselle was Gazelle, by imported Albion, and this is a potent portion of the mixture, especially when backed by the "hard-bottomed" Tennessee blood of the olden time. There is a propensity to charge sires with incapacity to get enduring stock. It is easy to make and likely to impose on those who are measureably well informed in racing affairs. No matter how easily a horse may win a race there are usually carpers enough to claim that he was "tiring at the finish." Speed can be demonstrated to a mathematical nicety. When a horse runs a certain distance, in time that cannot be questioned, the proof is absolute. But endurance is not proved with the same exactness. Condition plays an important part. Speed without condition makes lack of endurance more apparent. Horses which have this first, and by far the most important attribute of a raceborse, in an eminent degree, are liable to disparagement. Sires which propagate this quality with uniformity are the ones which are anathematized to the greatest extent. There have been few horses which have escaped, very few of those who had numerous sons and daughters occupying prominent positions on the course. There never was, and, in all probability, never will be a sire that will get among a large number of colts marked endurance in every instance. It is just as reasonable to expect to shovel gems from the bed of every creek as to anticipate rearing colts which can mark the teens in a race of four miles.

From an interview with Mr. Haggin, published in this number, it will be seen that be shares with us in estimating the judgment of Colonel Bruce in selecting racehorses, as of a high order, and the fact that he purchased an animal at any price can be regarded as a certificate of merit. "Dear-bought and far-fetched" lends a glamourie in the eyes of many which hides imperfections. To win the Withers and Belmont is a better token of valuable qualities than if a hundred thousand dollars had been paid as a yearling, and the subsequent appreciations in price since Tyrant left the paddocks of Belle Meade are due to merit which cannot be denied.

A New Member in the Circuit.

The 17th District Fair Association whose territory is composed of the counties of Nevada and Placer, is one of the new things under the sun, having been organized this Spring. Its first speed programme, which will be found in full in the advertising department, evinces a liberality and enterprise that deserve recognition and will no doubt receive it. The dates of the meeting are September 1st to 5th inclusive, and the round figures of the purses and added money will attract attention, being so far beyond the previous attempts of any of the mountain associations. The new district is a live community, and we trust this initiatory fair will receive that generous support which its enterprise merits. The directors ask a careful reading of their offering. Some notes descriptive of their new track and fair ground will be found in another column.

Victory at St. Louis.

It is pleasant, indeed, to record victory after victory for our horses in the East. There may be an appearance of boasting in jubilant comments, and yet it is troublesome to display exultation without a tendency to brag. The quality of those met and defeated compels an avowance of superiority, and though it be offensive to the vanquished to herald success, we should lack in home feeling were silence maintained. The mere record of such races being placed to the credit of California does not put the matter in a proper light. It must be shown that there are good reasons for excellence and that the quality actually exists. There has been no end to the slurs of Eastern people and Eastern journals regarding turf and track performances on this Coast. The most foolish statements were readily believed, and tales which had not a particle of truth for their foundation, swallowed as "gospel facts." California tracks have been pronounced short, California watches of an accommodating kind which permitted several seconds being subtracted. After sworn statements, by competent engineers, that certain courses were the proper number of feet in circuit, the evidence was not credited. The Bay District course, on which most of the late great trotting displays have been made, was pronounced to be assuredly short, and after the races last Fall Captain T. G. Moore was in that belief. During the late meeting we assisted Captain Moore in making the measurement. For all that the chain was carried inside of three feet on the turns there was less than two of a lap at the completion of the task, and so confident were we that more careful work would evolve that slight discrepancy that we proposed to wager $1,000, that it was a full mile. Captain Moore expressed his satisfaction with the result, and that it was of legitimate length. When Freda and Lucky B. ran, so much faster than in their best Eastern efforts, it needed explanation to set the matter properly before the critics. They were jaded, worn out from the journey to the East when in no condition to endure the trip and run in races so soon after reaching their destination. There was an unparalleled condition previous to their departure. For weeks they were confined to the stable by a succession of deluges which overflowed the southern country, and water and mud placed an emphatic interdict against exercise. The trip home and "let up" after arrival remedied the ills which had followed racing when in no order to run, and the consequence was the fastest two miles ever run under as much weight by a three-year-old filly, and Lucky B.'s splendid run in the Baldwin and the two and a quarter miles which followed.

Patent as the home performances are in establishing merit, those in the East have a wider significance. The Withers and Belmont, the Louisville Cup, the Clipsetta and other stakes won by Santa Anita, are facts which cannot be got around, compelling acknowledgements, no matter how reluctant people are to admit superiority. Fully as emphatic were the victories at St. Louis last Wednesday. Mission Belle in conquering Bankrupt, the crack two-year-old of the West, Jim Douglas beating the fleet Pearl Jennings, and Volante defeating the speedy Boothlack, with his stable companion, Rapido, in as good a position as third, complete the chain.

A Puzzling Query.

Some time ago there came a query from a Petaluma subscriber giving the history of a two-year-old filly and also the apparently unfavorable result of using tips. With the expectation of visiting Petaluma during the late race and trotting meeting, an answer was delayed, hoping to make a personal examination. Failing in that the letters are all that is obtainable, and though clearly expressed, it is difficult to come to a conclusion regarding the cause of the ailments. The following is the statement:

Since January 2d I have been using tips on my two-year-old, and she is driven on the road and track just enough to get her ready for the Fall two-year-old purses in our county. She is fifteen and three-quarters hands high, and weighs nearly one thousand pounds. I am troubled about her fore feet, and write you for advice. Her tips are put on by a very intelligent smith, Frazier, yet her frog is hard as flint, her heel—the horn—is equally hard, there is apparently no elasticity to the frog, and it equally, with the heel and toe, strike the ground. There is a slight contraction of the heel apparent, and I fear that unless the frog can be softened the heel will the more contract and result in lameness. Can you tell me whence the trouble and where the remedy? S.

Subsequent letters give a fuller description. She was turned into pasture in March; stabled at night. Tips and hindshoes were pulled off and she ran until April 10th and soon after she was again shod, tips on forefeet and light shoes behind. The driving has been light, three to seven miles each day for six days in the week, and her owner writes that frogs and heels are as hard as the horn at the toe. He also states that her feet have not been "soaked," and that they were in good condition when taken up, though a good deal worn at the

toe. This being so different from any case we have had, we do not think that it can can be ascribed to the use of tips. It may be that the feet were so much worn before being shod that there was inflammatory action, and the horn became hard from that cause. The sole and frog may have been pared so as to induce rapid evaporation, or there may be a constitutional tendency to contraction. The hardness of the horn is not a bad symptom, provided there is no brittleness. If a thin shaving from it is tough and elastic, it is evidence that there is no serious derangement of the functions, and that the deposit is of the right kind. There is no lameness reported or any hint that her action shows tenderness in the feet. Under the circumstances we do not feel like proffering advice. Were the filly ours we should certainly continue using tips, being thoroughly convinced that the feet can be kept in better order than when shoes are worn. At one time we had a great deal of faith in applying turnip poultices to the coronet to promote the growth of horn, and have used irritants for the same purpose. The coronet is the locality where any remedial agent should be applied, as "soakings" and "stuffings" will assuredly increase the evil. Apart from a tendency to cracked heels from evaporation after the poultices are removed, the application of boiled turnips can have no bad effect. However light a blister may be, it is a source of irritation to the animal, and precludes fast work until its effects are overcome. That it is efficacious in promoting a more rapid growth of horn is conceded, and there are cases when it is beneficial. The filly is reported to be a "hearty feeder," and the change from pasture to stable and a richer diet may have something to do with the trouble. Plenty of pure feed, cornblades are our choice, will promote the health, and correct a disposition to feverishness.

One More in the Field.

We are much gratified to learn that L. L. Dorsey has again appeared on the track. Still better pleased that his re-entry has been characterized by such a handsome victory as is recorded for him on the opening day at Fleetwood. There would be yet more gratification if Epaulette had been bred at Mount Eden, and of the blood which Mr. Dorsey so strenuously battled for twenty years ago. The Golddusts were superior horses and at one time they were nearly invincible in colt races. They trained on, too, and have left a mark on the pages of the Trotting Register. But there is no further sense in battling against the strain which has become the dominant power on the trotting tracks of the continent, and with Epaulette to cross on the mares of Golddust blood it is within bounds to anticipate a greater degree of success than fell to the lot of Mount Eden in its palmiest days.

The pedigree of Mr. Dorsey's horse is very remarkable. There are three near crosses of Rysdyk's Hambletonian in Epaulette and six of the thoroughbred Mambrino. His sire, Auditor, was a son of Hambletonian, and from a mare by imported Trustee, his second dam by Abdallah, third by Engineer 2d, fourth by Mambrino and fifth by Sir Solomon. The dam of Epaulette, Pantalette, is by Princeps, second dam by Volunteer, third dam, the dam of Bateman, by Hambletonian, and the fourth dam, the dam of Plato, by Shark. As he is a large, fine-looking five-year-old his owner was justified in refusing $20,000 for him, as he is just the horse needed at Mount Eden.

We were also pleased to learn that Mr. Dorsey insisted on his driver being granted the right to drive, albeit he was black. It would have been better, however, if he had claimed the right before a heat was trotted, and the judges could not have refused had they been inclined to gratify the whims of the other drivers. There is another noteworthy thing in the description of the opening day, that being the presence of "Jake" Somerindyke. In conversation with an old-time New Yorker and a "forty-niner" the name of Uncle Jake was mentioned. He claimed that it was not possible that the old veteran was still alive, as his earliest recollections were of him and his adventures more than half a century ago, when Third Avenue was the trotting ground and the Red House track in full blast.

He insists that Uncle Jake figured in the revolutionary war and was prominent in New York affairs on the first evacuation day.

Names Claimed.

By H. H. Helman, Healdsburg, Cal.

STRATHWAY, for chestnut colt, small star, both hind pasterns white to ankles. Foaled April 21, 1885, by Steinway, dam Countess, by Whipple's Hambletonian; second dam by Williamson's Belmont.

ÆTNA, for dark bay filly. Foaled March 26, 1885, by Milton R., dam by Belle Alta; second dam by Red Fox.

The chestnut colt by imp. King Ban, dam Lady Middleton, by imp. Hurrah, foaled Feb. 18, and owned by Mr. J. B. Haggin, died of colic at Leslie Combs' Compton Farm, Kentucky, on May 24th.

Latest Purchase for Rancho Del Paso.

The purchase by Mr. Haggin of the four Young Princes of W. H. Howard is a valuable acquisition to the blood-stock of that place. What with the yearlings bred at home, the purchases in the East and the quartet lately obtained, there are few places so liberally stocked with youngsters of high breeding. The pedigree of Young Prince has been discanted upon, and few will dispute that the lines of blood in his genealogy are difficult to excel. The dams of these yearlings are also of rich breeding. There is Hattie Hawthorne, by Enquirer, from Little Girl, by Endorser, and her dam Fannie Holton. This is the family to which Longfellow, Ten Broeck, Littleton and others of celebrity belong. Fannie Holton is the dam of Littleton and Ten Broeck, and her dam Nantura is the dam of Longfellow. Pincy Lewis is by Longfellow, and her dam Lou Lewis, by Endorser, granddam Sue Lewis, sister to Asteroid, and one of the first to give celebrity to Lexington as a sire. Glendew, by imported Glengarry, is the dam of Glendair, an unfortunate mare, though without question a good one, and the dam of Glendew is Glenrose, by Lexington, and a member of one of the most noted families in the stud book. The other dam is Helpmate, by Planet, from Full Cry, by Vandal, and though the daughters of Planet have not come up to expectations as broodmares, it may be that the Vandal uniting with two other strains of Glencoe may bring this one out.

Bay District Programme.

We are assured by Mr. Hinchman that the programme of the Bay District Association, as it now appears in this number, will not be subjected to further change. There has been more than the usual amount of "figuring" this year, among those having horses in charge, to have the bills suit their animals. This is a necessary consequence, and when associations consult with interested parties there are sure to be clashing of opinion. At the best it is a troublesome business to arrange the classes satisfactorily. Bars and removal of bars, and all the other etceteras, which trotting presents, form and intrigate problem and one that is not easy of solution. When it is known that no further change will be made, and that the bill will stand intact until after closing of entries the relief to the officers will be appreciated. The advertisement gives all the particulars, and now that the business has been definitely settled the pressure will cease. That this initiatory meeting of the circuit will be a "grand success" we have not the least doubt.

Glenbrook Park.

A new candidate for public favor this season is the 17th District Agricultural Association, organized in accordance with an Act of the last Legislature. The district is composed of the counties of Nevada and Placer, formerly attached to the Eighth District, and it contains a great deal of wealth, business enterprise and public spirit. The Directors of the new Association are, for Nevada county R. McMurray, A. Dreshack, Samuel Granger and A. Wallrath; for Placer county, W. B. Hayford, Dana Perkins, E. W. Maslin and E. B. Turkhill. The Board organized by electing Hon. A. Wallrath President, and George E. Fletcher Secretary, and being in order for business invited the people of the district to lend their countenance to the enterprise. In a short time the directors had ten thousand dollars at their disposal with which to begin the work of equiping a fair ground, and they selected the old Glenbrook property, midway between Nevada and Grass Valley, for that purpose. Here a mile track has been constructed on the most approved, modern principles, and provided with all the accessories which experience and careful observation have shown to be of utility for the accommodation of stock and other adjuncts of a fair, and the convenience and comfort of visitors. The grounds are securely fenced against deadheads and all other trespassers, and provided with a capacious grand stand built with special attention to the comfort and absolute safety of its occupants. The stables are numerous and roomy, all the stalls being 14 feet square, and provided with plenty of pure water piped under heavy pressure from an abundant source of supply. When the plans of the Board have been fully executed, no fair grounds and race course in the State, save a few near the great centres of population, can compare with that of the Seventeenth District. Certainly no mountain association has ever before attempted anything like it. Glenbrook is midway between Nevada and Grass Valley, two miles from either town. The Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad has a station near the grounds and connects with the Central Road of the Southern Pacific Company at Colfax. Nevada and Grass Valley both furnish ample hotel accommodations for all-comers, and are withal pleasant communities to visit. There are not a few outside the two counties named who knew the ground where the roar of rushing waters came like distant music through the pines from every gulch, and Nevada was the acknowledged Queen City of the Sierras. The energy and thoroughness that has characterized the enterprise above mentioned indicates that the spirit of the fifties still pervades the place, a positivity that not only deserves success but will compel it. The speed programme prepared by the association is on the same broad gauge principle as its other acts and resolutions, and to the horsemen, who see it to-day for the first time, it will be the surprise of the season. It will be found in the advertising department and is specially referred to on the editorial page.

Foals.

At Oakland. Property of M. Salisbury, Esq.

June 4th, brown colt, star, both hindfeet white, by Director (2:17), dam Sweetness (2:21½), by Volunteer, from Lady Merritt, by Edward Everett.

Resignation of Mr. Bloom.

To the members of the National Gun Association, and to whom it may concern: GENTLEMEN—I take this means of informing you that at the meeting of yourselves, called for Tuesday, 8 P. M., June 30th, at the Gerard House, Philadelphia, I shall respectfully tender you my resignation as General Manager. I do this for the reason that it seems to me now to be to the best interests of the Association to have for this position some one not in any manner identified with a target manufacturing company, and it is the primary wish of myself, as well as that of the Board of Directors of the Ligowsky Clay Pigeon Company, to see the Association a complete success. The $500 of stock to which the latter company had subscribed will be placed in the hands of the new manager, whosoever he may be, to be voted by him and to be resold to the Association whenever you may direct. I have already spoken to three members of the Association with reference to this position. This notice will give you all time to consider the subject with the view of selecting my successor. In thus withdrawing I desire to add, that I will always do what I can for the best interests and future prosperity of the Association, which now numbers over 160 members, and is now regularly though slowly increasing.

Trusting that each of you will do what you can to augment the membership, and thanking you individually and collectively for the confidence you have shown me, I beg to remain, Yours respectfully, J. E. BLOOM.

CINCINNATI, May 29th, 1885.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Bloom has come to the conclusion, which any sensible man must admit is the proper one, as to his relation to the National Gun Association. While he retains his position as conductor of an an artificial target manufacturing company it will be impossible for him to enlist any large number of sportsmen in the Gun Association. The reasons are many, and will suggest themselves to any reflecting mind.

We accept his resignation as made in good faith, and believe that he really intends to do what he professes, *i. e.* resign all active part in the management of the association, except such part as any appreciative and interested member may properly take.

His administrative ability will make his continued co-operation desirable, aside from any personal traits which may, and undoubtedly do, engage for him the esteem and friendship of those with whom he comes in contact.

The association should select in his place the ablest man it can find, and reform its rules and laws so as to place upon an equal footing all of the gun, ammunition and target manufacturers. Give to all precisely equal privileges and opportunities, and consult the taste of its membership in the formation of its programme of shoots at its tournaments.

If Mr. Bloom as a member will exert himself for the general good, he will entitle himself to the gratitude of the shooting world. When he moves in the matter of his special target, the Ligowsky Clay Pigeon, let him move as actively as he pleases, use his superior business judgment to the best advantage, push his wares vigorously as he likes, but let it be done squarely, and on the plane on which business competitors must work.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

H. W. P., Healdsburg.

I have a two-year-old colt that has a peculiarity of locomotion that I object to. I drove her a few weeks to a skeleton wagon simply to get her gentle, afterwards I turned her out in pasture. About two weeks afterwards I noticed her walking around like a horse with the stringhalt. I caught her and stabled her and worked on her for a week or so with no beneficial results. The first steps she takes the cord contracts spasmodically and the motion resembles stringhalt. I can hardly see how she could get stringhalt, as she had no violent usage. Did you ever see a case of this kind? Is there anyway of benefiting a case of this kind? Did you ever know of a two-year-old with the stringhalt? This case annoys me much and if you, or anyone who chances to read this, can give any remedy you will greatly oblige me.

Answer—It is not unusual for young animals to show spasmodic cramp of the muscles. In some cases there is the jerking motion, such as our correspondent describes. Established stringhalt is, probably, due to injury to the hock, though there have been various opinions expressed by the veterinarians. In a late number of the *N. Y. Spirit of the Times* there was a query so nearly the same as that of our correspondent that it may be assumed as identical, and therefore we copy the reply. The treatment recommended is in accordance with the teachings of schools. Were it our colt we would try bathing with hot water, after which using some stimulating liniment and in place of the powders depend on a plentiful supply of green food, cornblades preferred. Dr. Finlay in the *Spirit* says: "We have frequently witnessed the above action. It is a spasmodic action similar to cramp of the muscular fibres. We would advise the use of the following lotion, applied twice a day to the stifle region, for the next three days:

Lin. saponis comp., six ounces,
Tinct. iodine, one ounce.

Mix. Sig. Apply twice a day, for three days, externally to the stifle. In the feed administer one teaspoonful of the following powders twice a day:

Potass. iodidi, three drachms,
Glycyrrh pulv. rad., three ounces.

Mix. Sig. Teaspoonful in the feed twice in the day."

E. R. W., Gilroy.

Will you be kind enough to advise me in regard to my two-year-old colt. He has made one quarter mile in 58 sec., bare footed, but scalped some. Put tips on him to-day in front only, weight about 4 ounces each. He still scalps, which makes him hitch and have a tendency to go sideways to avoid striking. What shall I do to make him go all right? I am an advocate of tips and toe-weights, and have one of your hooks, which I have studied thoroughly.

Answer.—Though the tendency to "scalp" can be modified by rounding the edges of the barefoot and keeping the horn as short as possible, there are many cases which hoofs will only correct. The edges of the tip should also be rounded, with the nail holes set so far inside as to permit a good deal of the metal being cut away. In most cases benefit will follow the leveling the toe of the tip, which has a tendency to quicken the action. Toe-weights, rattles, tunnel shaped quarter-boots are at times efficacious, and when these fail the part must be protected by boots.

Is it the Shoe, or the Road, that Makes the Horse Tender in His Feet.

Several weeks ago I made some assertions regarding barefoot horses, and those driven with tips, as well as those with full shoes. I only gave my ideas and experience. I know that a horse can travel more miles hooked to a street car, on a road-bed made of stone blocks, or cobble stones, with tips, than he can with a full shoe. I have watched them for years with the former, and for the same number of years with the latter. They will travel better in the Winter time (if they have worn tips one Summer) than any horse will with full shoes. Mr. Editor, it's not the man who advocates tips that is the crank; it's the man who tells people not to use them, that they will ruin any horse. Such is not the case; they will cure any horse that is tender in his feet if they will put them on and drive him the same as they drive horses with full shoes. I don't want any of the best of it for the tip. Take any horse that is so lame he can hardly step—feet full of corns; take his shoes off, leave the foot as nature intended it (not the way the smith wants it); avoid cutting ont the centre of the foot. Put a tip on and drive him. Keep driving him, and in one year you will have a horse with a foot as good as when foaled, and no sign of a corn. The writer knows what he is talking about. I do not write for the sake of drawing another man out who thinks differently. I am doing my work for the love I have for the poor horse. It's he, and he alone who will thank me.

I was out to the track a few days ago. I heard the handler of some horses say to his rubber, "Put that mare in the tub and keep her there for three hours." That man is a shoe crank. He would let a poor beast stand for three hours in a tub of water, but he has *not* the nerve to drive a horse on the road one mile without a full shoe.

There are more horses' feet crippled by putting them into a tub than any mortal has any idea of. Keep them out and shoe them with tips; you will never have any horse but what you can drive every day in the year, and how they will enjoy a journey! If they could talk they would tell you how happy they felt.

Thirty-five years ago if a man was taken sick, they would call the doctor. What would he do? Bleed the poor fellow. Why don't they do it now? They have advanced to that extent. Some day they will advance on the shoeing of a horse. They are getting that way more and more every year.

I know fifty men in our city who drive and ride their horses with tips, and have done so for two years, that would not have a full shoe put on for anything. Everyone of the horses were cripples when shod the old way; now they have sound, healthy feet, and are as nature made them—heels down where they belong. They don't hunt around for a soft piece of road; they can go where a horse cannot with the full shoe. The owners do not allow the smiths to cup their feet out at all. Never touch the frog; level the foot off, and put the tips on; they don't care how the bottom of the foot looks. Horses never travel on their hacks, so if the sole of their feet don't look clean it matters not. They will go to the end of the road, and you cannot find a road too hard for them.

I have a mare that was driven a half-mile this week in 1:11. If I had my way I should have her driven with tips. But that would be an experiment. I would not know the result until I had tried it. I have driven her, as I stated in my former letter, barefoot, over our boulevards, for ten weeks, then with tips for three months or more, then with shoes, and then with tips. I know that you cannot hurt their heels, and I am satisfied it is the correct way of driving a horse. Now, Mr. Editor, if you own a horse, just try the tips for a month; do away with prejudice, and tell me whether you think I am correct in my ideas or not, after you have satisfied yourself as I did, by experience, with the use of the same.—*On the Road in Turf, Field and Farm.*

YACHTING.

Fastest Time Under Sail.

The fastest time on record for any craft propelled by sail was made yesterday by the catamarans Jessie and Iris, over a thirty mile course from a point off Bedloe's Island to and around the Southwest Spit and return.

The Jessie is forty feet long and is owned by Fred Hughes, while the Iris measures two feet more over all, and is owned by Robert Inman, a cotton broker. The boats crossed the starting line on the starboard tack at 11h. 15m. A. M., going at a ten knot rate, with a stiff breeze from the west-northwest right aheam. Off Hoffman's Island in the lower bay they travelled at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The Iris turned the "outer mark" ten seconds ahead of the Jessie. It was a wonderfully close race for the finish. Both boats "lugging," all their canvas were at times buried in foam. The Jessie won by six secouds at 1h. 50m. The steamer Lyndhurst following them could not reach the finish till twenty minutes later. The boats start again this morning at eleven o'clock. Two more races will he sailed.—*N. Y. Herald, June 3.*

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:20; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16¾.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¾.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hopton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of Imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have been beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief in each, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk.

WILLIAM BILLUPS.

May 25th Mr. Robert Bonner visited Belmont Park, and Bair drove Maud S. a mile in 2:28, a repeat in 2:21¾, and a third mile in 2:15.2-5. Doubtless she could have gone a great mile. Some weeks since a competent engineer measured this track. It is said he made it one mile and five feet over a mile, three feet from the pole. Outsiders noticed that Mr. Bonner measured it after Maud S.'s last mile on Monday. It is said that he made it one mile, two feet, and two inches, three feet from the inside rail. During the finishing of this track, in 1876, Col. H. S. Russell, of Home Farm, Milton, Mass., was a prominent party therein. He is known as a thoroughly conscientious turf man, and one who never did things by halves, as the measurements further show.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1870; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:08¾), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42¼, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:30 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15⅞ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

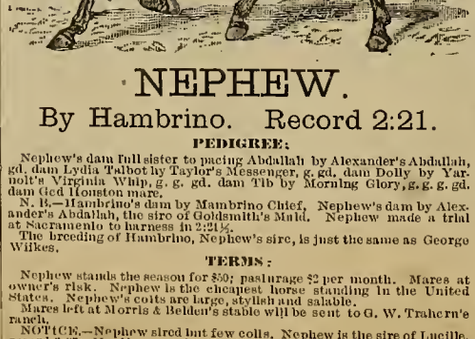
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16¾ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco, or San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnell's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

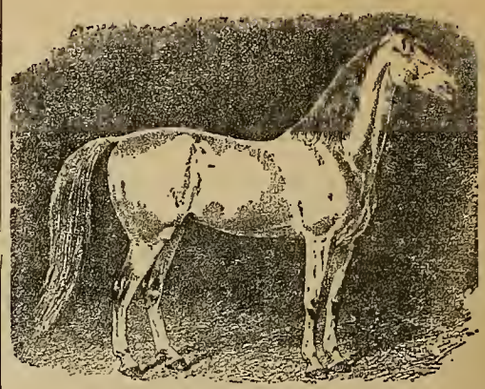
Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ida Ila, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30½; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, be by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, be by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nightime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

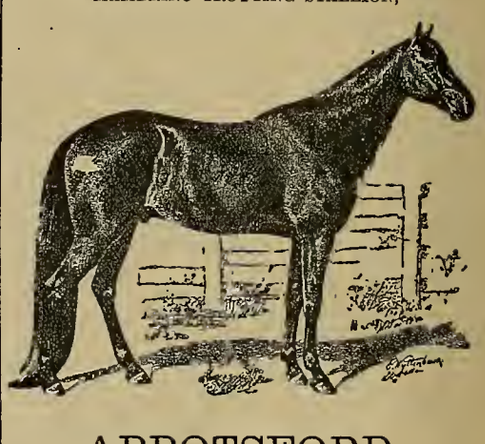
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19½; Manetta, 2:10½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26½; Iuca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettle, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19¾; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Fanstina, 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

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Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

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.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights: A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by Instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has been experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed by the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have already demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclude with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the author of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the value of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. The author in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies" he had no need to do so, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and versatious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. The opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the author has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to support his argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclusions or not, he will not quit the book till he has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounds it with a literary charm, which holds the audience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson has been prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the subject, but as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the subject of tips and toe weights a thorough ventilation. The work is meeting with a large sale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirit, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knows they are hurtful. He is a believer in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he trotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful cause of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to him and he will send you the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¾, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29¾, last half in 1:13¾; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have been hopelessly crippled.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissues which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Fully convinced by practical results, that this part of the anatomy of the horse is not understood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

—o—

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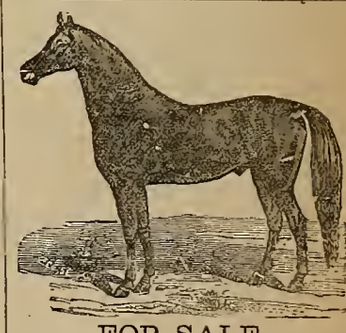
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There are men in the world whose chief mission on earth seems to be to kick at everything, and there is no better place to witness how naturel it comes to them than at a rece of trotting horses. They gather on the track before a heat is finished, and if there is likely to be a close decision, in a well-contested heat, tbey stand with month wide open ready to howl as soon as the judges heng out the result, whether they have any interest in the contest or not, end the loudest of these are those who have the least at stake. Go where you will you will always fiud two or three bettors who lead the moh, end once they open their mouths the "geng" stands ready to yell until it seems es though hedlam itself were let loose. No matter how honest the judges, and how neerly right they try to do, the result is the same. People stand et an angle from the wire, ofteu hundreds of feet off, and are ready to swear that a certain horse was the winner, wben in reality the contrary is the ectnal fact. If they can raise noise enough to iuduce the judges to teke back a decision end declere a heat a "dead one"—a rare event—they are delighted, and will grow like a young gamecook after his first victory. If the judges stick to their decision they, the "gang," are ouly too glad to yell "Skin!" "Fraud!" "Rule them out of the steud!" and expressions of like character. Bnt to the judge or judges, who know they are right, and are willing to go into the stand for the sake of honest racing end take the abuse, ench things have no terror. Often a judge who is heing abused answers back. and this only leads to new ontbursts on the part of the crowd. The cool, level-headed men who keeps his thoughts within himself always comes out the victor, for in the end, as soon as the first onthnrst is over, not infrequently the same men who led the kick will come to the stand and apologize, and admit that they made fools of themselves. A notable cese is at hand. A driver was taken from his snlky and a new one substituted, and the resnlt was the horse—afterwards proved to have been sailing nnder a false name—won the race. Resnlt, an immense howl, with threats of lynching the starting jndge. But this gentleman wasn't one of the kind who scares easily, and paid no attention to the mob—for snch it really wes—and he calmly said, when he came ont for the next race, "Police, cleer the track," which was done, and the races were finished without further tronble. After the reces were finished one of the leaders said: "I thought I was a big loser in the pools, bnt I found that it only made a difference of $5 with me which way the race wao decided, and do you suppose I would stand up and make such a fool of myself for such a sum as that?"

There are lots of jnst such cases which conld he cited, bnt tho one allnded to is sufficient for an illustration. Men who bet on races have no right to risk their money unless the cen cooly take a reverse as well as a gein, Keep cool and don't howl until yon are assured that the judges have intentionally wronged you.—*Sportsman*.

The estate of the lete Major Lawreuce, Secretary of the Latonia Jockey Clnb, cousisted chiefly of his interest in the horses Berlin, Elsie B., Miss Anna, Bangle and Twaddler, the latter a two-year-old. Greet Tom he owned himself. Who his partners were in the firm of Lawrence & Co. besides Major Lawrence is a state secret kept by some of the members of the Latonia Jockey Clnh. His interest in the horses was qnietly sold in Covington on May 27th, and the purchaser is supposed to have been a representetive of the other pertners.

Frank B. Harper in answer to a qnestion es to the origin of the name of Biersan, says that the well-known Colonel Dick Johnson once hed en Indian school at White Snlphur, Ky., and that among the pupils was au exceptionally bright Indian boy, a wonderfnl singer, nemad Biersan or Bersan, who had probably acqnired his name from early French pioneers among his tribe. Mr. Herper knew the boy, and called hie promising colt for him.

Milton Young has been qnoted to the effect that his two-year-old colt Enright, by Enquirer; dam Matagorda, is faster than Bankrupt, by Spendthrift; dam Authoress. Hearing thie, Phil Dwyer spoke to him about the colts. Young said Euright was the best of the two. "Well," said Dwyer, in his quiet way, "I will give you $15,000 for Bankrupt if you will bet me $15,000 that Enright cen beat him."

Maud S., trotted the faetest mile t the Spring season. On 2d inst., at Belmont Park, she stepped off the first qnarter in 34¾ seconds, tbe next in 32¼ seconds, making the balf in 1:07¼; at the three-quarter pole in 1:41½, and sh e finished in 2:13¼. The last quarter was accomp lished in 31¾ seconds.

The Oregon Horse and Land Company has just imported forty-seven stallions and sixty-two mares of the Percheron breed for stock purposes at a cost of nearly $100,000.

A. S. THOMSON,
Hunters' Resort,
Formerly Victor's Place.
SAUSALITO.
San Rafael Road, three miles from Sausalito.

STOCKTON FAIR.



September 22d to 26th, 1885.

(FIVE DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

Over $20,000 in Purses Offered.

—o—

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten pald np entries are received, $200 will he added by the Association, to he added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse than wins a part of the purse.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.

No. 1. RUNNING—DISTRICT—3-year-olds, or under. Mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 2. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:40 class. $1,000.

No. 3. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

No. 4. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Best 2 in 3. $800.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.

No. 5. RUNNING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Mile dash. $800.

No. 6. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 7. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:20 class. $1,000.

No. 8. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—DISTRICT—(five moneys) $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24th.

No. 9—TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $1,000.

No. 10. TROTTING—DISTRICT—4-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 11—PACING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $800.

LADIES' EQESTRIANISM—PACIFIC COAST—(Five moneys.) $100.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.

No. 12. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Selling race for all ages. Mile and repeat. Fixed valnation, $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below and 2 pounds added for each $100 above fixed value.

No. 13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST NOVELTY RACE—For all ages. Two miles. $100 to each half-mile, balance to winner of last half. $450.

No. 14. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:27 class. Open to Albert W. Vanderlyn, James H. and Arah. Manon hsrred. $1,200.

No. 15. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—3-year-old class. (Closed with 7 nominations.) $1,002.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.

No. 16. RUNNING—DISTRICT—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 17. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $1,800.

No. 18. TROTTING—DISTRICT—3-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 19. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:30 class. $1,000.

—o—

CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all races except No. 13 four moneys, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walkover in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to noadled money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys. In race No. 7 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:21 or better. In race No. 17 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:19 or better; otherwise treated as a walkover.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of, any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1st, 1885, with the Secretary.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

Seventeenth Agricultural District,




NEVADA

...AND...

Placer Counties.

Glenbrook Race Track,

A NEW MILE TRACK.

SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1885.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 1st.

No. 1. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $800; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 2. TROTTING—For horses owned in the District; 3:00 class. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 3. PACING—Free for all. Purse $800; first horse $450; second $250; third $100.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 4. RUNNING—NATIONAL HOTEL STAKE—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second horse $200; third $100. One mile and repeat.

No. 5. RUNNING—NEVADA CITY MINE STAKE—For two-year-olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Dash of a half-mile.

No. 6. RUNNING—WYOMING MINE STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $300 added; second horse $100; third $50. Dash of one and a half miles.

Boys' Tournament at 1 P. M.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 3d.

No. 7. TROTTING—2:26 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 8. TROTTING—2:50 class. For District horses. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 9. TROTTING—For two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $300; first horse $180; second $90; third $30.

No. 10. RUNNING—SADDLEHORSE STAKE—For horses owned in the District; catch weighs. $10 entrance; $100 added; first horse $50 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; third 15 per cent.; fourth, 10 per cent.; fifth 5 per cent. Dash of a mile.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 4th.

No. 11. RUNNING—WALRATH STAKE. Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $600 added; second horse $200; third $100. Two miles and repeat.

No. 12. RUNNING—NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD STAKE. Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 13. RUNNING—SOUTH YUBA STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second horse $75; third $50. One and one-eighth miles.

WALKING MATCH—For stallions owned in the District. Purse $100; first horse $75; second $25.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 5th.

Ladies' Tournament at 10 o'clock A. M.

No. 14. RUNNING—UNION HOTEL STAKE—For horses owned in the District. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added. One-half mile and repeat.

No. 15. TROTTING—Free for all (St. Julien barred). Purse $1,200; first horse $600; second $300; third $180; fourth $120.

No. 16. TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to Vanderlyn, James H. and Albert W. Purse $1,000; first horse $500; second $250; third $150; fourth $100.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old; unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared ont by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

A. WALRATH, President.

Geo. E. Fletcher, Secretary.

P. O. Address, Grass Valley.

Treatment of Shying Horses.

One of the most dangeroue disebilities of the horse, especially if it he a saddle horse, seys the Chicego *Tribune*, is the ect of shying, too often produced by punishing the green young horse for "getting up" et nunsed sights. The hebit mey at length become a dangerous vice. Any horse is liable to shy. Instead of beiug pnnished for it, he ehonld be led to familiarize himself with sights and soonds near to him, by the only senses he can use. These are the sensies of touch, sight end hearing. A horse terrified et the sound of ertillery, brass hands, or other noises, if mede to stand still as possible while these sounds are continued, soon loses the sense of feer end curiosity is excited. Beating only increeses the fright. Most horses will jump the first time a sheet of paper is blown nnder their feet.

Whipping will cense them to become frantic at a recurrence, more from the feer of the lash than the paper itself. The better plan is to let them see the paper nntil instinct prompts them to epproach the object. A horse never gets frightened at any object once he is used to it. If he can be made to approach a locomotive and place his noee against it, however long it may teke, the locomotive being at rest, he will at length wish to do so, and will thereefter regard it with indifference. Who has not eeen the child "shy around" some suspicione object, and at length approach it, if alone. It is the same with the yonng horse.

Shying in the horse, however, is often the result of near-sightedness. If suspected, a critical examination should he made, for if the disability lies in the foundation of the eye the animal is not fit for saddle use, nor use in single harness. Driven double, however, he soon comes to rely on his mate, and the disability is not serioue. Above all, a horse inclined in the least to shy, should never he intrusted to a lady, unless she be a thoronghly accomplished horsewoman.

A cowboy in a recent Montena cattle case testified that "a maverick is somebody else's calf that yon get your brand on first."

BAY DISTRITC ASSOCIATION.

1885. 1885.

Fall Meeting.

Notice for Entries for Trotting Season.

SATURDAY, August 1—Free for all pacers, purse $600.

TUESDAY, August 4—2:22 Class; purse $750.

Open to all eligible to this class, and the following: Albert W., James H. and Vanderlynn.

WEDNESDAY, August 5—2:30 class; purse $600.

THURSDAY, August 6—2:40 class. purse $600.

FRIDAY, August 7—2:24 class: purse $600.

SATURDAY, August 8—2:20 class; purse $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

All races 3-in-5. in harness, 5 or more to enter, 3 or more to start.

Entrance 10 per cent. All purses divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. to first, second and third horses.

The Association reserves the right to close with a less number for any of the contests, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

ENTRIES TO CLOSE with the Secretary, 1435 California street, Thursday, July 23, 1885.

N. T. SMITH, President.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch**, lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3.00; six months, $1.75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 35 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Ashe, Willard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Ashe.

Sonoma County Agricultural PARK Association,

SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—TO BE HELD AT—

SANTA ROSA,

Commencing August 17th and Ending August 22d, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Aug. 18th.

No. 1, Running—Half-mile and repeat, free for all, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 second horse.

No. 2, Trotting—For two-year-olds, mile heats, best two in three, purse $200.

Second Day, Wednesday, Aug. 19th.

No. 3, Running—Three-quarter-mile dash for all ages, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 4, Trotting—Three-minute class, purse $500.

No. 5, Trotting—2:22 class, purse $750. James H. and Vanderlyn eligible.

Third Day, Thursday, Aug. 20th.

No. 6, Running—One and one-half mile dash for all ages, entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $200 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 7, Pacing—Free for all, purse $500.

No. 8, Trotting—For four-year-olds, purse $400.

Fourth Day, Friday, Aug. 21st.

No. 9, Running—Free for all ages, one mile and repeat, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 10, Running—For two-year-olds, dash of one mile, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 11, Trotting—2:24 class, purse $500.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Aug. 22d.

No. 12, Trotting—For three-year-olds, purse $300.

No. 13, Trotting—2:20 class, purse $800.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races to be under the National Association rules.

All running races to be under the Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

☞For further particulars see speed programme.

KILLIP & CO., Pool Sellers.

I. DeTURK,
President, Santa Rosa, Cal.

E. W. DAVIS, Secretary.

Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1877. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16½ hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,300 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 90 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree, as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont, 26; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 6; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 39; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 6; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 3-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22½; Rachel B., 2:23¾, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records of 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:29.

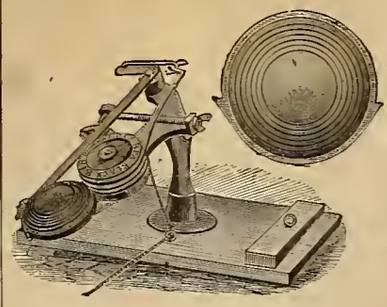
The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or park horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafeity, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH,
Jordan Valley, Oregon, or
SILAS SKINNER,
Napa, Cal.

The Peoria Blackbird and Trap.



(PATENTS ALLOWED.)

The Most Perfect Breakers.
The Most Uniform in Flight.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TARGET MADE.
We Challenge its Equal.

LARGE SUPPLY ON HAND.
Circulars on Application.

E. T. Allen,

Sole Agent For Pacific Coast,
416 MARKET STREET,
—San Francisco.—

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13¾, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for loggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

KILLIP & CO.,

Live Stock and General Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St., San Francisco.




WEDNESDAY

WEDNESDAY - - - June 10, 1885

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AT MORSEHEAD'S

City Front Stables,

Washington St., near East, by order of

MR. HENRY PIERCE,

We will sell

TWENTY-FIVE HEAD

—OF—

TROTTING, BUSINESS

—AND—

DRAFT HORSES,

Chiefly the get of BILLY HAYWARD and ALONZO HAYWARD. Among them are the promising young trotting fillies:

TRICKS—Chestnut filly, 4 years old, 16 hands, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Sallie Tricks, by Patchen Vernon; 2d dam Katy Tricks.

ABBOT TRICKS—Filly, 3 years old, by Abbotsford; dam Sallie Tricks.

ALSO,

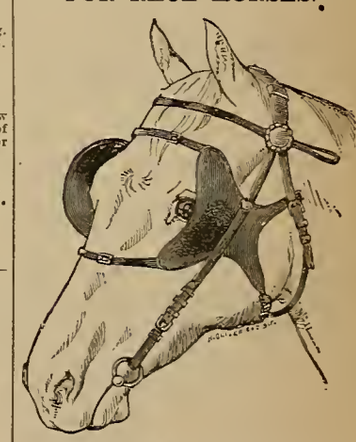
ELEGANT CARRIAGE TEAM!

Bays, 7 and 8 years old; very stylish and gentle. Sold on account of departure of owner for Europe.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having this described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

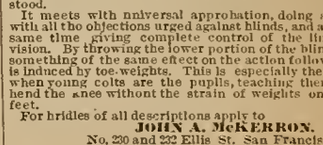
5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the correspondling letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON.
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Mark[illegible]
SAN

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stallion,

ANTEEO.

DARK BAY HORSE, NEAR HIND FOOT WHITE; FOALED MAY 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 1st to June 15th, 1885, at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

I. DE TURK,
Santa Rosa.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Champlin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18¾; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¾ and sire of Felix 2:19¾, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H Nason**, Gilroy.

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Ryedyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Duhois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Ryedyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:20¼. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 25th of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTED Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remark able style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky., by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:21,

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisuer's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Currency, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31½ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harlie' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trottere.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancoet, 2:21½.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¾; Thorndale, 2:22¾.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:26; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Uleter Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¼), by Ryedyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mamhrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaeter, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Ooldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconde, hie gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and lege he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17: Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29¾, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21¾.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

Thie colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what ie termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for epeed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. Tbis colt ie a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for bis breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ bigh. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½,

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. Hie gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He bas a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior etock horse.

Will be allowed to eerve fifteen approved mares, at $50 tha season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay,

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanke, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

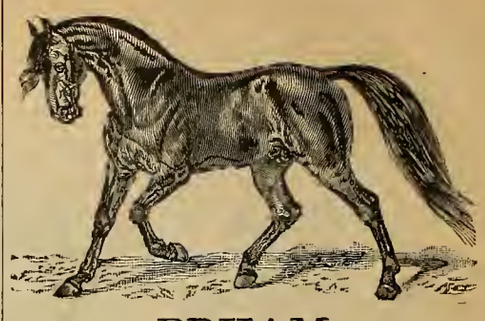
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Sterleker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This ien horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are mated for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for importing to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive boree. Dieposition ie kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM 18 A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

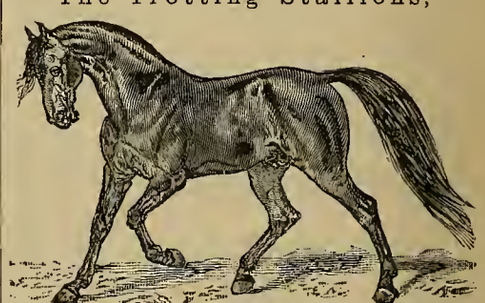
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallione, when open to State. There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:26¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a eorrel etallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollare. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¾. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¾; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill a Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francieco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26¾; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Candle, the dam of Ericceon.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:25 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stalllone will make the eeason of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1886, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin ie the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Fansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. Hie colts are invarlable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares a owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1873.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 378). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Fruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckaboe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,150 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Piatt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (351). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pastrage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25½. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, Daisydale, 2:29¾, and May Thorne, 2:24¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¼, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18¼), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19½, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20½, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles—4:48½. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Mouroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS, $75 THE SEASON.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,,00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

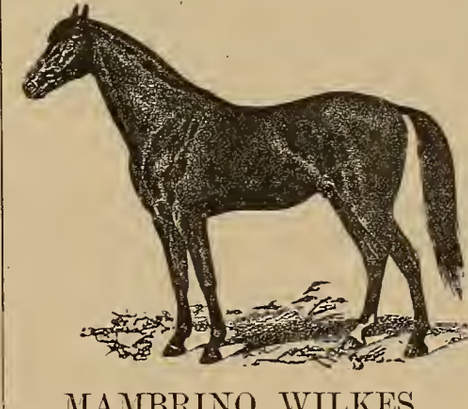
His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.

Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

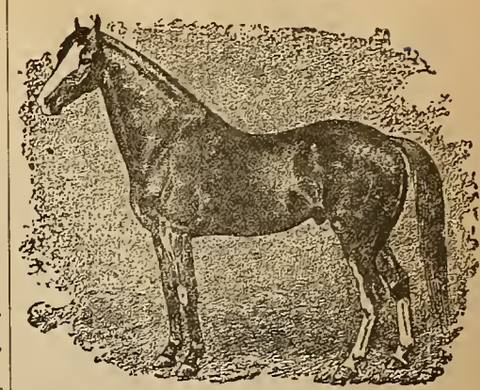
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp, Janus
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS. Sacramento, Cal.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.

First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turp'n's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 251.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 810.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class; [Mauon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles Closed in 1881.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 9th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and 1 quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third; $20 additional if 1:31½ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:32½) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed, events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Rancho del Rio.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBREDS,

PROPERTY OF

THEODORE WINTERS, Esq.,

AT SACRAMENTO,

Thursday, July 16th, 1885.

The second annual sale of yearlings, the get of Norfolk, Joe Hooker and Three Cheers, will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on the above dats. Calalogues will be ready May 5th, and may be had on application to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HENRY PAYOT. ISAAC UPHAM.

PAYOT, UPHAM & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND IMPORTING

Booksellers,

STATIONERS,

Commercial Printers,

—AND—

Blank Book Manufacturers,

204 Sansome Street, Near Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CYNTHIANA

Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddler Goods of all kinds.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A
10:40 A		*8:10 A
†1:30 P		9:05 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:25 P		*3:36 P
*5:15 P		†4:55 P
6:30 P		6:00 P
†11:45 P		†7:50 P
		†8:15 P
8:30 A	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A
10:40 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P		*3:36 P
4:25 P		6:00 P
		†8:15 P
10:40 A	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
10:40 A	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P
10:40 A	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	San. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 75	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf batbing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

Southern Pacific Co.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
†8:00 A M	Byron	10:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Lone via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*8:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
8:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express,	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	13:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*7:40 P M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—‡3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—1:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*1:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

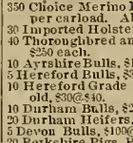
Standard Time furnished by RANNOLPH & Co., S. F.

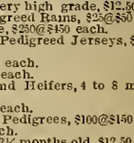
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10 Ayrshire Bulls, $100@$250 each.
5 Hereford Bulls, $300@$450 each.
10 Hereford Grade Bulls and Heifers, 4 to 8 months old, $30@$40.
10 Durham Bulls, $200@$350 each.
20 Durham Heifers, Mixed Pedigrees, $100@$150 each.
5 Devon Bulls, $100@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.
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BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. VI, No. 25.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Californians at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 6th.—Purse $500, of which $100 to the second; for all ages; maidens allowed, if three years old 7 lbs., if four years 12 lbs., if five and upward 20 lbs. One mile.

E. Corrigan's cb f Modesty, 4, by War Dance —Billet, 113 lbs. ..... I. Murphy 1
E. J. Baldwin's cb g Rapido, 3, 109 lbs. ..... Kelley 2
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b c Loftin, 4, 118 lbs. ..... Ellis 3
Crow Wallis, 3, 103 lbs.; Ten Stone, 3, 103 lbs.; Adventurer, 5, 119 lbs.; Guydette, 3, 93 lbs., and Allie Becker, 117 lbs., also ran.
Time, 1:43½.

Pools: Modesty left out; Loftin, $100; Ten Stone, $40; Rapido, $40; the field, $20. Post odds, 4 to 1 on Modesty.

Same Day—The Carriage Builders' Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year-old fillies at $50 each; half forfeit; $10 only if declared by April 15, 1885, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second; the third to have her stake; winners of any stake of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs; of two or more such stakes 5 lbs extra. Sixty-six subscribers. Three-quarters of a mile.

Wooding & Co.'s b f Ada D., by Enquirer—Mariposa, 107 lbs. ..... West 1
B. B. Million's b f Hattie D. H., 107 lbs. ..... Conkling 2
E. Corrigan's ch f Sister Monica, 107 lbs. ..... Fuller 3
Santa Anita Belle, 107 lbs.; Linda, 107 lbs.; Hermitage, 107 lbs.; Mattie T., 107 lbs.; Flora L., 107 lbs.; Alabama, 107 lbs.; Trance, 107 lbs.; Miss Bowler, 107 lbs.; Marmoset, 107 lbs.; Reverse, 107 lbs., and Mamie Hunt 107 lbs., also ran.
Time, 1:18¾.

Pools: Hermitage, $100; Baldwin's pair, $100; Ada D., $90; Hattie D., H., $65; the field, $125. Post odds, 5 to 1 against Ada D.

Same Day—The St. Louis Fair Derby, a Sweepstakes for three-year-olds, at $100 each, half forfeit; $20 if declared by April 15, 1885, with $3,000 added, of which $500 to the second and $200 to the third; winners of any three-year-old stake of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs extra; 57 subscribers. Mile and a half.

Morris & Co.'s b c Favor, by Pat Malloy—Favorite, 118 lbs. W. Martin 1
P. J. Spetb's cb c Tbistle, 118 lbs. ..... Taylor 2
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, 118 lbs. ..... Kelly 3

Verano, 118 lbs; Isaac Murpby, 118 lbs; Lizzie Dwyer, 118 lbs; Biersan, 123 lbs; and Troubadour, 118 lbs, also ran.
Time, 2:42½.

Pools: Corrigan's pair, $100; Troubador, $65; Morris' pair, $60; the field, $40. Post odds, 15 to 1 against Favor.

June 8.—Horse-traders' Stakes, of $750, for two-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $50 each, b f, and only $10 if declared; $150 to second; third saves stake; winners extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

Cbinn & Morgan's b g Ban Fox, by King Ban—Maud Hamilton, 110 ..... Murphy 1
Melbourne Stable's b c Blue Wing, by Billet—Mundane, 112 lbs. ..... Donobue 2
Porter Asbe's cb c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion, 110 lbs. ..... Kelly 3

Bankrupt, 115 lbs; Tartar and Stony Batter, also ran.
Time, 1:16½.

Betting (Bankrupt ont): Ban Fox, $25; Blue Wing, $12; Stony Batter, $13; Tartar, $12; King of Norfolk, $11.

Regarding tbis race the *Sporting World* says: "Bankrupt jumped off with the lead and ran the first half mile very fast. The first quarter was made in :23½. Then he stopped as if he were shot. Ban Fox won, tbanks to Murnhy's vigorous riding. King of Norfolk was not ridden out for place. He will bear watchiug."

Same Day—The Ellis Wainwrigbt Stakes of $500, presented by Mr. Ellis Wainwrigbt and added to a sweepstakes of $25 each, n. p.; $100 to second; $50 to tbird; penalties and allowances. One mile and a quarter.

Hayden & Barry's b c Koscinsko, 4, 118 lbs., by Kyrle Daly—Colossa ..... Stoval 1
Ed. Corrigan's b c Swiney, 4, 118 lbs., by Ten Broeck—Nora Creiner ..... Murpby 2
Ed. Corrigan's b c Isaac Murpby, 3, 103 lbs, by Virgil—Mary Howard ..... West 3
Mission Belle, 3, 98 lbs.; Nodaway, 4, 105 lbs., and Lycurgus, 5, 119 lbs., also ran.
Time, 2:10¼

Betting: Corrigan's entries, $125; Mission Belle, $35; Kosciusko, $21; field, $10.

June 10th.—Purse $500, of which $100 to the second, for all ages; two year-olds to carry 85 lbs.; three-year-olds, 100 lbs.; four-year-olds 110 lbs.; five-year-olds and upward, 115 lbs.; with sex allowance. Three-quarters of a mile.

G. Howson's b b Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, by Norfolk, 115 lbs ..... Holloway 1
E. Corrigan's b m Pearl Jennings, 6 yrs., by Lelaps—Mary Howard, 110 lbs. ..... I. Murpby 2
W. P. Hunt s cb g John Davis, aged, by Harry O'Fallon—Bettie, 112 lbs. ..... Fisbburn 3
Chinn & Co.'s b c Handy Andy, 3 yrs., by Longbow—Jennie, 97 lbs. ..... J. Riley 0
D. Honig & Co.'s blk m Thady, 5 yrs., by Tom Bowling—Colleen Bawn, 112 lbs. ..... Kelly 0
Hilgert & Co.'s blk f May Kennedy, 3 yrs., by Faustus—Printer, 95 lbs. ..... Halliday 0
R. Lucas' b g Dudley Oaks, aged, by Natban Oaks—Carrie P., 112 lbs. ..... Weaver 0
H. Johnson's b c Farrell, 2 yrs., by Hyder Ali—Kitty, 85 lbs. ..... Fuller 0
J. Treadway's cb g Revoke, 6 yrs., by Harry O'Fallon—Sadie Doswell, 112 lbs. ..... Ellis 0
J. W. Owen's b m Nora M., 5 yrs., by Voltigeur—Kitty Clyde, 110 lbs. ..... O'Hara 0
C. Sullivan's b g Bell Boy, aged, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 112 lbs ..... West 0
Owner's Mary Williams, 110 lbs. ..... Harvey 0
Time, 1:15.

Pools: Pearl Jennings $100, Jim Douglas $40, John Davis $30, the field $30. Betting: 3 to 1 against Jim Douglas. Won by a length, same between second and third.

Same Day—Street Railway Stakes, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, at $50 each, $10 only if declared by April 15, 1885, with $1,000 added, of wbich $200 to the second, and $100 to the tbird; winners of any race in 1885 of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of two such stakes, 10 lbs. extra; forty-one entries. One mile and three furlongs.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister Anne, by Glenelg, 118 lbs. ..... Holloway 1
M. Young's b c Bootblack, by King Alfonso—Beatitude, 118 lbs., ... Stoval 2
E. J. Baldwin's cb g Rapido, by Grinstead—Experiment, 115 lbs., ... Kelly 3
E. Corrigan's cb c Irisb Pat, by Pat Malloy—Etbel, 118 lbs., ... I. Murpby 0
Cottrill & Co.'s cb c Lord Coleridge, by Buckden—Catina, 118 lbs., ... L. Jones 0
J. G. McFadden's br c Lepanto, by Longfellow—Nora Creina, 118 lbs. ..... Fisbburn 0
R. C. Pate's b c Clay Pate, by Enquirer—Wampee, 118 lbs. ..... West 0
Powers & Son's cb c Volo, by Volturno—Dora, 118 lbs. ..... Yetman 0
Time, 2:25.

Pools: Baldwin's pair $250, Irisb Pat $75, Bootblack and Lepanto, $55 each, Lord Coleridge $35, tbe field $40. Betting: 11 to 5 against Volante. Won cleverly by a lengtb, three between second and third.

Same Day—St. Louis Fair Directors' Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year-olds; at $50 each, h f; $10 only if declared by April 15th; with $800 added, of which $150 to tbe second; the third to save its stake; winners of any stake of the value of $1,000 or upward to carry 5 lbs. extra; of two such stakes, 7 lbs. extra; sixty-two entries. Three-quarters of a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's br f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead—Santa Anita, by Virgil, 107 lbs. ..... Holloway 1
M. Young's cb c Bankrupt, by Spendthrift—Authoress, 117 lbs. Stoval 2
Melbourne Stable's b c Blue Wing, by Billet—Mundane, 115 lbs. ..... M. Donohue 3
R. P. Ashe's ch c Ingleside, by Norfolk—Illusion, 110 lbs. ..... Kelly 0
J. A. Brnton's b c Stony Batter, by Highlander—Countess, 110 lbs. ..... C. Bootb 0
J. A. Bruton's b g Uncle Dan, by Rossifer—Shamrock, 107 lbs. ..... Fisbburn 0
E. Corrigan's b c E. G. Bruce, by Billet—Lucille Western, 110 lbs. ..... I. Murpby 0
E. Corrigan's ch f Sister Monica, by Springbok, Alme, 107 lbs. ..... West 0
Cottrill & Co.'s b c Lancaster, by Buckden—Mary Clay, 110 lbs. Taylor 0
Time, 1:17¼.

Pools: Bankrupt $100, Blue Wing $50, Corrigan's pair $40, the field $35. Betting: 15 to 1 against Santa Anita Belle. Won by nearly a lengtb, half a length between second and third.

June 11th.—Charles Green Stakes, for tbree-year-olds, of $100 each, b f, or only $20 if declared on or before April 15, with $2,000 added; $300 to second; $150 tbird. Winning penalties. One mile and a quarter.

M. Young's b c Troubadour, by Lisbon—Glenluine, 118 lbs. .. Stoval 1
P. G. Spetb's cb c Tbistle, by Great Tom—Ivy Leaf, 118 lbs. .O'Brien 2
E. Corrigan's b c Isaac Murphy, by Pat Malloy—Etbel, 118 lbs Murpby 3
Irisb Pat 118 lbs, Volante 123 lbs, Favor 123 lbs, and Mission Belle 113 slbs, also ran.
Time, 1:31½.

Same Day—Real Estate Agents Stakes, for all ages, of $50 each, b f, with $1,000 added, of wbicb $200 to second and $100 to third. Winners penalized. One mile and tbree-quarters.

E. Corrigan's b c Swiney, 4, by Ten Broeck—Nora Creina, 118 ..... Murpby 1
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 4, by Wildidle—Frolic, 113. Holloway 2
Hayden & Co.'s b c Koscuisko, 4, by Kyrle Daly—Colossa, 123, ... Stoval 3
Loftin, 123, also ran.
Time, 3:06.

How Archer Won the Derby.

Sporting experts agree that the crowds at the Derby this season have never been eqnaled in former years, and certainly a more superh race was never rnn on Epsom Downs. It was neck-and-neck between Melton and Paradox for fully a hundred yards before the finish. Archer and Webb were riding the two favorites for all they were worth. Both horses were apparently at their top notch of speed, they were running so closely together that it seemed impossible that either jockey could force out the few extra inches that would give him the race, and the breathless thousands watching the struggle with intense interest began to conclude that it would be a dead heat like last year's race when St. Gatien rnd Harvester divided the honors. But Melton's gameness and Archer's terrific energy conquered in the last few strides, with Paradox only a head behind. The spectators were mad with euthnsiasm. Lord Hastings' colt had not ouly been the favorite in the betting, but with the ladies and the non-sporting visitors, and his owner, who bas never before won a Derby, is younq, handsome and popular.

Plucky Nathan.

Mr. Nathan Straus, the owner of Majolica, informs us that he will trot his horse against the winner of the stallion race at Cleveland, July 4th, for $2,500 a side, half forfeit; the race to take place over the track of the Driving Club of New York during the month of July. Should the challenge be accepted, the Driving Club will give three-quarters of the gross gate receipts to the winner. If the owner of Maxy Cobb or Phallas prefers to make a match for a nominal sum, and to present the gate receipts to a worthy charitable institution, Mr. Straus will accommodate him. The owner of Majolica is plucky. We hope bis confidence is not misplaced. We think he will bave a chance to put up, if a date can be agreed upon. —*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Associated Press dispatches of Thursday states that a match has been made between Majolica and Phallas for $2,500 a side, to be trotted over the Driving Club's track at Morrisania on July 24th.

A Bit of Horse History.

Thirty years ago, or thereabonts, the famous racehorse Glencoe was imported into America, after he had been the successful winner of many of the great stakes and cups of England. He was purchased at a liberal price—the largest that had ever been paid for a single horse on either hemisphere—and his purchaser had great expectations of him in the stud of America. His coming was heralded over the land, and ere he arrived thousands of horsemen were eager to have a look at him. The day he walked down the gangplank from the great ship that brought him from England, a bundred horsemen were present, and the Englishmen among them gave three hearty cheers. Tbe Americaus did not like him. The horse was not the big, stont racer they had expected of the winner of the Oaks and St. Leger. Neither was he prepossessing in his make-up. He was low headed, with a slight sway in the hack, with knees that did not meet the approval of the American staudard of a horse. However he was bere, and from his extraordinary racing record in England, he succeeded in attracting to his harem a few of tbe best mares in the Southwest. In time his three-year-old colts appeared npon the turf, but among the first batch there was not a good one to carry tbe Glencoe colors to the frout. Then the wise ones shook their heads with the remark, "I told you so." The rumor went abroad that his progeny were "quitters—could not stay a distance, and for a few seasons the winner of the St. Leger stood without a patron ontside of his owner's paddocks. At last one of his colts fonnd its way np into Missonri. This was Little Arthur, the afterwards famous gray horse of the West. When Arthnr was three years old some old gentlemen of Lexington—among whom was Uncle Billy Russell—believiug the colt to he a fair representative of the "imported sway hack," hung np a liberal pnrse to be run for at three-mile heats, and invited all horses of the land to try titles with this Glencoe haby. When the day of the race came Arthur had two competiters. The oue was Little Flea, the famed son of Wagner, he who had only yielded the palm of victory on the old Metrie at New Orleans by a throat-latch to Lexington and Lacompte in the fastest fonr-mile run ever made prior to that day, and the other was Kitty Miles, the best mare of her day that had ever been hred north of Mason and Dixon's line. It was five dollars to a handful of marbles that the Missouri colt would be distanced in the first beat.

It has been many years since tbat race day in Missouri, bnt the memory of it still lingers in onr mind. There were five or six thousand excited people on tbe ground, the male portion of whom were clad in butternut and blue jeans. When tbe hour came for the start, Arthur came upon the track lookiug like anything but a racehorse. He was rough and scarcely bridle-wise—had never had a blanket on his back or a shoe on his feet, and was as quiet as a plow horse. His opponents were the perfection of fit. Their glossy coats and well tucked flanks betokened finish and final touch fit for a desperate race. We remember Billy Russell, just as the horses were heiug saddled, laying a thousand dollars against an eqnal sum with Mr. Mackendo, the owner of Little Flea, that the colt would not be distanced, and then placing another thousand tbat he wonld be better than third in the race.

At the tap of the drum away weut the three in a bunch so eveu that no man could have told which had the best of it. At the finish of the first mile they were neck and neck. So again at the finish of the secoud mile. Well do we remember the remark of Uncle John Harper, of Kentucky, just at this juncture, who stood with watch in hand: "Geutlemen, that 'ar colt is a ghost. They are running for blood." And the old gentleman wiped the perspiration from his face, as he continued: "A hundred dollars, gentlemen, to ten that the Glencoe colt gets here first." And so he did, and in tbe second heat had the race all to himself. From this time forward inported Glencoe as a sire became popular in tbe laud, and there were no more allusious made to his sway back or calf knees, and the Englishmen on the other side of the water not infrequently offered four and five times what they had received for him to get him back again.—*Dunton's Spirit.*

Trotting in Australia.

ELSTERNWICK PARK, May 8th—Maiden Selling Trot, of 30 sovs. The winner to be sold for 50 sovs. A sweep of 1 sov. each from starters to go to the second. Two miles.

Mr. J. Pierce's ch g Axe 1
Mr. G. Osscock's n s Polly 2
Mr. J. Brennan's g m The Ruler 3
Mr. G. Millson's ch m Rosalie 4
Mr. J. Beaumont's b f Mascotte 5
Time, 5:38¾.

Same Day—Match for 50 sovs. One mile.

Mr. A. Saqui's b g Dagworth 1
Mr. D. Mitchell's g m Maggie 2
Time, 3:20¼.

Characteristics of Dan Mace.

[S. T. H., in Live Stock Journal.]

When this celebrated jockey recently passed into the mysterious hereafter there died the one great trainer who in life was called the "Wizard of the Sulky." The name was appropriate in more senses than one. His genius as a driver in severely contested races was undoubted. His ability to urge a trotting horse up to his highest flight of speed, inspiring him to greater swiftness, as if he had been suddenly inbued with invisible wings, was unquestionable, and his daring courage in forging his way into a group of contending horsee without regard to the danger of their jostling aud breaking and running, and the clashing of wheels, was proverbial. In nearly all of these contests he would emerge at the front with flying colors, that were generally the penuants of final victory. In these respects he impressed the spectatore as a very wizard of the sulky.

His bent form and peculiar expression added to this popular illusion. Before he mounted the sulky he was in staturo a short, heavy-bodied, ordinary-looking man, with a strange expression of countenance, indicating the absence of either great resolution or high courage, or a controlling sense of dignity. Indeed, when he and his brother Ben stood together they looked like larger editions of the Aztec children, whose dangling limbs and inverted feet and moping expression, and drawling tones, made one wonder whether the human race could become more helpless looking in form and appearance.

When Mace mounted the sulky all was changed. Confidence, resolution, capacity and cunning took the place of apparent imbecility, and to all appearances he was absolute master of the situation. The heut form seemed to be heut by nature so that he could lean still further over the loins of his horse, and get still closer to his ears in order to telegraph by nearness of voice to his mind, and by shorter reins to his mouth the inspiration to forge ahead until the victory was won.

This concentration of desperate earnestness to win was supplemented by all the most skillful devices of the master reinsman. There are so many unexpected events, so many unlooked-for crises that arise during every heat of a contest, that the capable trainer, like a general on the battle field, must have quickness of perception and rapidity of execution, so that he can avoid the injurious features, and seize upon the favorable opportunities as they arise, in order to gain the advantage over his rivals. Moreover, while these incidents are transpiring, he must, at the same time, devote such constant attention to the movements of his horse as to notice every irregularity or peculiarity of his step, and even every evidence of unsteadiness of action or weariness of body or limbs, as indicated in any way, even by the delicate motions of his ears. In all of these respects Mace was a genius, as much of a genius in his profession as Wellington was in marshaling forces on land, or Nelson in effectively wheeling his war ships into line in a naval engagement.

But this does not exhaust the extent and variety of his resources. In a race of fierce contention among horses nearly equal in speed and endurance, he was as conspicuous for his brillant dashes among jockeys as Sheridan was among cavalry officers. He had a peculiar habit of restraining his horse during the first quarter, till his antagonists had fought around the first turn for the leadership, frequently resulting in the breaking up of some, the collision of others, and the taking away of the speed of still others in the severe brush; and then, with his horse comparatively fresh, he would suddenly inspire him with such speed and ambition on the backstretch that he would pass the contending horses almost like a flash of lightning, and collar the leader, like an alarming apparition, that would often carry him to a break, when Mace would quickly draw ahead and come down the stretch alone, smiling and bowing to the spectators, and tauntingly looking back over his round shoulders at his discomfited competitors, as if the desperate, brilliant victory he had just won was as easy as sailing over Summer seas before a favoring breeze. Often has the shout been raised on the grand stands of our circuit trotting courses during one of these brilliant sorties by Mace, "Look at Mace come!" "See how rapidly he is passing the bunch of horses behind the pole horse!" "Now he has collared the leader!" "Now he has carried him to a break!" "Now he has the pole!" "Now he has taken his horse in hand, and will win the heat in a jog!"

In this brilliancy of execution, Mace was the very antipodes of that great silent driver, Tom Roach. More so than any master who ever piloted his horse to victory, Roach was the genius of driving a waiting race. In the early days of the great revival of the trotting turf, when the renown of winning a race at the Buffalo meeting was not only the signal of distinction but the certificate of greatness as a jockey, Roach gained his spurs by the unusual tactics of driving a waiting race with the old complaining carriage horse Matthew Smith. His gambrels were defective, and his hindlegs trembled so alarmingly after every heat that they threatened to refuse to carry the burden of his carcass, yet every heat Roach drove him with such a cautious conservatism, permitting his contestants to take the pole at every start, and to leave him in the rear at the quarter, that it seemed as if he lacked enthusiasm or ambition to win. But the steady increase of speed to which he forced his horse from the quarter pole, not brilliant and rapid like Mace or Splan, but so steady as to be almost imperceptible, gradually lessened the distance between him and his more impetuous rivals, until, to the surprise of the spectators, he swung into the homestretch abreast of the field. Even then he was inspired with no undue elation. He was intent, yet cool, steadying his horse, and urging him so quietly that no demonstration of whip or rein or voice was appreciable until he reached the draw gates. Then the comparatively listless driver became a bundle of nervous energy. Every fibre of his frame was electrified with action, not at random, but all controlled by that cautious presence of mind that never forsook him. Voice and rein and whip came into active use, and his horse, thus kept comparatively fresh throughout the greater part of the heat, was reserved for the tremendous brush from the distance stand to the wire—in which short space the great, silent, reserved Roach usually won all of his closely contested races.

Mace had no such reserve force as this in the sulky. His head had no such posterior development. With him it was instantaneous perception, not deliberative reflection; with him it was a brilliant dash between the quarter and three-quarter pole, and if this failed he was very apt to trail home in the dust of his competitors, with his head hanging lower in discomforture than that of his beaten horse.

But he was mainly a wizard in the intuitive, not the studied control of his horse. His influence with various temperaments was inexplicable. He seemed to magnitize them, one and all. Frequently he was called upon to occupy the seat of a dethroned or discouraged jockey. The change in the conduct of the horse was at once perceptible. The high-strung, nervous, flighty stepper would be instantly soothed into steadiness, and the plodding, honest trotter, whose very honesty wore out his machinery, would at once, under his manipulation, acquire the trick of resting his limbs by change of action until he became as adept a runner as the practiced quarter horse, or the tricky Silas Rich. But in the cunning artifices of the profession Mace was as consummate a master of trickery as is the magician of the legerdemain of unseen fraud on the rostrum. There was no advantage, contrary to the rules within the limits of non-detection, that he did not recognize and seize upon. These occasions became so numerous that the name of Mace became synonymous with the term cunning on the racecourse. His prestige as a driver was so great, his influence with turfmen so potent, and his usefulness to the owners of horses so manifest that he was never convicted, if arraigned, for malfeasance hut once.

Waited Too Long.

The commissioner of the Chicago *Horseman* relates how Freda lost the cup at Latonia by an error in management:

"The Brewers' Cup closed with twenty-four subscriptions, and out of that number only April Fool, Binuette, Boh Miles, Freda and Vanguard had the nerve to attempt to run the two miles and a quarter, upon a track well nigh bottomless. Freda was a good one and the Californians thought so well of her that she was made a favorito.

"Miles went off in the lead with April Fool second, while Vanguard, Binnette and Freda followed as named. The colors were hardly distinguishable; after they had gone the first quarter, Miles kept the lead for the whole two miles and a quarter, April Fool ran at him for the first mile. As they started upon the last mile and a quarter Freda and Vanguard were urged forward and made a pretty fair pace for the leader, who never gave an inch, but kept on plowing through the mud as though he liked it. Vanguard gave it up on the backstretch and Binuette took his place. When they swung into the stretch the favorite wae four lengths behind Boh Miles, and all very tired. The filly seemed to be in the best wind, however, and was whipped closer and closer to Miles, who could not increase his speed a particle. In the last sixteenth of a mile she was gaining at every jump, and had there been a few more yards to go, the Santa Anita stable would have had another winning scored to their credit. But 'twas not to be and Boh Miles won by half a length, April Fool three lengths behind Freda for third place, Binnette fourth, Vaugnard last. Time 4:25. Many good horsemen are positive in the opinion that it was the instructions which beat the favorite, and not her want of speed. As game a horse as Bob Miles cannot easily be beaten, on such a track, by a 'waitiug' race."

The outlook for the appearance of the famous pacer Little Brown Jug upon the turf this season, or ever showing great speed upon a track again, is not very bright. Ever since he left Philadelphia he has been given moderate exercise, and up to last week it was thought he was improving. Three minutes has been his fastest clip, but even at that he has manifested signs of weakening. In moving he favors the leg that was lame, and when he is stopped he throws ont his foot to relief it of the weight. It is the inteution to take him ont of training at once and give him a let-up for a year at least.

Lonis Donglass, who was formerly chief veterinary surgeon to Maximilian I., of Mexico, and was well kuowu as a trainer of horses, was found dead in bed at his home at Bowery Bay, N. Y., June 1st, from heart disease. Donglass was nearly 70 years of age.

The stallion Sam Stephenson, by Thad Stevens, is now in the stud in Wasco county, Oregon, and will he trained for the races up there this Fall.

Valiant, Ab Stemler's recent purchase from Palo Alto, has been shipped to Sacramento, and will he trained for the Fall circuit.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.—Spring Meeting of the California Rifle Association.

For some weeks this event has been looked forward to with much interest by our riflemeu, and a general desire prevailed among them that the scoree should be especially good for the honor of the State. Man, when left to his own will is a mighty being indeed, hut when he has to hattle with the elements he is just as insignificant and helpless. In a measnre it was so on Sunday, for the day was quite unpropitious for good shooting, and heuce, except in one or two iudividual cases, the scores did not reach the standard anticipated. The attendance was large in the morning, bnt it thinned ont about noon and increased again later. The directory was well reprosented, a fact we have much pleasure in recording, and their presence was a rebuke to others occupying high positions in the military and in the Association, whicb we trust will not he unfelt or forgotteu on future occasions of the same kiud. The honors of the day were pretty equally divided. The Nationals each captured a leading match; the Police teame won two. Office Linvillo was awarded the champion medal, beating Lieut. Kuhnle hy one point, the two making 48 and 47 out of a possible 50—good shooting and a close, exciting contest. Lieut. Kellogg carried off the Powder Work's trophy. Messrs. Klose, Sprowl and Lieut. Simes were the officers of the day, and made themselves agreeable to all. One thing, however, occnrred which seriously marred the pleasure and lessened the succese of the day, which in common with many others we most sincerely regret. It is again alleged that one score, as was the case last year, was not legally made, and the indignation on this point is very outspoken. Lieutenants Kuhnle and Kuhls, one a Director of the Association, the other a warm friend and supporter of the Directors, positively declare they will never fire another gun over the range in counection with the State Association. Lieut. Kuhls even authorizes us to uso his name nud to eay that he is ready to substantiate the charge under oath if the Directors dare order an investigation. How such inquiry can he avoided we do not see, for if it is not made the Assooiation will fall to pieces beyond question. That this old sore should bo revived is to be deeply deplored. It caused so much evil and trouble last year that we supposed it would bo sacredly avoided this year. Yet, here it is again, with all its evil consequences intensified hy the recurrence. The truth or falsehood of the charge must this time he established beyond the shadow of doubt, and the sooner it is done the better it will he for all concerned.

FIRST MATCH.

Dimond team trophy—Open to teams of six representatives from any military company, field and staff, Board of Officers, Police Department or rifle club now in existence, with Springfield rifle, at 200 and 500 yards, rounds, 7 at each distance. First prize, a trophy, presented by Gen. W. H. Dimond. Individual prizes, $5, $2, $3. To become the property of the team winniug it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A. Won Novemher 16, 1885, hy the police team. Score, 365.

COMPANY C, FIRST INFANTRY [NATIONALS], TEAM.

A. Johnson	200 yards—	4	5	5	4	4	4—30	
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	4	5—33	—63
T. E. Carson	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	5	4—31	
	500 yards—	4	4	4	5	5	5—31	—62
Capt. J. E. Klein	200 yards—	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—32
	500 yards—	4	4	4	4	5	5—30	—62
F. Cummings	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	5	4—30	
	500 yards—	5	5	4	3	5	5	3—30—60
L. G. Perkins	200 yards—	5	4	3	4	4	5—29	
	500 yards—	2	5	5	4	4	5	4—29—58
S. J. Pembroke	200 yards—	3	4	4	4	4	4—27	
	500 yards	5	4	4	3	4	5	3—28—55
Aggregate								.360

POLICE TEAM NO. 1.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
N. T. Fields	27	33	60
Sergeant C. Nash	27	32	59
P. D. Linville	29	29	58
H. Hook	25	32	57
A. T. Fields	28	28	56
D. Geary	26	27	53—343

POLICE TEAM NO. 2.

W. Boughton	28	33	61
S. P. Fleming	30	31	61
C. C. Wells	28	30	58
Sergeant G. L. Gano	25	30	55
J. F. McCarty	29	26	55
C. A. Bixby	26	27	53—343

In this match the police teams were not in shooting form and were beaten away off, over 20 points of their record of last year. At the 500-yard target some of the scores were very good. The Pacific Rifle Club had also a team entered, and fired a few rounds, but Lieut. Mangele being ruled out, and Carr and Cowiug not being ready to shoot, the team had no further business in the contest and withdrew.

SECOND MATCH.

Siebe Team Trophy—Open to teams of six representatives from any company of the National Guard or Police Department, who have never made more than 70 per cent. in any California Rifle Association matches. Individual prizes, $5, $3 and $2. Rounds 7, with Springfield Rifles, at 200 yarde. First prize, a trophy, given hy Captaiu Ludwig Siebe, retired, N. G. C.

POLICE TEAM.

Broughton	4	3	4	4	5	4	4—28
Wittman	4	3	5	4	4	4	4—28
Wells	4	4	4	4	5	3	4—28
Bixby	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—27
Harris	3	4	5	3	4	3	5—27
Cayot	4	3	3	3	5	4	4—26—164

The team of Company A, Fifth Battalion, made 140.

THIRD MATCH.

Carbine Team Trophy, open to teams of six representatives from any company of the army or N. G. C. Distance 200 yards, rounds, 7, with Springfield carbines. Prize a trophy, to become the property of the company winniug it three times.

BATTERY A, SECOND ARTILLERY TEAM.

Corporal C. Nolte	200 yards—	5	4	3	4	4	4—29
Sergeant J. Elliott	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4—28
Lieutenant H. T. Sime	200 yards—	4	4	4	3	5	4—28
George Johnson	200 yards—	3	3	4	4	4	4—26
Corperal G. H. Cummings	200 yards—	4	4	3	4	2	4—25
Bugler G. Ewell	200 yards—	3	3	4	4	3	3	4—24—160

The San Fraucisco Hussars' team made 145.

FOURTH MATCH.

Duuphy Team Trophy—open to teams of six represeutatives from any military company, field aud staff, Board of Officers, Police Department or rifle club now in existence, with auy military rifle under the rules, at 200 and 500 yards. Rounds, 7 at each distance. Individual prizes $5, $3, $2. First prize, a trophy, presented hy Wm. Dunphy, Esq. To become the proporty of the team winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A. Won Nov. 16, 1885, hy tho police team. Score, 370.

POLICE TEAM, NO. 1.

Sergeant G. L. Gano	200 yards—	3	4	5	5	5	4	4—30
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—35—65
J. P. McCarty	200 yards—	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—30
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—34—64
Sergeant Chas. Nash	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—31
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—33—64
H. Hook	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—32
	500 yards—	5	4	4	5	3	4	5—30—62
G. Wittman	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	3	3	4—28
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	4	4—32—60
P. D. Linville	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	5	5	5—32
	500 yards—	5	4	2	5	2	2	5—25—57
Aggregate								.372

PACIFIC RIFLE CLUB TEAM.

Lieutenant Burrell	200 yards—	4	5	5	5	5	5—34	
	500 yards—	4	3	5	4	5	5	5—31—65
Lieutenant Kellogg	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4—32	
	500 yards—	4	5	4	5	4	4	5—31—63
Corporal Pierce	200 yards—	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—32
	500 yards—	3	3	5	5	5	4	4—30—62
Lieutenant Kuhnle	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—32
	500 yards—	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—30—62
Lieutenant Macdonald	200 yards—	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—31
	500 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	3	5—28—59
Sergeant Hovey	200 yards—	4	4	5	5	5	5	4—32
	500 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	4	2—27—59
Aggregate								.370

COMPANY C (NATIONALS) TEAM.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Totals.
F. Cummings	31	33	64
Captain J. E. Cline	30	33	63
T. E Carson	34	29	63
A. Johnson	31	29	60
L. G. Perkins	31	29	60
Corp. P. M. Diers	26	28	54—364

POLICE TEAM NO. 2.

D. Geary	29	33	62
N. T. Fields	29	32	61
H. M. Cayot	28	32	60
A. T. Fields	27	32	59
S. P. Fleming	26	32	58
C. A. Pixley	29	28	57—357

This was the match of tho day, and the figures show how closely it was contested. The police team got up to husiuess and beat their last year's score hy two poiuts. The other teams also did fine shooting and tho records will hear examinatiou. The Pacific Rifle Clnh again shot at disadvantage. Hovey, fiue rifleman as he unquestionably is at 200 yards, i suot reliable at 500, and his last shot for a solitary 2 spoilt the whole business. We have often urged Mr. Hovey to take to the longer distauce with all the devotion he shows for the shorter, as it would make him a very useful man. The perceutage of the winners was 88 3.7, and tho others made very little less.

FIFTH MATCH.

Hammond Consolation Match—Open to all competitors who have no record exceeding 70 per ceut. at the meetings of the C. R. A. Distance 200 yards, 5 shots, with any military

rifla nnder the rules. Sixty per cent of net receipts to be divided as prizes. First prize presented by Lieutenant R. P. Hammond, Third Infantry Regiment, N. G. C. Other prizes, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. respectively, of net receipts. Entries nnlimited. Following are the prize-winners:

C. M. Wollam	4 5 4 4 5—22	S. J. Pembroke	4 4 4 5 4—21
A. Johnson	4 4 5 5 4—22	G. Wittman	4 4 5 4 4—21
L. Radovicb	4 4 4 4 5—21		

SIXTH MATCH.

C. R. A Champion Medal—Open to all members of tbe Association, the National Gnard of California, Army and Navy or Police Department. Entries unlimited. Ronnds, 10 with any military rifles nnder tha rules. Distance 200 yards. Five cesh prizes, namely: $10, $8, $6, $4, $2, in additiou to the medal, which is the first prize. To become tha property of tha marksmen winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A. Annexed are the prize winners:

P. D. Linville	5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5—48
Lieutenant F. Kubnle	5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5—47
Lieutenant J. A. C. Macdonald	5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5—47
Sergeant Fred Kubls	4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—47
A. T. Fields	4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—46
Lientenant S. I. Kellogg	4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5—46

This is thapeach that all our leading men desire to plnck, and as the match drews out our very best shots and involves a very high honor, the peech is well worth plncking. Taking tha day into consideration the average score does not lessen the distinction our State has won. It is, however, this match that has revived the old trouble spoken of in another place. It was a disagreeabla dnty, but it could not beshirked. We ara firm balievers in the old adage bearing on such ceses, "If tha conutry must live the individual must perish," and thera wa leave it, trnsting the wrong-doer, if there is any proved, will be deservedly punished.

SEVENTH MATCH.

California Powder Works' Medal—Open to all members of the Association, National Guard of California, Army and Navy, distance 200 and 500 yards, 7 shots at each distanca with any military rifle nnder the rnles. Entries limited to one each. To become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regnlar meetings of the C. R. A. Competitors for thie trophy to nse powder mannfactured by the California Powdar Works. Individnal prizes, namely, $5, $3, $2.

Won October 28, 1883, by George C. Thaxter, score, 64; May 11, 1884, Officer P. D. Linville, score, 65; November 23, 1884, Sergeant Charles Nash, score, 68.

Lieut. S. I. Kellogg	200 yards—	4 4 4 5 4 4 5—30
	500 yards—	5 4 5 5 5 5 5—34—64
Capt. J. E. Klein	200 yards—	4 4 5 4 4 4 5—30
	500 yards—	5 5 5 4 5 5 5—34—64
A. Johnson	200 yards—	5 4 4 5 5 4 4—31
	500 yards—	4 5 5 5 4 5 5—33—64
Sergt. Charles Nasb	200 yards—	4 5 5 4 3 5 4—30
	500 yards—	5 4 5 5 4 5 5—33—64

As the day advanced the shooting, as predicted, improved, and this match justified the prediction. With the exception of Sergeant Chas. Nash, of the Police, this year's record stands well with previons years, only it will be observed that Nasb himself, always so reliable, is this year 5 points below his own record.

DIRECTORS' MEDAL.

This proud trophy wae won by Lieut. Fred Knhnle, when he mada an excellent score. The possible was 35.

Lieut. Kubnle ..... 200 yards—31

No time has been fixed for the distribution of the prizes.

On buying tickets to go over to the Stata Rifla meeting, tha crowd was so great ronnd the box offica that pickpockets had an onportunity to ba busy. Lient. Knhnla was relievad of his pursa and only discovered his loss after reaching the range. Could not tha railroad people keap an officer round in plain clothas on Sunday? It would look well, if it did no good, considariug tha vast busiuess tha road doas on Sundays.

At tha last meetiug of the California Schuetzen Clnb, a week ago last Sunday, yonng John Browning finally carried off tha third-class medal by winning it threa timas in snccession. Mr. H. Zechar won tha champion medal and closed the day by making his last shot a full 25 in a ona and one-half inch bull's-eya.

Mr. John Utschig, ona of the great champions of the Schuetzaus, is camping out on Boulder creek, Santa Cruz county, with his family. In his rambles he recently saw tha larga fresh tracks of an immense grizzly that has been roaming through the diatrict quite promiscuonsly of lata. If Utschig can keap eool wbila looking on euch a target and draws a baad, tha odds ara nnmerous that that old grizzly will get badly hnrt before he gets away.

The aupervisors of Alameda, nrged by the cantiug Snnday law peopla of that district, ara after the Schnetzens for dieturbances and disordare at the park on Sundays. The accusation is preposteroue, bnt Jacoby thinks in apita of hie eloquent oratry to the contrary, that the days of tha clubs' targat shooting are numbarad at Alameda.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*									*	*

The usual weakly matches occurred at the different places, but tha attandanca in ganaral was balow the averaga, evan in clubs, tha members of which have hitharto been pnnctual in attendance. Many reasons may ba assignad for this numerical falling-off, without concluding, as aome do, that their formar intarest in club pigeon shooting ia waning among our sportsman. The priucipal cause of slight attendance of the present time is the absence of many of the membars' familiee in tha interior and at tbe seaside, and tbey prefer to devote their Saturday and Sunday leisure in visiting them, a valid reason no one can dispute. Many again are off anjoying dove shooting for the sake of a trip in the conntry. The spirit of those present, however, in a measure made up for tbosa absent.

At Bird's Point.

On Saturday lest the Neophyte Clnb held their regular monthly meeting at Bird'a Point, and thongh tha nnmber of members present was small, only five out of nineteen facing the trap, and tbe shooting below their standard, only two getting into double figures, still those nresent had a very pleasent day together. The conditions were as usual, 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, 100 yards houndary, and tha birds were an exceptionably good lot, quick and atrong of flight, with but very few incomers. Messrs. Cbappin and Pollack have made excellent scores all tbe season and again did some fine work on Saturday, for with sucb birds 10 aud 9 ont of 12 is good work. Messrs. Sprague and H. Golcher were entirely below their standard. It mnst now be a very closa fight for the prizes, a gold match-box and Winchester rifle, and those who desire to win the former, aud we know there are several, will henceforth find it necessary to be punctual in attendance. The asterisk denotes tbe use of both barrels. The score:

J. Sprague	1 0 0 0 0 *1 *1 0 0 *1 1 *1— 6		
W. F. Dutton	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 *1 1 *1 1 *1— 8		
E. W. Chapin	1 1 1 1 *1 1 *1 0 0 1 1 1—10		
J. Polack	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 *1 0 1 1 1— 9		
H. C. Golcher	1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0— 6		

Tben followed a freeze-ont, $2.50 entrance, and, strange to say, the birds were by no means as good as in tha main match. Fonr entered, and Messre. Fuller and Miller divided the pool on four birds each:

Havens	0 —0	Miller	1 1 1 1—4
Fuller	1 1 1 1—4	Rollins	1 1 1 0—3

The second freeze-ont was a better contest every way, the sama men shooting on the same conditions. Mr. Fuller won with eight kills.

Havens	1 0 —1	Miller	1 1 1 1 1 1 0—7
Fuller	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8	Rollins	0 —0

Mr. Fuller is not a member of the Neophytes, bnt belongs to the San Francisco Gun Club and tbe Dirigos. Dnring the day he shot at separate birds and did fine work, killing 18 out of 21 good birds. The day closed with two matches at Peoria blackbirds, 10 each, between Messrs. Orr and Havene. Mr. Orr won the first match, Mr. Havens the second. Taking the total Havens won the honore, killing 11 out of the 20 to Orr 9. The flight of the blackbird is superior to the old clay pigeon, and wben such a shot as Mr. Orr only breaks 9 out of 20, it speaks well for the new invention.

At San Bruno.

On Sunday the California Wing Clnb held its monthly shoot at San Bruno, and in this case, as witb the Neophytes, the attandauce of members was again very small, only six being present. To make the shooting more interesting severel gentlemen belouging to otber clubs were invited to shoot with tha members. For the small attendance of members of late at the public meetings of this clnb, however, we have often heard a reason assigned which it may be wisdom on the part of the club to consider officially. No doubt the clnb contains certain names to which belongs the honor of being tha best marksman in the State, and tha members ganerally feel it is no use contendiug against them ou equal terms, as thay ara invariably beaten. It is not, we admit, our place to meddle with the private arrangements of any clnb, but the qnestion of handicap, so oftan suggestad and spoken of, might certainly be considered in this case with propriety. If estabiished, either by birds or distance, we have no doubt the crack old club would soon again be distinguished by attendanca as it always has been by ability. We merely refar to this mattar in bahalf of tha grand sport of public pigeon shooting and leave tha rasult with those to whom it more properly belongs. Wa believa we have aarned the right to maka enggestions at times, and in doiug so now we feel assured our motives will be rightly interpreted. The shooting all day, as nsual, especially by the leading men of the clnb, as aleo by some ontsiders, was of high character, tbera being two alevens, two tens, two nines and two eights, out of nine men, and this at San Bruno means good shooting all the time. Messrs. Robinson and Pearson again tied on 11 each, but in tha shoot-off for the possession of the medal Robinson reversed the result of the last match and beat Pearson by 7 to 4 ont of 8 birds. Both shot in excellent form throughout, and in birds dying daad out of bounds without a flutter wera abont on eqnal terms. The day was disagreeable and nnfavorabla at first, but afterwards the wind was greatly in favor of the birds and mada the second barrel requisita to tha and. Tha birds were a superior lot, as Murphy always turns loose to botter tha folka at San Bruno. Gillatte, Fay, Martin and Kerrigan also shot well, while Slade was below his standard. Mr. Fay took third medal. Pearson in the last ronnd of the shoot-off went all to pieces and missed his 3 last birds in succession. Perhaps ha had got to joking and didn't waut Robinson to have the troubla of challanging tha birds. The latter gave very little chanca of baving his birds challenged, for most of them wera killed like a flash at tha trap. In pigeon shooting that ia pracisely what every man shonld do. In our matches too many wait too long with the first barrel. It does not take long for a pigeon, with the wind to help it, to fly ten or fifteanyards, and tban under any circnmstances with thirty yards to begin with, it is a hard bird to kill. Many of onr shooters would do well to bear this in mind both at the trap and in the field. The score and the shoot-off:

Robinson	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11		
Fay	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1— 9		
Martin	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—10		
Kerrigan	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0— 9		
Slade	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0— 7		
Kirk	1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1— 8		
Thomson	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1— 8		
Gillette	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10		
Pearson	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—11		
Robinson	7	Pearson	8

Than followed two sweepstakes. The first, $5 antrance, had only threa entriee, bnt they were grand men, and Martin, an assumed nama, showed himsalf with a slight handican eble to cope with them. The score:

AT SIX BIRDS.

Robinson	30 yds—1	0 1 1 1 1—5	
Martin	25 yds—1	0 1 1 1 1—5	
Fay	30 yds—1	0 0	withd—1

Divided by the two first.

AT TWELVE BIRDS.

Robinson	30 yds—1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—11
Martin	28 yds—1	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—10
Fay	30 yds—1	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1— 9

For tha day Mr. Robinson shot at 38 birds, and killed 34. With such birds, and on such a day, what man conld do better? Mr. Martin killed 15 out of 18, also a good percentage. In tbe sweepstakes Mr. Fay was off.

At the moutbly pigeon shoot of tbe Pacific Sportsmen's Club, held at tbe park, Sacramento, on Sunday last, Gaorge Rontier and Rudolph Padler, at 31 yards, tied on 11 birds out of 12. Mr. Pedler won in the shoot-off at doubles, and the gold medal is now his property, he having wouit tbrea times.

At McMahon's Station.

Tha Golden Gate Gun Club held their fourth medal match at this place on Snnday last, but owing to tha gale which swept across the grounds, shooting at the discs was a difficult matter, and the scores were small. Tha leading spirits of the club, Messrs. E. Funcke and Ed Forster, were behind tbis time, and the first-class medal went to H. Mangels and the second-cless medal to A. Allen. In such a wind 13 ont of 15 discs, Mangel's score, may be considered good shooting. Tba score:

FIRST CLASS.

H. Mangels	13	R. Kersbaw	8
E. Funcke	11	F. Monson	7
Ed Foster	10	W. Asbcroft	6
W. Rose	10	A. Ruse	6
S. Scovern	6		
R. Schlueter	5		
Eugene Forster	3		

SECOND CLASS.

A. Allen	10	W. Malone	6
F. Mayer	8	Ed Forster	6
J. Foley	3		

This club will give au open-to-all at McMahon's on 27th inst.

At Bay View.

On Sunday the Pacific Club held their third monthly shoot for the three medals at this place. Mr. Funcke, who shot with the Golden Gata boys in the morning, hurried across country and captnred the first medal hera in the afternoon by the fine score of 14 ont of 15. Messrs. E. Fanuing and J. O'Brien took second and third medals. The score:

E. Funcke	14	B. Ronan	12
J. Fanning	13	W. Dunshee	9
J. O'Brien	12	G. Taylor	8
A. Wilson	12	G. Cronan	7
J. Taylor	7		
W. Franks	7		

After the match there was a sweepstakes with 8 entries, which was captured by J. O'Brien. Tba score was not furnished ns.

There was no shooting at Thomson's Sportsman's Retreat, Sansileto, on Sunday last, as he was himself shooting with his club, the California Wing Clnb. Thera will be to-morrow, if any parties go over for that pnrpose.

Events to Come.

To-morrow at Sen Brnno the old veterens shoot, end there will be a big field. From the bst shown us the managers may rely on at least twenty-five facing the trap. Soma suppose this an effort to resnscitate the old Cosmopolitan, which in its best days was a grand club, capeble of coping with the best in the land. We did not so nnderstand it, in a conversation with the managers, bnt simply a desire to have tbe "old boys" meet at the trap once more. This match will canse a big gathering at San Bruno to-morrow. If in town we will accept the kind invitation to dinuer. Messie. Anlt, Vallean and Moke form the managing committee.

To-day the Sen Francisco Wing Club hold their monthly madal shoot at Bird's Point. This fills the order of rotation.

Tha great match of the cracks, Messrs. Robiuson, Paarson, Fay, the Bassford brothers, Hopper, and perhaps two othar distinguished shooters, for $150 a man, takes place at San Bruno, on Sunday, 28th inst., having been postponed to meet the prior claim of tha veterans to the grounds. We did not laarn whether tha purse will be divided or go in lump to the winner.

Wa had the pleasnra of shaking Mr. Golcher, Sr., by the hand on Monday morniug. Ha returnad on Saturday from a flying visit to Minnesota. Tha many friende of Mr. Golcher will be pleased to learn of his convalesence after a long and severa sickness which at one time looked quite serious. He seems fully to have regained his old healthy look and vigor. He shoots with the veterans on Sunday. We are open to back him to clean out the whole field, and also that he misses his traditional *one* bird that he was never known somehow to kill. We are glad to have Mr. Golchar in health once more amongst us.

A New Flying Target.

Mr. Golchar has brought back with him a new specimen of imitation pigeon which seams to possess many great merits and advantages. Tha inventor in his circular says: "All who have nsed onr new invention are enthusiastic over it, but no one can appreciata the gamaness of our little bird until they saa it shot. The target is made of heavy tin plate, neatly japannad, and bas a wing attached to its rim, which can be folded against the inner side of tha disc and held thera by a simpla mechanical devica nntil tha target is hit. Tha jar of the shot releases the wiug, whicb is thrown ontward by the centrifngal forca of tha rapidly flying disc. This completely npsets the target and owing to tha peculiar shape of the wing tbe bird is thrown to tha grannd in perfect imitation of a live bird with a broken wing. The wing can instantly be pnt back again in place when tha bird is ready to fly again, and can be ao nsed nntil worn out." Such is tha constrnction of the naw target. The other advantages claimed are, that being made of metal they never break; in the end they are chaanest by 100 per cant.; tbey must score every time wben fairly hit; fiually thara is no loss by breakage in transportation. Mr. Golcher is agent for this Coast, and will be pleased to show anyona wishing to see it the desigu of the naw birds, on which their ingaiions mechanism will be appareut at onca. The invention comas from Minnesota, and is called tha Macomber Metal Flying Pigeon.

Dova shooting seems to have been very industriously followad last weak, and the raports given us as to tha number and aize of the birds are much more favorabla than tbose previously received. Many birds are still nesting, but this need deter no ona ehooting, for according to our accepted knowledga of their babits they nest every month in the year except February. The birds found on the wing now are large and strong in most places. Messrs. Fred Butler and Howard Black were recently ont at Livermore Valley, and bagged 116 on the trip. They were all large birds and strong flyars. On careful inspection on cleaning only five were found to bave eggs in them out of much the larger proportion killad. No law of protection, except total prohibition, can prevant female wild doves, any more than femala tame pi.eons, being killed with eggs in them. We bavo personally found young ones in the uest unfledged in Placer county as late as tha 20th of August. Tbe object of protection in this case, and by the way, quite a proper one we presume, was to give tba first brood time to matnre, as that would give an abundant supply for the season. Dove shooti[illegible]rt worthy of any man's time.

General Grant's Arabian Horses.

There are writers who ridicule the Arabian horse; but such writers are unimformed, etill have a large influeuce. They do not know, or forget, that the Arabian horse is the most perfect horse in the world, and is also the most primitive horse fer euch grand resnlts as the English thoroughhred racehorse, the heantiful French Percheron draught horse, and is also the cause of all the trotting speed in the so-called "American road horse."

I have heen especially interested in Gen. Grant's two Arabian stallions siuce their arrival in this country, and will give your readers the true facts relating to them. First, they arrived in this country May 30th, 1879. Early in the Spring of 1880 I went to Washington city to examine them, and to see if I could breed to them. Gen. E. F. Beale (a life-long, warm and true friend of Gen. Grant), had them at his heantiful farm, Ash Hill, near the Soldier's Home, Washington, D. C. Unfortunately, Gen. Beale was upon his great Pacific rauch, in Califoruia, but had left the two stallions iu charge of Paymaster (now Paymaster Geueral) J. Adams Smith, of the U. S. Navy. A call at the naval pay office found the paymaster at leisnre, and I enjoyed a long, interestiug conversation with him npon the Arahian horse, also the principles of hreeding, upon which he was well informed. It may surprise some of our so-called hreeders that a naval officer, who has spent moat of his days at a naval academy, or ou board ship, should he better informed than professional hreeders, but I have found it to he the case with many naval officers, and also army officers. Men are horn with the breeder's gift, and no matter what their calling may he, that gift is there, only waitiug an opportnnity for development. Thus, Mr. Smith had the breeder's gift, which had heen cultivated somewhatin hoyhood, then through years of observation and comparison at different ports of the world, had stored away information far richer than that of the mau delving a lifetime in one rut, or oue side of the fence. A hreeder should be an educated man, which, unfortunately, few are. I can call to mind many of my best informed correspondents in years gone hy who were officers either in the army or navy. The qnestiou of hlood and breedingin cattle, horses, dogs aud sheep, is of importance to all civilized nations, and where a naval officer is interested, his opportunities for iuformation are rare indeed. First, naval officers, as a rnle are some of onr best educated men. The system of mental culture iu the navy, tends to make strong-minded men. Their restriction and confinement, I may say, in connection with study, breeds and encourages deep thought. Graduating from the naval academy, they visit, hy schooling and training ships, the different distant ports of the world, cultivating observation, comparison, and the most important mental faculty, memory. The cultivation of these three traits—observation, comparison and memory—after the young mind has been dnly cultured, enhances the quality of the man, all heiug easily applied to any gift possessed, aside from the legitimate calling. Thus, the merchant, the doctor, or the lawyer can hecome a successfnl breeder if he has the hreeder's gift, and his mental culture will give him a wonderful advantage. Paymaster Smith was by instinct a breeder of horses, and, as the saying ie, "was all horse" when not otherwise engaged. He wae a good driver, and snperior to most landsmeu in the eaddle. Gen. E. F. Beale was fortunate in heing ahle to leave General Grant's atallions in charge of such a gentleman during his ahsence in California. After dinner General Smith ordered his light wagon, and we rode out to Ash Hill. Leopard was a beantifnl dapple gray at thia time (Spring of 1880), standing 14¾ hands. In huild he was the perfection of imagination. His head was the thoroughbred Arabian head, which is very fine in the muzzle, large, thin nostrils and very thin lips; very broad between the eyes, which were large and prominent; deep and wide hetween the jowls (which feature was ridicnled in old Henry Clay by prejudice, which knows little). The ears were very small and fine, which also wae the case with old Henry Clay. All through, Leopard was a perfect horse, with a disposition called sweet by the ladies. Twice has he taken the first premium at the great National Horse Show over his companion, Linden. In walking or trotting his step was elastic, with excellent knee and hock action, very nnlike the stiff, stalky movement of the thoronghbred running horse.

Linden, the other stallion which "Carp," in the Cleveland *Leader* called a "jet black," was, in this Spring of 1880, a heautiful hlue gray, and in 1885 is a white gray. In height he is the same as Leopard, 14¾ hands. In hnild he was deeper and hroader, with more snbstance, and of course a stouter, heavier neck, in harmony with his hody. The limbs of both horses were very fine, aud feet perfect. The fetlocke were fiue, next to none, and the oslete or warts were small. Coarse, large oslets show cold blood. The crest of the neck in each horse was thick and hard, which will astonish some fancy horsemen who are led to helieve that a thin crest indicates fine breeding. A thiu crest tells of a feehle constitution. The head, all throngh, was the counterpart of Leopard's, but Linden looked much elder in the face, although a year younger. The reason wae from two cauaes: let, the depression over the eyea was greater, being frequently an evidence that the aire or dam were along in years when the foal was got. This would be an evidence that it was choice hlood, for we all wish to get from our choicest bred animals to extreme old age. Besidea these depressions over the eyee, there were large, black markings or rings around them, which made him look old, hut with me they enhance hie hlood value. "These black markings are held hy the Arahs of the desert as evidence that the animal is of the thoroughhred Bint El Ahwaj breed, descending from the children of Ishmael, and from which hreed came the Godolphin Arahian. Thie breed is alao known aa the Kehilans, from these hlack markings, having the appearance of heing painted with Kohl, after the faahion of the Arah women, hence the desert name of Kehilans. The name of Kochlani is credited to King Solomon's stud, but they have a hreed in Persia by that name, which, although they aro Arahian horeee, are impure. It ia most likoly that tho two horses represent the two breede, Kehilan and Kochlani, the two choicest of the dosort." I quote from the best authority on the Arahian horse, Sir Wilfrid S. Blunt.

I have another reason for believing Lindeu to be the better hred horee of the two, and it is tbis: During the inspection of the Snltan's choicest horses, Gen. Grant expreased to the Sultan great admiration for the beautiful colt Leopard, and it was presented to him. Of courae, Gen. Grant did not understand Arabioor Turkish language, and could not comprehend any hreeding that might be given to him. His selection was entirely from superior heanty and perfectness in the horse Leopard. After making the choice of Leopard and heiug presented with him, the Sultau desired to make a special preseut of hia own selectiou; and holding Gen. Grant in the highest esteem, as General-in-Chief of the victorious United States army under him, aud also twice President of thie great American people, the Sultan would naturally have an individual as well as national pride that his special present should be the best specimen of hlood and hreeding to he had through his power; and kuew, what Gen. Grant could not understand, that Linden represented the best of the hest in his hloed, which time would prove. Does any man suppose the Sultan would insult himself hy presentiug an inferior selection to Gen. Grant's necessarily ignorant choice? The superior heanty and grace of Leopard has had a tendency to dwarf Liuden in public opinion, through the influence of printer's ink. He has been credited as heing a vicions horse, and the newspapers were very noisy a year or more age over a snit brought against Gen. Grant for keeping a vicious horse, and Linden was that horse. Dnring the early Spring and Summer of 1880, and also 1881, I handled these two horses many times at Ash Hill, while my mares were there breeding to them, and never considered Linden vicious. He was all horse, with a disposition that needs watching and nursiug with kind, but firm treatment. Scolding or cross impatience with such horses makes them ngly, and many a groom is more at fault than the brute. Arabian stallions are very sensitive to words, and know crose oues from kind ones quite as well as the human voice can put them out. I put these horses through their gaits several times, and Liuden was the hest at walk or trot, because more steady. At the National Horse Show in New York city, as I have said, Leopard has twice hecn awarded the first premium over Lindeu, as hy iudividual comparison he was entitled. The judge who would do otherwise hefore three or four thousaud people, would he denounced as incompetent; but looks are deceptive.

I hred six mares of the Clay family to these two stallions, three to each, and have three stallions and a mare by them, which I have handled from the time they were born, now coming three and four years old. Not one of them is ngly, cross, or inclined to be vicious, although the mothers of two colts hy Linden were anything but amiable. Now as to colors. "Carp" informs his readers, or the readiug public, that "one of Gen. Grant's stallions was jet hlack." This is a serious mistake to go into print, as the inferior of all Arahian horses, as well as an unusual color, is hlack. I quote again from Sir Wilfred S. Blunt: "Bay with hlack points, with generally a white foot or two or three white fect, and a snip or blaze dowu the face, are prominent among the Anazeh, or Bint El Ahwaj hreed. Grays are also commou; then chestnut. Spotted and pieballed, or calico-colored horses, are unknowu among the pure Arabs. Pure white is highly prized," and the blue gray often grows with years to a pure white. All gray horses are boru hlack. The jet black at birth indicates the gray horse. The hlack horse is born of a hrown shade. The moulting of the coat the foal comes in, tells the color the horse is to be. The dapple gray tells to a certainty at this moulting; but the hlue gray often comes black roan in the second coat, and I have seen them so very black as to pass up to 3 and 4 years of age as black roans, hut at 7 and 8 years of age be an even blue gray, after which they will whiteu each year. As color identifies the horse, "Carp" made a had mistake.

Having made my arrangements with Paymaster General Smith, to send eome of my mares to Gen. Grant's Arahs, I returned to Rochester, selected and went with them myself, my son accompanying me, to Ash Hill, at Washington. As Paymaster Smith could not give me all the particulars I desired regarding these two stallions, I awaited Gen. Beale's return from California, hut the General wae nnable. I then wrote to Gen. Grant himself, and herewith give you copy of hia letter in reply:

RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON, Rochester, N. Y.:—Dear Sir: Abont my Arab horses, I cannot answer all your questions, but what I know I will give you.

I was in Constantinople in March, 1878, and visited the Sultan and his stahles. All of his horses were of the most approved and purest blood, (and there were about seventy horses in the atables I visited.) I was told that the pedigrees of all of them ran back from five to seven hundred years. Two of the horses that I then saw were sent to me as a present from the Snltan, by the first steamer, directly to the United States from that port. I do not know the name of the steamer, nor the date of its departure or arrival. They (the horses) were consigned to General E. F. Beale, of Washington city, who can probahly inform you npon those points. Leopard was five years old when I first saw him, and Linden four I think. I am certain as to the age of the first, and thiuk I am right about the age of the second.

The fact of these horses being from the Sultan's own private stahles, and being a present from him as an appreciation of our country among the nations of the earth, is the best proof of the purity of their blood. Very truly yonrs,

U. S. GRANT.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28TH.

I now knew that neither Gen. Grant, Gen. Beale, or Paymaster Gen. J. Adams Smith could give me all the facts I desired, through which to identify the two horses fifty years from this time. Whatever I do, I endeavor to do thoroughly well. I remembered hearing my cousin, Mrs. William D. Andersen, of New Haven, Conn., say one day while visiting her that Gen. Grant had two horses arrive at that port by a foreign vessel and they were said to be Arabian, upon which she went to the doctor's desk and took out two or three nails which were given to him hy his blacksmith, who removed the shoe aud re-shod them. As these were incidental remarks I paid no special attention to them, but my memory is great for bringing up little aayings way back. I wrote William D. Andersen, M. D., and below give you copy of his reply:

RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON, Rochester, New York—*Dear Sir:* I would say in reply that the Arabian stallions for Gen. Grant were shod hy my hlacksmiths, Messrs. Palmer & Bishop, in this city of New Haven, Conn., on May 31, 1879, they (the horses) having arrived the day before direct from Constantinople, hy the steamer Norman Monarch, Dunscomb, commander. This steamer at that time was chartered to freight cartridges, guns, etc., to Turkey from the Winchester Arms Co., in this city. She (the Norman Monarch) made the trip direct to New Haven, and returned direct, entering and clearing at this port. My hlacksmith went on board, removed the shoes, then had the stallions taken to his shop and stahle where they were re-shod and kept until delivered to Mr. J. K. Levitt, of the Blue Bell, Darby Road, Philadelphia, Pa., and where he exhihited them until delivered to Gen. E. F. Beale, of Washington City, D. C., for account of Gen. U. S. Grant. Truly yours, WILLIAM D. ANDERSON, M. D.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

I have much more in counection with these two Arabian atallions, which will appear iu my Clay history, for which publicatiou they were expressly eketched in the Summer of 1880, by the late Herbert S. Kittredge, Arabian hlood heing the primitive of Old Heury Clay. I eveu sent to Couetantinople through a competent correspondent ou his way to India, that I might have the true hreeding of these two Arabian stallions. I have heen thus particular in this matter, because at no time have what I deem proper records heen made of horses imported to this country as Arabian horees. No longer ago than 1860, the late William H. Seward was preseuted with two Arahians, one a hay the other a chestnut; and the amount of time, money, and writing I have done to obtain any authentic information concerning them and their get, would astonish any man. But I got it all, from first to last; and results will in due time open the eyes of some of the gentlemen who write down Arahian horses. When a paper man writes for hie readers that Arabian horses amount to nothing, let him cease to write Messenger, Diomed, Duroc, or American Eclipse, all of which possessed largely of Arabian blood; and the great imported Messenger, cited hy such writers as the founder of trotting speed, and three times inhred to Godolphin Arahian, close up at that.

England, Scetland, and France have each a typical thoroughbred horse, which they close-breed to sustain, and sell to the Yankee nation as fast as they cau breed and grow them. They are the thoroughhred rnnning horse, the Clyde, and the Percheron. The American nation boasts of a national road horse, which is, like his wooden nutmeg, uuable to reproduce itself. It is a horse of no instinctive value or type; representing wholesale mongrelization; but we can have a national road horse that can and will reproduce himself in color, form, and instinct to trot in any country to which he might be exported in a thoroughbred form. Truly yours, RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON.

MAY 1st, 1885.

Bookmakers and Trainers.

The Jnne snn was shining brightly, but the treee whose branches meet over the narrow road leading from Van Cortlandt station to Jerome Park broke its power, and ae the rain had laid the dust the walk in the fragrant shade was delightful. The criticisms which the daily press had showered on the starting of Pincus made Jacob more talkative than nsual. He expressed regret that journalists were doing so much to undermine public confidence in the integrity of the rnnning turf, and argued that many cases which looked bad to surface-judging critics were capable of explanation: "It is preposterous to assert that the trainers are in league with the bookmakers. The intelligent trainer is not so short-sighted as to deceive his employer. His whole future depends upon preserving a reputation for houesty as well as ability. Gentlemen like Mr. Belmont, Mr. Lorillard. Mr. Withers, Mr. Cassatt and Mr. Scott would not place their horses in charge of men who had proved faithless to other employers. They would rather quit the turf than do anythiug so compromising. The babble about horses being fixed not to win is all bahble. How can the trainer fix a horse nnless he takes one or more grooms into his confidence? And what sensible trainer would deliberately pnt himself in the power of a etable lad? The groom feeds and waters the horse, and an attempt to stuff an animal just before a race could not he made without his knowledge. Neither can the trainer withdraw the feed of a horse with the object of weakening him without betraying his plan to the groom. So, there can be no dosing, no fixing of a horse unless the trainer takes the stable lads into fnll partuership. If he is a fool he will be thus imprudent, hnt otherwise not." The tones of Pincus grew emphatic as he proceeded, and his listeners marveled how he came to be called Jacob the Sileut. Even the birds looked from green and shady boughs half wonderingly down upon him. "The bookmakers are active; they are up with the sun, and they catch the early worm; hut I do not believe that they have a guilty connection with the stahles. As it is well known that Mr. Withers does not back his horses, there is nothing for his trainer to conceal. The fullest information is given concerning condition, to all who ask for it. If the bookmakers are first on the ground, the fact proves nothing except that the pencilers are enterprising. But with gentlemen like Mr. Lorillard the case is different. He backs his horses, and points are not given away. The bookmaker is no more favored than the public. He must nse his eyes and form his own opinions. The forms of horses change, and many races are lost because the proper instructions are not given to the jockey. For instance, he is sometimes ordered to make a waiting race when it would be hetter to force the pace. The trainer's judgment in this respect is just as fallible as that of the operator in grain aud stocks. One of the very reasons why racing ie so fascinating to so many minds is that the element of uncertainty is so strong in it." The rear entrance to Jerome Park was reached as Jacob uttered the last words, and the sermon abruptly closed. Mr. Pincus has had much experience on the English as well as the American turf, aud his opinions are worth the space that we give them. It will always he remembered to his credit that he is the only American trainer who ever sent a horse to the post bred in this country which won the English Derby. Had the road been longer, Jacob probably would have touched upon a poiut which is becoming more pronounced every year. We mean the owuership aud management of stables hy the gentlemen who mark up and down the odds iu the very races in which their horses run. There are some old-fashioned people who are reluctant to admit that the bookmaking owner is a positive blessing to the turf.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Trotter of the Future.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Do the good people of your State realize what they have in the two stallions, Antevolo and Anteeo, terms $75 for one, and $100 for the other? If I were a breeder I would sooner pay $500 for the service of either oue of those horses thau a $10 note for the service of most of the stallions you soe advertised. I hope to live long enough to see the produce of these horses handled and showu to the world. If they fail to get trotters there ie nothiug in breeding, providing they serve mothers that have good thoroughhred blood in their veins. I think it is essential for every colt to have a good mother. If these horsea' colt have them you will never see a dunghill or a quitter. If either one of these horses should live long enough to get 1,360 colts you would not have to cull ont 38 or 39 in the 2:30 class. I don't thiuk you could pick from the nnmher 38 or 39 hut what could trot better than 2:30. Mr. Editor, I caunot understand how people can afford to loose the service of such horses, if they are in the colt husiness and want trotters.

If they had uo love or use for a trotter what beautiful roadsters they would have, they could go a *hundred* miles, the next day turn around aud come home.

Oh, it does make me so tired to hear people talk about trotting bred; they must learn by experience. Fifty years from now I would like to hear how they talked. Good night.

CHICAGO, Jnne 11th, 1885. ON THE ROAD.

The Winner of the Juvenile.

The Juvenile introduced us to the *juenesse d'oree* of the year. Teken as a whole, it is a very good lot. Those who read "Post and Paddock" lest week should have had no difficulty in picking the winner, as, without committing ourselves to a tip, we expressed the helief that Portlaud was the best colt on the grounnd, he having, on the 25th, made the fastest quarter ever run at Jerome Park. Indeed, we never looked beyond him for the winner, hut Alcock's faith in Electric was so strong thet he led meny after him, and on the day of the race the gelding fairly disputed the favoritism with Portland. Electric certainly showed that Alcock was not all wrong in his estimete of his powers.

"Well, K. K.," we remerked, after the race, "you're disappointed, I snppose?"

"Yes, eir, I am; that'e a good colt, that Portland; but I'll have to heve another turn at him with Electric before I'll qnit."

"Why, doesn't to-dey's race satisfy you?"

"No; Electric stumhled at the start, and lost three or four lengths."

Refrain, who finished second, is a filly which improved more since she has been in active work than anything on the grounds. She is the first foal of Rachel, a good little Bonnie Scotland mare that Messrs. Lorillard and Babcock had hy turns. Last season Refrain was so sorry and nupromising a youngater that Major Hubbard thought her too poor to nominate for any of the great stakes, but with the Autumn she improved so greatly that he determined to make amends, and give her all the chances that remained. She is a chestnut with a blaze, and the best of legs, although they are coarse and hairy, like a Scotch pony's. The California filly Fortuna is another that will be likely to show well in futnre, as she is a rare mover, and comes from a good family, being hy our old white-legged friend, Wheatley, out of a mare by Hubhard, granddam by Eclipse, out of old Hennie Farrow, dam of Mollie McCarthy. Preciosa, the sister to Louisette, did not seem as forward in condition as Fortuna.

Portland, the winner of the Juvenile, is a brown black, with a faint star, and stands 15.2½. He was hred at the Elmendorf Stud, and purchased by the Dwyers for $2,800. He hae a plain bnt good head, not nnlike the Vandals, except that the forehead is'not so promineut, and a lean, gamey neck, filling nicely into well-laid shoulders. He is not very deep in tne briaket, aud if he has any defect it is that he is a trifle light in the back ribs, hut he is good over the loin, and has good qnarters for a yonng 'un. He is very bloodlike and narrow in front, hence gets great apeed, and if not pushed heyond his strength will he a grand colt when he fills up in his etifles and lets down in front. There is some auggestion of Hindoo about him, especially in his light back ribs. He carries his flag rather gay, and, as it is rather long, it gives him a rather odd appearance. He is hy Virgil, out of Fine work (a capital racemare, being winner of the Chesapeake), hy Lexington; 2d dam imp. Fillagree, by Stockwell, a family more noted for speed than staying, although he is deep in the blood of Tramp and Blacklock, and looks like the hest Virgils. He waa clearly 7 lbs. hetter than auything in the Jnvenile.—*Vigilant.*

The get of King Alfonso won $8,313 at the late Latonia meeting, and those hy Ten Broeck $7,195. The invincible Bankrnpt placed $4,820 to Spendthrift's credit and Buckden by the aid of Monogram is fonrth in the list, his sons and daughtere having won $3,325. The other stallious whose get won over $1,000 are Grinstead, $2,420, Pat Malloy, $2,330, Monarchist, $1,500 and Longfellow $1,100.

The following stables won the hnlk of the money at the late Latonia meeting: M. Young'a $7,535, E. Corrigan's $5,700, J. T. William's $5,443, Morris & Patton's $4,680, R. B. Plate'a $3,475, Santa Anita Stable, $2,770, and R. A. Johnson'a $1,500.

Mr. Lyle Simmons, one of the owners of the five-year-old Early Dawn, reports that mare as doing exceedingly well, and he believes she will down Hinda Rose, Sallie Bentor, and Elvira the first time of asking.

A Steamboat Record Beaten.

[New York Herald.]

A long, low, narrow, cigar-shaped craft, with a hump in the middle like a Roman nose and her bow and stern decks tapering down almost to the water's snrface, prowled aronnd the foot of West Twenty-third street yesterday afternoon, and attracted the derision of old-time steamboat men. She was ninety feet loug on the water line, and her bottom wae painted black, with an ample white streak ahove that reached to the deck, while at her broadest point she wae not eleven feet wide. A double rail of twisted cable wire was all the hulwark she had, and to get from the after deck to the forward it was necessary to pass through a pilot house hig enough for a dozen men, as there was no passage around the onteide. Protruding up through hatchways were the heads and shouldera of grimy looking engineers and firemen, while seated about the steering apparatus were a blind man and half a dozen men who could see, all as cool as watermelona on ice. There was a amall hlue flag with a white equare cross in the centre, upon a pole jutting out over the bow, a hlue flag with a white stiletto piercing downward acroes its aides at a mainmast, and the Stars and Stripes hanging over the stern. A single smokestack as hig ae on ocean steamer's loomed up just forward of 'midship.

"That thing beat the Mary Powell?" aaid a swarthy faced river man contemptuonsly as he stood on the dock among a crowd of cnriosity seekers whittling a cleat ont of a chnnk of wood. "Why, you're crazy. The Mary Powell'e the Queen of the Hudson and the fastest river steamboat in the world. Her record is twenty-four milee an hour."

"I,ll bet $1,000 that she'll beat the Mary Powell," eeid Mr. Frank Brandreth, a aon of the well known pill manufacturer.

"Oh, well, the thing'a fixed, then," retorted the donbting Thomas, glancing npward suddenly and showing the whitea of his eyes, and the little eteamer putting into the dock the diacussion ceased, Mr. Brandreth, with a party of friends, going on board, and eteaming away into the stream to he gazed at cnriously by the crews of the Omaha, the Minueaota and nnmberless yachts, whose owners had gathered at the scene to witnesa what proved the most astonishing race that ever took plece on the Hudson river.

It was just a little after half-past three o'clock when the Mary Powell left her dock at the Twenty-third street pier, and the Stiletto—tbat was the name of the little thing—was then headed np atream and moving elowly past Thirty-fourth street. The Mary Powell quickly got into the middle of the river, where the tide and wind were strongly favorahle, and ahe cut throngh the water like a knife. She looked indeed the Queen that she has been endearingly termed, and her decke were lined with passengers eager for the fray. When Thirty-eeven street was reached by the Powell the cigar ehaped boat gave a saucy toot of defiance and the engineere and firemen suddenly disappeared, locking the hatches over their heads. The two boats were now nose and nose and not fifty yards apart. Presently a jingle was heerd and the little boat began to move at a livelier gait. The Mary Powell apparently was about to leave her presumptnous competitor in the rear, for she was going like the wind. But then there was another gentle jingling, and the long, narrow little hoat began to tremble like a steam engine at a fire, and ehe shot throngh the water like a rocket. The Mery Powell had nearly overreached the full leugth of the smaller boat, bnt now they were going at an equal speed. The big steamer's posseugers waved their handkerchiefs and cheered and screamed. No vessels ever before had tbe audacity to even keep side by side with this majestic racer. Pilot Briggs, of the Powell, who before had not deigned to cast even a sidelong glance at the smaller boat, now began to fumhle his wheel nervonsly. He pulled a big bell and hlack smoke streamed out of the Mary Powell's pipes.

"How much steam, Gray?" asked one of the men managing the Stiletto, as he peeped in at the hatchway.

"Hundred and twenty-five pounds, sir," was the faint reply.

"Give her a hundred and sixty if necessary, but not yet."

Then the rumble of the little hoat became greater. She took ou new wings and shot ahead. She wae going faster than the Mary Powell. By degrees she was ahead with 138 pounds of steam registered on the gauge. At thirty-eight minutes past three o'clock, when off Sixtieth street, she was half a mile ahead of the Mary Powell, aud her speed was slackened by reducing the steam pressure to 120 pounds. The excitement over, a feeling of eadnese seized those aboard the demon craft. It seemed a pity that the laurels of victory had heen wrested from the beautiful Queen. For years the Mary Powell has held the sceptre, but she must now fall back in the cruel line of progress.

At twenty-five minutes past three P. M. the steam yacht Atalanta started for Irvington. At 3h. 47m. and 14s. the bow of the Stiletto was at the stern of the Atalanta, and at 3h. 48m. and 12s. the Stiletto's bow had cleared the bow of the Atalanta, going hy in just fifty-two seconds, while the Atalanta fired a gun and salnted the victorions little craft with three hlasts from its steam whistle. The Mary Powell has heateu the Atalanta every day.

All along the river front crowds of people stood on the piers to witness what they expected wonld be another victory for the Mary Powell, but they were considerably surprised when they saw the little boat. Her speed set those who knew nothing ahout her to marvelling. At Yonkers she was a mile ahead of the Mary Powell, and the Atalanta was a black speck two miles astern. The steamer Albany passed at this point, running south, and the Stiletto seemed to jump from crest to crest of the wavee she made. Irvington pier was reached at thirty-two minutes past four o'clock, and Sing Sing was reached at ten minutes to five, five minntes in adveuce of the Mary Powell, or nearly two miles ahead. The run to Sing Sing was made in one hour, fifteen minntes, the railroad express time heing one honr two minutes. It was said by the Herrishoff Brothers, of Bristol, R. I., who hnilt the boat that she conld carry 220 pounds of steam and run at the rate of twenty-seven miles an hour. The run to Sing Sing, twirty-two miles, was made in one hour and fifteen minntes.

FISH.

Pollution of Trout Streams.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman—*Dear Sir*: Having had, recently, an opportunity afforded me of paying a visit to the beantifnl trout stream of Purissima, San Mateo connty, and having seen the reckless way in which its waters are allowed to he polluted, I deem it ouly right to bring before the notice of the lovere of the gentle sport and the public generally, through the colnmns of your paper, the manifest neglect of duty which is chargeable against the Fish Commissionera in this matter. On the stream referred to, from which, by the way, a very nice hasket of speckled beanties can be drawn any day by the average angler, I fonnd several hog-pena here and there by the hanks, the sewerage from which ran freely into the stream, making one very chary of drinking from what ought to be, not only in name but in fact, the purest water in the State. In addition to this a coal-oil well, which is sunk quite on the edge of the stream, poured its refuse nnchecked into the water, with the rcault that all the trout in the creek below that point are either poisoned or so tainted with the taste of kerosene as to be absolntely inedible. Now, sir, in view of the fact that good trout streams are not over and above plentifnl within such easy reach of the city, it seems to me disgraceful that such an ideal creek aa the Purissima should be so polluted. The inevitable result will be that in a very short time not a tront will be left in it, and the creek itself will have to change its name (in order to he consisteut) into *Impurissima*. I trnst that before auch a deplorable issue results our Fieh Commissioners will wake np to a sense of their duty and take steps to preserve the creek from pollution, its denizens from death by poisoning, and tbe angling public from losing snch a very excellent place for their favorite sport. I am, Youra respectfully.

San Francisco, June 16th. Salmo Ferox.

It is said that those who have fished in the higher etreams of the Sierras turn np their noses at those who freqnent the streama of the coaet, and it is further said the upper waters of the American river give larger and more gamey trout than the coast etreams. Both these statemente are true. All the way down from Soda Springs to the hridge below Secret ravine on the American river, we have known to afford first-class fishing for years. Before the late Mark Hopkine established and opened Soda Springe it was no trick to go down to the river from Secret ravine and catch a couple of dozen trout in an hour, averaging from fifteen to twenty inches, all gamey fellows that gave grand sport and eating. Only remember it is no fool's play to get up and dowu the mountains. The bay fishing is etill pursued by hy its votaries but only with partial snccess in favorite places, which, however, are always affected hy circumstances which man can neither avoid nor control, and which must make the day'e sport nncertain. At Monterey they are having a grand time with the barraconta. These fish give fine sport.

Thousands of dead catfish, amelt and yonng salmon are floating in the bay at Benicia. No cause for their death is known. Have the Chinese found out some new method of poisoning?

Planked Shad.

Now I must tell yon jnst how we plank shad. We select a place where there ie e good big rock, nearly perpendicular, and againat that rock we build a fire, and keep it np nntil the rock is well heated, and we get a good hit of embere; then we keep a light hrush fire ou top of the embers until the fish are cooked.

Clean the shad, split in the belly, cut off the head and tail, and take ont the beck-hone. Scar crosswise with a sharp knife, about two inches apart, from head to tail. Then take a pleuk (oak is the hest, but pine answers nearly as well) about 28x15 inchee and two inches thick, with a cleet neiled on the hack to each end to hrace against. Neil the shad carefnlly around the edges, hack to the hoard, with finishing naile (never mind their being galvanized), and in each place where the fish is scarred nail a good generous strip of salt pork; leave all nails projecting ahout one inch, as the fish will swell in cooking. Set the hoard on end as near the fire as possihle, turning end for end as neceesaiy, and cook to a good rich hrown. Remove the naile with a pair of pliers; cover well with hutter, salt and pepper; serve with hard tack, soft hread, raw onions cnt up in salt and vinegar, olives, picklee, and other little "fixins" you please, and for drink we uee rum punch, lager, or anything to please the fancy. Follow these directions and try it once, bnt do not forget that you will want one hig ehad for two pereons.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The New Fish Launch.

It appears this new vessel, from which we look for so mnch good in stopping the depredations of the Chinese thieves aud the alien brigade, will soon he finished and ready for the good work essigned her. Appropriating the means to build this vessel was a wise act on the part of the late Legislature, for which we willingly give it credit, because we have censnred its remissness in other ways so far as the protection of our pnhlic game and fish are concerned. A Sacramento paper speaks of the condition, size and capacity of the launch as follows:

"The steam launch for the uae of the Fiah Commissioners, for the construction of which the last Legislature made an appropriation, is being bnilt at Washington, opposite Sacramento, hy John W. Rock, and the work has advanced to the commencement of the planking. The craft will he 49 feet long, and 12 feet breadtn of beam, 6 feet deep, and will draw about 4½ feet. Her hoiler will be 74 inches long by 60 inches in diameter, engines in proportion, and the wheels 48 inchee in diameter. It is estimated that she will be able to make about fourteen miles per hour, and be sufficiently stannch to go ontside the Heada if deeired. She will be farnished with water tanks for ballast purpoees, and thns will be able to carry a supply of fresh water with her on any salt water aervice. Her cabin will be neatly arranged and snfficiently roomy to accommodate eight persons."

The streams are all reported as lower than nsually the case at thia time of year. Indian creek, emptying into Narrow creek, Mendocino county, and a lake north of Trinidad harbor, are well spoken of as giving good fishing. Bolina'a bay, though an ugly place to reach, is also well spoken of. Mountain Meadows in Plumas county, ia another good place for a few day's vacation.

There is a growing demand for black bass to stock private watere, as many have come to prefer fishing for bass to trout. We repeat parties wanting black bass, for stocking purposes, can get them on reasonable terms after awhile by applying to Mr. Adame, the Secretary of the old California Sportaman's Club. In a month or two the clnb will again seine lake Temescal where their original plant was made.

There is some danger to ladies when fishing for cat-fish of large eize, if the *Atlanta Constitution* is to he helieved. It eays: "Several daya ago a lady by the name of Simpson was fishing npon Pnmpkin Vine creek, in Panlding connty. She got a hite and attempted to pnll ont the fish, hnt the order was reversed and the fish pulled her into the water, and not knowing how to swim, she was drowned. Her hody was found about sixty feet from where she was fishing. The fiah was fonnd by the pole, which was floating, the hook being atill fast in its mouth. It was a catfish and weighed twenty-two ponnds."

We have heard of a catfish weighing twenty-six ponnds being canght near Santa Rosa, Sonoma connty, and so we give this warning as many parties are ont camping there.

The Truckee *Republican* states that Martelle Lake covers an area of perhaps 1,000 acres. At the time of its construction, ahont ten or twelve yeara ago, it was stocked with trout from New Hampshire and from the Truckee river. At the present time the lake fairly swarme with trout. Two hundred ponnds have been caught hy one fisherman in an honr. The New Hampshire tront grow to a greater size than they do in their native waters. The idea is naturally suggested that hatcheries might be established at our monntain lakes, and by artificial propagation the lakes could be filled with fish. Small ponds could he constructed to retain trout until they attain a size which will enable them to protect themselves, and then they can be placed in the lakes. Tbe State could not make a hetter investment than to establieh hatcheriee at every one of our principal lakes.

This is a sonnd and wise suggestion, and by carrying it ont the district wonld improve immensely in a financial way, by attracting the great nnmher of our people who now go ont fiehing in the Summer season. In fact all diatricte having the facilities to do so, will reap a rich reward by establishing good fisheries.

THE KENNEL.

It ie gratifying to find how the nnmber of first-class hnnting dogs ie increasing among our citizens, who love legitimate eport for the real pleasures it gives. Among those we have recently had the pleasure of meeting is Mr. W. H. Peckham, of the San Jose Woolen Mills. This gentlemau is the owner of two very fino dogs at present. One is a hitch, strangely called "Joe," hy Rock, junior, from Dugan's Madge, and is regarded hy all who know her as a fiue field dog, indeed, of euch natural capacity that ehe almost instinctively broke and trained herself, or in other words, required little or no breaking and training. The other is a yonng dog puppy, twelve months old, by Regent, out of Dugan's Madge, and one of Regent's finest lookiug and most promising eons. These dogs inherit on both sides the hest blood known in America. On the sire's side they have the Rock family, Sihyl, Leiceater and Doll; on the dam's side they have Knox's Beltou family, Dimple, Rob Roy, Garth's Bess, Fred, Rhoebe and Rap, with all the blood strains associnted. In a short time California will be noted for her fine thoroughbred hunting dogs.

Spring Meeting at Petaluma.

The Spring meeting of the Sonoma and Marin Associations was given under greet disadvantages this year, the weether heing stormy end tbe treck slow. The attendance wes fair under the circumstances, but herdly reeched profitable figures. The following is the record:

RACING.

June 4th—Selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horse, $50. Fixed valuation $1,000: two pound off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and a quarter. Eigth entries.

W. L. Appleby's b f Nielson, by Wildidle, dam Susie W., 4 yrs., $1,000, 113 lbs 1
T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia, 3 yrs., $1,000, 103 lbs 2
Time, 2:15.

Pools: Ned Cook. $20; Nielson, $8. Won easily by two lengths.

June 5th.—Sweepstakes for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile. Ten nominations.

W. L. Appleby's b f Nielson, by Wildidle, dam Susie W., 4 yrs., 113 lbs 1
Lynch & Kelly's ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, 3 yrs., 104 lbs 2
S. B. Wright's b f Lalla Rookh, by Flood, dam Frou Frou, 2 yrs., 77 lbs 3
T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia, 3 yrs., 107 lbs. 0
Jas. Biggin's b m Fanny Parnell, by Shannon, dam Kitty Watson ... 0
L. Shaner's ch g Billy Johnson, by imp. Glenelg, dam Planetarium, aged, 117 lbs 0
Time, 1:48.

Pools: Neilson, $20; Atchison, $15; Ned Cook, $8; field, $4.

June 6th.—Sweepstakes for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. One mile and repeat. Four nominations.

W. L. Appleby's blk c John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare, 4 yrs., 113 lbs 1 1
T. Delaney's ch c Ned Cook, by Flood, dam Planetia, 3 yrs, 98 lbs 2 2
Time, 1:44½, 1:44½.

Pools: John A., $20; Ned Cook, $4. Won by a length in both beets.

TROTTING.

June 4th.—Purse, $500; 2:30 class.				
Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner	2	1	1	1
Fred B., br g, by Plumas—C. David	1	2	2	4
Twinkle, b m, by Echo—M. Walsh	3	3	3	3
Ned, b g, by Overland—J. A. Goldsmith	5	4	4	2
Blaine, blk g—W. Fletcher	4	5	5	5
Time, 2:32, 2:31, 2:33½, 2:34½.				
June 6th.—Purse, $500; 2:26 class.				
Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—L. Shaner	1	1	1	
Cairo, b g, by Chieftain—M. H. McManus	2	2	2	
Blaine, blk g—W. Fletcher	3	3	3	
Ned, b g—J. A. Goldsmith	4	4	4	
Time, 2:32½, 2:33½, 2:33½.				

A purse for named horses wes given on the 5th, bnt we bave no details of the race. Five heats were trotted. The first two were won by D. Brown's b s Jackson Temple, end the last three by Wm. Bihler's b s Buck Foster, by Gen. Dena. Sorrel Ben was pleced third in the race end Johnny fourth. Best time 2:44½.

Amateur Amazons.

"Not to pnt too fine e point upon it," the msjority of horsewomen—or to adopt the more convenient word, amazons—ride abominebly, so bedly thet it must be presumed, looking at tbe rarity of accidents, thet they enjoy tbe benefit of special providence said to preside over the livee of idiots and drunkards. Perhaps tbe secret of tbeir immnnity is to be found in the bard-worked character of the horses they generally ride, or tbe watchful care of the ettendant grooms or friends. The reeson wby women ride so badly is not far to seek. A man mey learn to ride by tumbling off nntil he learns to hold on by imitating the good horsemen he meets in bis rides, friends or strangers, because a man's is natural seat; elegance is aot indispensable; tbe last, tbough not least, be has ten times tbe opportunity of practicing any womau in the civilized conntry can possibly enjoy. A yonng man can ride any borse in any dress, witb or without saddle, in town or conntry, witbont losing his social position, he mey make friends with all the grooms and horse jockeys in the neighborhood; in fact, he "mey range the roads, tbe farms, tbe fields." Without being guilty of eccentricity he can risk his bones on eny horse that others have ridden and be his own groom if no assistence is to be had. With women, commehcing to ride is a serions bnsiness, requiring a competent teacher, a special dress, a special saddle, and, for aafety and symmetry, a horss specially trained for the purpose. Tbe time and fuss reqnired to set a riding party in motion when only two or three ladies have to be fitted to strange horses and strauge seddles, even if they are all practiced horsewomen, is terribly exhanstive of the patience of those who are pest the age of indiscriminate admiration; and wheu any of the fair equestriens are only half tanght and timid, eacb will reqnire, if particnlarly pretty and coquettish, the assistance of two grooms and at least two gentlemen dnring the operation of mounting. Few riding masters who have their bread to earn, and still fewer gentlemen, care to rnffle the plnmes of tbe cherming novice, unaccustomed to contradiction of any kind, hy once, twice or thrice telling her that sbe doee not nnderstand or follow the rules requisite to form a real horsewoman. A severely trnthful tntor runs the risk of being pertinent if a peid teacher, and a "tiresome bore" if an admirer. The consequence is thet you see among the fair would-be amazone, who heve the power of acqniring every accomplishment money can bny, frightful examples of some one of every kind of iuelegant or dengerous habit. A maker of eide-saddlee wbose higb reputation enables him to speak the truth, eeye that he hes offended many feir beevy weigbt customere by eaying plainly, "Yonr horse's sore back has nothing to do with the fit of my saddle; he will always have a sore back as loug ae you sit on one side and hang on the pummels."

On His Travels.

The London (England), *Stock Keeper* of a recent date con taine the following notice of an itinerant horse-breaker and veterinary erstwbile of Califoruia:

"An interesting exhibition of horse-taming waa given at the circus in Argyll street Saturday afternoon by Professor H. Sample, 'tbe celebrated scientific horse-tamer of America,' who, after tweuty yeers' professional tour of Great Britain has at length reached its metropolis, and hae leased the Argyll street building for the purpose of teaching his system to Londoners."

Mr. Sample was in this city three years ago practicing bis many professions, and wrote a book, in the preface of which he claimed eighteen years experience in the United States. Verily time flies on eagle's wings. The professor must be getting venerable.

The Great Stallion Match.

The Cleveland correspondent of tbe Chicago *Horseman* has this to sey abont Maxy Cobh and Phallas:

"I will also specnlate further and echo the almost nnanimous opinion of local horsemen—Phallas will win. They end I figure tbis both on performence and blood, contresting the exbibition 2:13¾ witb tbe race 2:13¾, the Heppy Medium blood with ths Dictetor. No wonder we predict. All this is prediction. We know the metch will be made if Cohnfeld does't dreg John Murphy in, bnt eside from that no man bnt W. H. Crawford knoweth further. W. H. is pretty smooth himself as you know. He isn't celled 'Counsellor' for nothing. He doesn't sey tbat he would like the race here, but I think he would, end tbe Mexy Cobb perty ongbt to be satisfied. Yon may bave noticed thet Clevelend never did for Jay-Eye-See. No! Jey-Eye-See is sore-toed and tbe Clevelend treck isn't a sore-toed horse's track. But Phallas is sound of sole end bock, and can trot here as well es anywhere and a little better.

"The Cese gronp got here on Tuesday last from Cincinneti, end are comfortably quartered in the old orcberd. It is e epot full of horse traditions end reminiscenses. Here the Maid, Lnln, Americen Girl and Fullsrton used to doze and leugh while the other pert of the outfit put np the programme to be followed for one week. Here Smnggler took the admiration of the masses, and Mend S. daintily received cellers. The orcherd is the choice spot at the treck, and only the crecks get there. The little king is looking well, end he and his big helf-brotber ere reeling off milee to the tune of 2:28 or so, a fect that shows they ere rapidly getting to the "edge" limit. Crawford end Bitber are qnertered at the Brunswick, within a stone's throw of the berns, and with them is the shepely—bnt thet is all—Endymion, the pacing mare Gurgle, who is for sele, and the latest addition to the perty, Edgebill."

The imported brown colt, Tbe Admiral, foeled 1881, by Vedette, dem Regatta, purchased hy the Dwyer Bros. in Kentucky recently, having errived in New York sick, never recovered, and died at Jersey City. He was a very speedy little horss, and the Brooklyn Stable would have found him quite useful in races of less thau a mile and a helf.

HERD AND SWINE.

Discursive About Butter.

Col. Colman, the new Commissioner of Agriculture, is disposed to fnlfill tbe popular proverb, and let every citizen know precisely "on which side his bread ie bnttered." He has esteblished a "Deiry Division," which he hes placed nnder the direction of a gentleman of good sense and practicel ebility, and in due time we shall donhtless have some interesting statistics ebout this important prodnct, of which, so the last census informs ns, over 806,000,000 pennds were menufectnred in 1880. The greeter portion of this enormous snpply is consnmed in this country, and the supply of bntter is en important item, while its price is an element of commanding interest in the economy of thonsands of femilies, for eating onr bread without the butter, the idea is one wbich never dawned npon the average American citizen, in wbatever circumstances. "Bread and water," indeed, is the standard for prison food, set apart for the lowest criminals; but even this class often fare snmptnonsly every day, and the diet which would appear paradisiacal luxury to tbe poor laborers of Europe, is spurned by the prisoners in American penitentiaries as fit only for the dogs.

The origin of bntter is lost in antiquity, so remote that the world will never know who first invented it. Some people, indeed, ready to settle all questions on the simplest available principles, will have it that butter must have made its appearance in the world nearly as soon as milk. Nothing more than a good ehaking, they reason, is necessary to convert the one into the other, and the shaking might in the first instance have been brought about as well by accident as by desigu. Tbis is the *a priori* method for acconnting for things, and certainly proves tbat bntter might have been early and easily discovered. Nevertheless, those who demand historical proof as the essential basis of their opinions, will find it difficnlt to believe that our first parents ever taeted bntter in Paradise, however mnch they may have revelled in milk and honey. The learned Beckman, in his "History of Inventions," tells ns tbat bntter, thongh now commonly nsed in the greater part of Europe, was nnknown, or known very imperfectly to the ancients. He has taken pains to collate all tbe pessages in Scripture where it is spoken of, and shows thet the word translated "hutter" signifies cream, or some thick milk, and could not have been a solid snbstance at all. This ie proven by the texts themselves where it is nsed: "When I washed my steps with butter, and the rock ponred me out rivers of oil; "He shall not see the rivers, tbe floods, the brooks of boney and hutter," etc. Tbe word plainly implies or alludes to something liquid, as it eppeara that it was used for washing tbe feet, and that it was drunk like milk, and that it ran in streems when poured ont.

The oldest mention of butter (and even that is an obscnre one) is fonnd in Herodotus, who says tbe Scythians "stir the milk of their meres, aud separate tbat which rises to the eurface, as they consider it more delicious than that which remaine below it." Thia perhaps goes no fnrtber than cream, bnt Hippocrates, who wrote 400 years before Christ, and was almost contemporary with Herodotns, writes of cream that when it is violently agiteted "the fat part, which is light, riees to tbe surface and becomes what is called bntter. The heavy and thick part, which remaine below, is kneeded and dried, and is known by the name of hippece. The whey or scnm remaina in the middle." Here we have hutter and cheese satisfactorily made at least 2,000 years ago. Bnt it does not appear from Hippocrates, nor, indeed, from any of the ancient writers who mention it, that hntter was ever used as an article of ordinary food. That learned Greek physician speaks of its emollient qualities, and prescribes it externally as a medicine. Strabo saye that the Insitauians nsed hutter instead of oil; and Actian mentions that the East Indians anointed the wounds of their elephants with butter. Galen writes that "in cold conntries, which do not prodnce oil, hutter is nsed in the baths." Pliuy recommends it to be rnbbed over children'e gnms in teethiug, and also for nlcers in tue mouth. Plutarch tells of a Spartan lady who emelled strongly of bntter, by which it seems to have been nsed as a perfnme or ointment. It is never mentioned by any Greek or Roman writer as fised in cookery, or at the table. The people of Germany appear to have known the nse of hutter at a very early period, though how early is not known. In that colder climate both bntter and cheese could readily be made and preserved, while in Italy, Spain and other portions of southern Europe they ere not even now largely produced. As a snbstitute, the people of these countries have alweys been accustomed to the liberal use of good oil, both for cooking pnrposes and for the teble.

In the south of France butter is sold in the apothecaries' shops for medicinal purposes, and one of the grievances reconnted by trevellers in Spein is that they cen seldom meet with bntter. In werm countries it ie difficnlt to preserve it for any length of time, end it eppeers certain that the only butter that the ancient netions possessed wes in en oily state and almost liqnid. Tbe Arabs are reported to be the greatest consnmers of butter in the world. A cnpful of melted butter is an ordinary morning drink among all classes. Bnrckberdt, tbe Arebian traveller, says thet the appetite for it is nniversel, and tbe poorest persons will spend helf their daily income in order tbet they may have bntter at every meal. They meke it exclnsively from the milk of sheep end goats, while other nations nse tbet of cemels, meres and other enimels.

According to McCulloch the butter of England and Holland is reckoned the best in Enrope, es in onr own country that produced in tbe northern letitndes is snperior. In the Eastern Stetes, Orenge County, N. Y., end St. Albens, in Vermont, heve long hed the repntation es the headqnerters of prime butter for exportetion, bnt other Eastern and Northern points now compete for tbe snperiority. Much bntter is sold tbronghont the country under the name "Orange County butter," which hes no other similerity then its rich yellow color to the delicious article tnrned ont by tbe femous dairies of Middletown and Goshen. In London, the butter of Epping end Cambridge is in ths highest repnte. The cows wbich prodnce the former feed in tbe rich shrubbery pestures of Epping forest. It is brongbt to merket in queer-shaped, long rolls of from one to two feet, each weigbing about a pound. Yorkshire butter, which is prodnced in greet quantities, is often sold for Epping or Cambridge, though it is inferior to it.

There are some signs apperent of a growing scarcity of choice bntter in the merkets of the world, and especielly in the United Stetes, which nnqnestionably contributes more largely than any other nation, both to its prodnction end consnmption, although the "gilt-edged" prodnct of a few noted Alderney dairies commands seventy-five cents to $1 a pound, and the price of all good bntter is much higher than it wae five-and-twenty years since.

In the Western Reserve end other districts once noted for the menufacture of bntter the milk is now nsed in tbe prodnction of cheese. Large cheese factories, operated by companies, engage all the milk from whole townships, and turn out millione of ponnds of cheese by machinery, wbicb is mostly exported abroad. This is said to be more profitable to the fermers then bntter making, end it is certeinly far less troublesome. To this sonrce mnst be treced one leeding reeson for the growing scercity of good bntter in onr merket.

The high price end scarcity of butter led to the invention of oleomergerine, or prepared lard and greese, which is now sold in large qnentities, to the great injnry of the deirymen. In severel States lews heve been passed for tbe prevention of this deception so injurious to heelth, and Congress is to be asked next Winter for such legisletion as will prevent the sele of the vile compound in this District and in the Territories, and stop the inter-State trade in it. Col. Colmen's new bureau, by escertaining exactly what laws the States have passed, and how strictly they ere enforced, will aid in the preparation of Congressional legislation. Meanwhile ell farmers shonld do a little missionary work among the members of Congress and shonld impress npon their minds that "Oleomargarine must go!"

Col. Colmen has also directed Dr. Thomes Teylor, the microscopist of tbe Department of Agricnlture, to prosecute a series of experiments with the view of furnishing the pnblic with a reliable test for detecting imitations or adnlterated compounds of bntter. Dr. Taylor finds that crystals of pure butter when fresh have a globular or ellipsoidal form, and that when tbese crystals are placed in a polarizer, its revolutions disclose a well-defined Saint Andrew's cross in eech one. When the crystals of oleomargarine, butterine, suet or lard are are similarly exposed, they not do revolve with the turning of the polarizer, and they present a stellar form, without the Saint Andrew's cross. The fnrther prosecntion of the experiments mey simplify the test and furnish a legal stetus for pnre butter.

Snub-Nosed Pigs.

There has been considerable argument, both in Englaud and America, upon the shape of the snont of the Berkshire pig. It is advocated, and with much reason, that the pug-shaped or turned-np nose is characteristic of small racee of pigs, which are more addicted to the production of fat than of lean, snitable for bacon and hams. It is useless to argue in tbese days of economicel feeding, that tbe snont of tbe pig should be adapted to his requirements in feeding upon the land, for tbe sbape matters little where animals are continnally shnt up in styes or paved yards; whereas, if it is the practice of a breeder to turn them into his fields to grass, he is invariably careful to ring them, so thet tbey are prevented from damaging the pasture and searching for roots. It seldoms heppens that a farmer finds it necessary to turn swine into his arable fields for any other purpose than that of picking up the weste which lies upon its snrface; and we question very much whether the result, from a feeding point of view, of allowing pigs to dig, even where they could do no damege, would in any sense prove a benefit to the farmer. The shepe of the snout should nndoubtedly be guided by the purpose for which the pig is hred. It is tbe aim of hreedere of Berkshires to produce long, deep flitches of bacon, good hams, and meat which is well marbled or streeked with lean. As these products are, without doubt, obtained from pigs of the true Berkshire type—*i. e.*, from the comparatively long-snouted auimals—there should be no further argument upon the subject. Unfortuuately, there are fanciers of pigs who are not practical breeders, and who, admiring the pug-nose or short snout, which they conceive to be characteristic of high breeding, would place these points upon pigs of every race.—*James Long.*

When cows leak their milk, they should be milked three times a day. Sometimes the leaking may be stopped, says an exchange, hy applying some photographers' collodion over the end of the teat when the teat is wiped dry. When the collodion dries, which it does very quickly, the film contracts and draws the orifice close and so stops the flow.

It is qnite common, when a farmer keeps three, four or more cows, that the best milker hrings more uet profit than all the others, and often what is made from her goes to defrey lossee on the others. How much is such a cow worth aa compared with the inferior animals?

Cottton may be king; or, corn he king; hnt the cow is queen, supplying essential wants, necessities and luxuries of life to the mass of civilized humanity.

Dairy Short-Horns.

It would seem almost needless to say that the dairy properties of the Shorthorn should not be estimated from examples of the dairy yield of Shorthorns of the beef-making type, but for the fact that not only in the herds of private owners, farmers, and other breeders of Shorthorn cattle, but also in the stock at experimental institutions, we find cows very far from the dairy type doing duty as milkers, and sometimes, in competition with cows of dairy breeds, taken to test the claim of the Shorthorn to classification with those breeds, and the comparative capability of the Shorthorn as a milker and producer of cheese and butter.

Now, the average Shorthorn is not a deep milker. Many Shorthorns of immense substance yield exceedingly rich milk, but usually not great in quantity, although their record of duration is good—that is to say, they continue in milk many months, and often with very little diminution in the quantity yielded at each milking.

But the thorough-going dairy Shorthorn is a different kind of beast; the "Yorkshire cow" of Yonatt, belonging to a breed within a breed; of the type produced by crossing the deep-milking old Yorksbire or Holderness breed with the improved Shorthorn or Durham, up to three or four grades, always picking out the best milkers among the grades, to carry on the crossing, if crossing we may call it, when we remember that the old Yorksbire was herself a true Shorthorn, but comparatively light-fleshed, and neither so early in maturing nor so kindly a feeder as the Durham. There are Short-horns of this description in the present day, and they may be found often in pedigree herds, and if carefully gathered together with a bull to match, may be made the foundation of dairy herds of extraordinary yielding powers, making heavy weights to the butcher at last, without great cost of feeding. This is the stamp of Shorthorn that should be sought and selected to match against the pick of dairy breeds in dairy trials, whether of a private character or for educational or other experimental objects. It is of no use to go to the Shorthorn at large and take at random, nor even to select from among herds of Shorthorns reared and managed throughout for grazing purposes, and by long selection made to bear, in frame and flesh, all the distinctive peculiarities of heavy beef cattle. Where this is done, the extensive range of Shorthorn characteristics has never been appreciated, the diversities of sub-type have not been sufficiently understood. No breed is more easily kept true to a type, no breed more elastic in its adaptation to the objects of its breeder and the circumstances of its life, than the Shorthorn.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Some object to the Jersey cow because she is too small to turn into beef when she is too old for milk. It is generally admitted that the Jersey will make two pounds of butter a week more than most of the large breeds, if not all. Allowing such to be true, two pounds of butter a week at twenty-five cents a pound, would be fifty cents a week for, say, the first six months, and one pound a week for the next three months at the same price would make $16.25 a year. Allowing each to be milked ten years, would make $162.50 in favor of the Jersey for butter. At this age put both up to fat, and the Jersey will dress 500 pounds of beef and the large cow 800, making 300 pounds of beef to offset $162.50 for butter, which makes pretty dear beef. And this is allowing that it costs as much to keep a small cow as a large one.

When sows eat their young it denotes that the wants of the system have not previously been supplied. It is often owing to the failure to give them a liberal supply of salt before farrowing.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Care of Horses in the Spring and Fall.

Our subscribers who are owners of horses, and without the technical knowledge to enable them to detect morbid changes going on in the system, or to select proper remedies as means of prevention of attacks of disease, may be benefited by a few remarks with reference to their care and management during the molten seasons when diseases of an epizootic character are so liable to occur. When the horse sheds his coat in the Spring and Fall, he is not capable of performing the same amount of labor as he is at other seasons of the year. He feels dull and languid, and is more predisposed to debility than at any other time, as indicated by profuse perspiration, swelling of the legs, dainty appetite, sluggish movement, etc. The degree of debility is indicated by the swelling of the legs, pitting of the skin by pressure with the fingers, pale appearance of the schniderian membrane, or lining of the noatrils, sometimes watery discharge from the nose or eyes, etc. These symptoms are all increased by the too common practice of depletion. Many of our subscribers will recollect in their earlier days, the very common practice of bleeding and purging horses in the Spring and Fall of the year. This practice, as far as purging is concerned, still continues to a considerable extent. Such treatment in an experience of more than forty years proves a fallacy, and is positively injurious to the animal. By such treatment we place stumbling blocks in nature's way, thus predisposing the animal so treated to contract disease, more particularly those of an epizootic or endemic character. Our policy is progressive; we ignore all heroic treatment, the practice of which has destroyed more animals than the most fatal epizootic or contagious disease known to man. Twenty-five years ago we laid the lancet on the shelf with the most satisfactory results, and for the last fifteen years we have as a rule ignored purging and are well satisfied with the change. Well, what are we to do in cases of constipation of the bowels, says the heroic practitioner, without purging. Our answer is, assist nature in toning up the digestive organs with proper tonics, mild stimulants, alteratives, etc., thus changing the morbid action, by restoring the healthy functions of secretion, etc., so essential to animal life. Clean stables, with proper ventilation, good wholesome food and water, moderate exercise, good grooming, and a liberal supply of salt will do much towards preventing attacks of disease.—*Michigan Farmer.*

Every valuable stock horse ought to be exempt from the excitement of teasing. Horsemen of large experience and sound judgment claim that the nervous forces are exhausted to a greater extent from this duty than from actual service. Such a condition of the system as must naturally result from this excitement, as usually practiced, must affect the progeny unfavorably, and may in part account for many of the irritable dispositions found among the horse stock of the country.

Horse Breeding by Farmers.

There is one thing that farmers should devote more attention to, and that is the breeding and rearing of horses. There are but few farmers who are so situated that it would be inconvenient for them to raise a colt or two every year. They have the horses, or should have, for it is just as convenient to keep mares as geldings for work horses. I know good, careful farmers who work their broodmares up to within a few days of the time of foaling with no injurious effects resulting to colt or dam. A few days' rest before and after foaling, good care while heavy with colt, and generous feeding while suckling the colt, and a broodmare is just as serviceable a work horse as if she were not kept for breeding purposes. And again, if a little good judgment is exercised in regard to the time the mare should drop her colt, very little inconvenience will be experienced if one or both of the work horses are used as broodmares. If the mare should be covered at such a time that she will drop her colt before Spring work commences, then no apprehension will be felt that the mare is liable to injury from overworking while heavy with foal. A mare with a colt at foot may be worked from morning to noon and from noon till night, and the colt kept closed up, except at feeding time and at night, and the mare and colt do very well indeed. Of course, I offer this suggestion to farmers who have no team work during the Winter months. On most farms the team work performed during the Winter months is of the lightest possible character, confined for the most part to hauling the year's supply of wood, drawing manure, and perhaps marketing produce. It is hardly possible that a broodmare, even if quite heavy, could be injured while performing these tasks.

Those farmers who have had a broodmare drop her colt before the beginning of Spring work are very much in favor of the practice. There is still another course that may be pursued with considerable advantage, and that is to have the colt dropped during the slack time succeeding Spring work and before haying. In this way the mare may be turned out three or four weeks before foaling, and be allowed to lie still for at least a couple of weeks before the heavy work of haying commences. It may be easily seen that either of the courses suggested, viz: to have the colt dropped before the commencement of Spring work, or during the period intervening between the close of Spring work and the beginning of haying, makes the use of a mare required in the work team for breeding purposes a comparatively easy task. And herein lies the profit of such a course. It might not be so very profitable under the most favorable circumstances to keep a mare solely for breeding purposes. It might pay to keep a mare for this purpose under very favorable circumstances, and barring accidents to mare and foal, but there are so many contingencies, as, for instance, the mare that has produced a good colt, and without accident one year, may produce a very inferior one next year, or, for the matter of that, may produce no living colt, and perhaps for two years in succession. And again, there are so many chances in the existence of a colt from the date of its birth until it is of a marketable age, say three or four years old, that it will not pay to add the expense of breeding colts to such an extent as would be involved in the keeping of a mare for this purpose alone.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The Laws of Heredity.

1. That from the male parent is mainly derived the internal structure, configuration and outward characteristics, also the locomotive system of developement.

2. From the female parent is derived the internal structure, the vital organs, and in a much greater proportion than from the male, the constitution, temper and habits, in which endurance and bottom are included.

3. That the purer the race of the parent, the more certainty there is of its transmitting its qualities to the offspring; say two animals are mated, if one is of purer descent than the other, he or she will exercise the influence in stamping the character of the progeny, particularly if the greater purity is on the side of the male.

4. That, apart from certain disturbing influences or causes, the male, if of pure race, and descended from a stock of uniform color, stamps the color of the offspring.

5. That the influence of the first male is not unfrequently protracted beyond the birth of the offspring of which he is parent, and his mark is left upon subsequent progeny.

6. That the transmission of diseases of the vital organs is more certain if on the side of the female, and diseases of the joints if on the side of the male parent.

Although the influence of the male on the female is well known, it is not so generally admitted that the female exerts influence on the male when mated with subsequent females.

It is expecting too much of a first-class stallion to expect that all his offspring will turn out as good as himself, when he is mated with a number of mares, many of which are inferior.

An exchange aptly says: Color in regard to constitution is a problem which some casual students of horse-breeding are trying to solve. As usual in such cases, when the information vouchsafed by those who are in the position of knowing something is not submitted to the test of cross examination, it is not reliable. For a long time all those who have been engaged in working horses have been of the opinion that brown horses lasted the longest, and were the best to withstand tear and wear. Bays and blacks were next fancied, then came the animals of lighter shades of color. We have no good reasons for believing this, however, for any single opinion on the subject expressed without reasons or facts is not reliable enough. We have known the oldest horses—horses that have done the hardest work in the centre of a Cylesdale district, where chestnut is despised—to be pure chestnuts, and the best and oldest horse of the opposition firm next door to be a pure black. There is danger, therefore, we say in raising discussions on this subject without material. In fact some horsemen are color blind to all but bays and browns.

Lampas.

When the "cow doctor" tells you your colt has "got the lampers," and offers to burn them out with a hot iron, set the dogs on him and clear him off the place. He and his hot iron are relics of a barbarism almost extinct, but not quite. Lampas may be reduced by simple and humane treatment. In young animals the trouble is caused by teething, which induces an inflammation in the soft parts of the mouth; in older ones sharp teeth lacerating the tissues produce the same effect. When you find your horse troubled with this form of sore mouth, give him soft food and bathe the parts with a lotion made of borax and alum, each a half ounce, water one pint and a half. Tie a sponge on a stick and swab the mouth three or four times a day.

The reader may not be aware that in ordinary respiration we only use a portion of our lungs, the cells at the extremity not being brought into play. This is the reason why those who are not "in training," and try to run any distance, soon begin to gasp, and unless they are courageous enough to persevere in spite of the choking sensation, are forced to stop. But if they will persevere, the choking goes off, and the result is what is technically known as "second wind." When the second wind is fully established, the runner does not become out of breath, but goes on running as long as his legs will carry him. This is exactly what training and exercising does for the horse; it establishes its "second wind," and is also the reason why the racehorse and all horses that are to be driven rapidly must be started slowly at first and gradually warmed up, before starting on a race, till the entire lung is in working order, the circulation and respiration are in perfect balance, and all the air cells are open and doing duty.

POULTRY.

Raising Ducks.

A correspondent at Truckee writes: "I have a number of hens sitting on duck eggs, and would like to have you publish something on the care and feed of young ducks, as I understand they are much more difficult to raise than chickens."

Possibly we have been favored by good luck with ducks, but our experience has been just contrary to what our correspondent seems to anticipate. We have found duck to be very easily raised. They have their critical period, of course, like all young fowls, but need no more care than chicks when first from the shell. After they "get on their legs" they are the easiest and cheapest of all fowls to raise. They are industrious foragers and not at all technical about their rations. Their digestion is equal to almost anything, and they fare sumptuously on the coarsest refuse from the kitchen, are great gleaners in the stubble, but are happy with grass if nothing else offers. On good range they grow rapidly, and at six or seven months are ready for the spit. When brought up with other fowls their obtrusiveness and pugnacity are sometimes annoying. They will get off with more than their share at every feeding-time, and of all fowls ducks can be depended upon to take care of themselves under all circumstances. This has been our experience.

One of my neighbors, having a flock of White Cochins and losing his male bird, procured a full-blood Plymouth Rock cockerel and put it with his hens. The chicks came nearly the color of the male, with some feathers on their legs and toes, but a few were clean-legged like the sire, and it would take an expert to pick them out from a flock of Plymouth Rocks. The chicks were large, very quick maturing, compact shape, and as nice market poultry as one would wish to see. Another neighbor who had a fine flock of Plymouth Rock hens procured three Brown Leghorn cockerels. The progeny was quite decided in another way. The pullets came nearly all coal-black, large combs like Leghorns, were very hardy, excellent layers, and nearly as large as Plymouth Rocks. The cockerels came nearly all the color of the hens, Dominique or Plymouth Rock color. I also saw on another farm where the farmer crossed White Cochins and Light Brahmas; the progeny was nearly buff color, with dark necks, large, vigorous birds. Farmers could often improve their barn-yard fowls by introducing one full-blooded specimen or more among them. The chicks will be vigorous, less liable to disease, better layers, and fine market poultry.—*Poultry Monthly.*

When chicks are about six to eight weeks old, the hen will begin to get restless and neglect them, when she should at once be returned to the laying house, and the chicks put into a separate house and run. The other chicks are very prone to ill-treat the younger ones, and it is for the sake of the latter that we adopt the plan of dividing our chickens by movable poultry houses.

Destroy the old nests as soon as the hens have come off with their chicks. Don't be satisfied with throwing the nest out in the yard. Burn it, and then if there be vermin all will be destroyed. Sprinkle a little sulphur, also lime or copperas, about the position of the old nest-box.

Be sure and sprinkle a little pulverized charcoal about the poultry quarters. The fact that it soon disappears is evidence that more is required.

Sprinkle a little sulphur or insect powder over the back and wings of the hen that has a brood. It will pay.

CRICKET.

The opening match of the season was played on last Saturday, the 13th inst., by our two local clubs, a scratch team of married men from both clubs playing the bachelors. The benedicts went in first and by careful play put together 54 before the tenth wicket fell. The batting of Gray was very brilliant and he might have had a good many more runs to his credit had his somewhat ponderous physique not interfered with his speed. Theobald showed some excellent cricket for his five and would have rendered a better account of himself on the scoring-sheet had he not given one of those chances, well taken, which contribute so much to the glorious uncertainty of the game. For the bachelors, who only succeeded in putting 31 together before being disposed of. Robson scored the only double figures, which he did by spasmodic hard hitting. The howling of both sides was very good, but Theobald and Waterman for some reason were the more destructive. Miller was "dead on" all the time, but almost all the batsmen seemed to be able to get on to them without much difficulty. The umpiring was, in one case at least, very far from satisfactory, and it is suggested that next time the captains choose as umpire a man who at least knows the rudiments of the game. Of course these remarks do not apply to Mr. Fisher. Following is the full score:

MARRIED.		SINGLE.	
J. Aitken, b Theobald	8	B. S. Benjamin, b Waterman	3
J. Samderson, run out	2	C. Goewey, b Waterman	0
C. Banner, b Theobald	1	C. B. Hill, b Waterman	4
A. M. R. Gordon, b Miller	2	J. Miller, b Banner	1
F. English, run out	0	W. V. Fittock, b Waterman	0
A. Waterman, b Theobald	7	E. B. Deane, c De Golia, b Banner	1
W. J. Carr, c and b Theobald	3	L. G. Burnett, b. w., b Banner	0
G. Gray, not out	18	E. Robson, b Banner	24
G. De Golia, b Theobald	0	J. Theobald, c substitute, b Banner	2
Waddington, b Theobald	0		
G. Theobald, c Hill, b B. A. Benjamin	3	B. A. Benjamin, not out	0
Extras	8	Extras	3
Total	54	Total	1

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on this Coast, is the traveling agent, solicitor and correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, June 20, 1885.

Date of Meetings.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, August 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Rosa, August 17th to 22d.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 24th to 29th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, August 31st to September 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.
Stockton Fair, September 22d to 26th.
Seventeenth Agricultural District—Nevada and Placer counties, Glenbrook Race Track, September 1st to 5th.

Sale Date Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

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Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
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Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.
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Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become necessary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Æsthetics of Racing.

It must be a dull mortal who does not associate the beautiful with racing and racehorses. His soul is not in unison with the bright side of life, and there must be gloom and asceticism to overshadow the love for the beautiful. This love for harmony of proportion, beauty of color, admiration for what is pleasing to the eye, is so generally implanted in the breasts of mankind that it must be acknowledged as one of the grandest gifts of a beneficent Creator. There is an instinctive admiration of whatever is beautiful, and though there may be a wide difference in standards, the admiration is shared by all classes of people. Savage races have a keen appreciation of the beauties of nature, and though in dress and ornamentation the gaudy is fancied, derive as much pleasure from the gratification as those who have a more thoroughly cultivatived taste. There is something in a contest for supremacy which attracts, and struggles for mastery awaken intense feelings. When these are accompanied by pleasurable adjuncts there are additional incentives to enjoyment. The accessories may be such as to spoil an otherwise acceptable recreation, and what should be, properly managed, a source of pleasure is degraded by unworthy associations. Racing is the sport of all others that is the most affected by surroundings. When these are out of keeping the whole is incongruous. There must be a harmonious mingling, a blending of bright colors to give full effect to the picture. The setting is a matter of consequence, and though when the race is under way all other accessories are forgotten, the actual time of running is a small portion of that occupied. There are minutes of actual strife, hours of delay. The breeder may find enough to interest him in a close scrutiny of the animals, and enthusiastic turfmen find nearly as much pleasure in watching preliminary gallops as the race brings. The speculative division are drawn to the points where the desire can be gratified, but these united are a minority of the assemblage. There were days at Jerome Park, at the late meeting, when the attendance was twenty thousand, a quarter of million people throng the Epsom Downs when the Derby is run, and upwards of one hundred thousand visit the Melbourne Course on the Cup day. While racing is the magnet of most power to draw these vast crowds, were it conducted in a slovenly manner there would follow a diminuition which would startle an observer. No matter how good the horses, how fine the weather, were the races run on a bare course, lacking the accessories which form so pleasing a part of the picture, there would be few present outside of those who were interested in it from a business viewpoint.

Racehorses are the highest type of animal beauty. They are the aristocracy of quadrupeds, carrying their patents of nobility so prominently in view as to compel acknowledgement of right to the title. Handsome at all times, especially beautiful when in "order" to run. When marshaled at the starting post, with jockeys up in "silks and satins," manes nicely decorated with ribbons and tails banged to just the right length, the picture is faultless. Were the same animals presented, in equally as good condition, but with long tails, manes hanging in witch-knots, old saddles, riders unkempt and in tattered clothes, bare-footed grooms, dirty and half-clad, the starter armed with a club to strike the fence for a signal, or at the best an old drum which had seen service in the Revolution there is an antithesis as marked as it is incongruous. In the days when such spectacles were frequent the starts were made in close proximity to the assemblage, orders loudly shouted, and oftentimes emphasized with volleys of oaths, men tugging at the bits to restrain animals so frantic that the jockeys could not control them, and a babel of voices of would-be-bettors bellowing offers to wager, interlarded with language as vulgar as that of the slums. In these "good old days," too, heats were the rule. "Three in five," and even at heats of four miles it was not unusual to see three or four before the race was decided. Wearied and distressed animals, blood dripping from sides and flank where "steel and catgut" had performed their cruel work, quivering frames and nostrils distended in efforts to relieve the engorged lungs, brought up again and again until those who had a particle of sympathetic feeling were disgusted, shocked at the mockery, the cruelty which was termed sport. Great has been the change. Great as it is there is plenty of room left for improvement. We would like to see on the courses of California the same adornments as now mark the racing centres of the East. There cannot be too much display. If even some of the trappings are termed tinsel, there is lustre in other metals beside the shine of gold—diamonds are not the only gems that scintillate. Dress and equipage are in place on a racecourse. Ladies and jockeys cannot be clothed in too bright colors as long as good taste is shown in selections. Every man about the horses should don his best attire, and every groom and helper be required to be neat in appearance on race days. With the horses properly caparisoned—and now-a-days this is generally attended to—"colors" of the riders with the gloss still intact, trainers appropriately costumed, and grooms in clean dress, the main actors in the play will be in keeping and elicit encomiums in place of harsh criticisms. A good move will be to keep the course entirely clear between the races, as well as during the interval, when the order is given to mount and the final decision of the race. No one should be permitted to encroach who has not business with the horses. These should be compelled to wear suitable badges, and when vigorously enforced the course would be comparatively clear, and occupants of the stands could have a good view of the horses in the preliminary exercise. Before being placed under control of the starter they should be paraded, with jockeys up, in front of the stands, and in this way the spectators would be informed, by reference to their cards, in regard to the contestants. With the quarter-stretch crowded as soon as the horses are called, there is little opportunity for observation, and spoiling the picture is not the only drawback. There is great danger in "warming up," when a mass of moving humanity is in the way, and loud shouts to warn are not so musical as the cadence of the footfalls on the course. The rush before the riders are "weighed in" is another grievance which should be abolished. Until saddles are removed and the report of the clerk of the scales rendered, not a person should be permitted to go near the horses excepting those having them in charge. One man to hold the animal, another to unbuckle the girths and hand saddle, etc., to the jockey, while a third is in readiness with clothing is all that are needed. By enforcing this order all can have a good view, and when the numbers are placed on the telegraph board the information is complete.

Defeat of Tyrant.

The defeat of Tyrant in the Tidal Stakes last Tuesday, unexpected though it was, may be a valuable lesson to those who have him in charge. From the general tone of the comments it is altogether probable that the victorious colt was "indulged" after his victory in the Belmont, and the withdrawal in the Swift Stakes an injury to his chances. People are prone to regard the "work" which is given in running a race as a more severe strain than it really is. The ease with which he won at Jerome Park demonstrated that it was "only an exercising gallop" and that severer trials would be necessary for him to retain condition. A few days of comparative leisure frequently throw an animal entirely off. In the effort to repair the waste of muscular tissue the heart works with increased energy, and it does not halt when the waste is partially stopped. The consequence is that there is a general "filling up." Heart and lungs are impeded in their action, and the nerve force is diminished.

It is preferable, however, that the error should be indulgence rather than the reverse. Had he been overworked it might be that the greater part of the season would be required for recovery, and under present circumstances his next race may show a return to his victorious form. He is engaged in the Coney Island Derby to be run to-day, Saturday, 20th, and in the rich Emporium Stakes to be run on Thursday next. Should it be correct that his defeat was incidental to indulgence we hope that he will be started in the Derby, and as he has incurred a heavy penalty in the Emporium that the fight in that will be delegated to his stable companion, Hidalgo. The weights are greatly in favor of Hidalgo, when compared with what Tyrant will have to carry. The black is conceded fourteen pounds from not winning and having started as a two-year-old, while Tyrant suffers to the tune of 125 pounds on his back.

It is rather early yet to speculate on what may be the result, and it is also premature to present excuses which are based on telegraphic accounts. The following are the comments of the daily papers:

The *World* says: As to Tyrant's failure, no special excuse was made, but the general opinion seems to be that Claypool had been somewhat easy and that the colt was short of work.

The *Tribune* says editorially: The California party, as the gentlemen who brought the fast colt Tyrant over the Rocky Mountains are called by turf men, suffered a rude shock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. They thought Tyrant invincible, but he came in fourth in the Tidal Stakes, for which he was the great favorite in betting. His collapse resembled that of Lorillard's famous filly, Wanda, last week. In neither case is it safe to conclude that the speed of the Star of the Turf has departed, never to return. The causes which made the two run badly are probably only temporary in their nature. It has been frequently the fashion in the East to hold the winners of the Kentucky Derby in rather light esteem, but there are few colts in the East capable of running with Joe Cotton. The defeats of Wanda and Tyrant and the running in the Tidal Stakes, make the results of all great Eastern stakes for three-year-olds uncertain. This will be no Hindoo or Lake Blackburn year, with one great racer frightening away all competition. Every owner is encouraged to try his luck. If Wanda and Tyrant can be beaten so easily at times, there is hope for every man who has a colt or filly that can run a mile in 1:44 over the Sheepshead Bay course. Lorillard's horses opened the Coney Island meeting in brilliant style yesterday. His entries could do nothing, but he has many arrows in his quiver, and many times this year he will strike gold fully and fairly. Turfmen would be glad to see him show another Wanda or Mortimer. Doubtless he has them. They will be welcome.

The *Herald* says: The balcony of the club was in commotion. The upper tier of the grand stand was nothing more or less than a troubled sea of humanity. The lower tier, with its thousands, swung to and fro like a topsail in a breeze, while hundreds on the lawn talked and argued and then bet. In the field were anxious dozens; in fact, from end to end of the spacious grounds there was excitement and expectation. Tyrant's jockey was received with cheers and so was the horse. Joe Cotton appeared, and a thousand hands attested the interest of their owners. Pardee had many friends, and so had the other horses in the race. In the betting quarter there were thousands, and bank notes were as shells on the beach at Coney Island. Young and old bet—bet with bookmakers, bet in mutuels and bet with the auctioneer. Messengers hurried from the grandstand, hurried from the clubhouses, distributed handfuls of money and hurried back with tickets. The flag fell and the race was soon over.

Pardee and Cotton made a dead heat, and the banner of Tyrant lay trampled in the dust. Did the people at Manhattan Beech hear the shout? It came from 10,000 throats and was deafening. Cotton and Pardee! Yes, they were the great horses now. King Tyrant was neglected. It was the old story over again, and as the grandstand once more became comparatively quiet and the long lines of successful speculators stretched from the bookmakers' stands to the lawn, anxious to cash their tickets, Uncle Joe Cotton exclaimed: "I knew that Cotton was a good horse." Wall street will be in tears for days because of Tyrant's defeat.

The *Times* says: The racing throughout was of an exciting description, and especially was the struggle for the Tidal Stakes. The chief attraction of the day, the defeat of Tyrant, was wholly unlooked for, even by the adherents of the Western crack, and his poor running is accounted for by the California party in the admission that the colt had been indulged since the Belmont Stakes and had not been given sufficient work. In fact, they felt too sure of their game. He got off badly and it looked from the stand as if he did not get a fair start. As there was so much dissatisfaction expressed, one of the members of the Executive Committee who was at the post said no blame could be attached to the starter as the colt moved sluggishly, although close up when the flag fell.

"Our" Victories at St. Louis.

Cheering indeed are the news from our horses in the East. Jim Renwick is coming back to his old conquering form, and nearly every morning there are records of victories gained by California horses. Jim Douglas is doing grandly. The fleet Pearl Jennings is left behind at her favorite distance. Freeland, the victor of nine races last year, and not a single defeat, is overmatched by the son of Wildidle and Yolone. Freeland has legitimately earned the title of a great racehorse, and beating him is a bright feather in the plume of Jim Douglas. Santa Anita has scored victory after victory, and in nearly every race in which it has had a starter defeat been smoothed by good performances. On the same day that Jim Douglas beat Pearl Jennings and ten others, Volante won the Street Railway Stakes, and Santa Anita Belle a stake for two-year-olds. In the latter a little money invested brought a big return. The night before the pools ranged: Bankrupt, $150; Sister Monica and Blue Wing each $75; Lancaster, $35; Stoney Batter, $31; Ingleside, $30; Santa Anita Belle, $27. The mutuels showed still better, every ticket returning $161.30. As Jim Douglas sold in "the field" part of the time there was a corresponding shortening of the odds against him, though the night previous to the race Pearl Jennings brought $100, $45 on Jim; the others aggregating $70. When Bankrupt was beaten in the Horse Traders' Stakes, he brought $100 to $20 on all the others, and in the books all that was offered was 10 to 1 his winning. In this race he ran the first quarter in 23½ seconds, and if the orders to the jockey were to go off at such a high rate it was, to say the least, injudicious management. The correspondent of the *Sporting World* intimates that King of Norfolk was not "meant," and advises that a close watch of him be observed in the future. He is surely in error in making the charge, as it is very unlikely that his owner would countenance such a proceeding, and also that his trainer had everything to lose and little to gain by a crooked operation. As King of Norfolk has run second subsequently it is probable that his condition was not right at his first essay, and that after "seasoning" he may sustain the reputation of his distinguished family. We shall expect still better reports from the Washington Park meetings. Alta and Estill will, doubtless, run there, and the work at St. Louis will be of great benefit to the colts which were were short of proper preparation. The meeting commences on the 27th, and with the exception of engagements to be met at Coney Island the Californians will be held in abeyance until then.

The Nutwoods in California.

There is a great deal of gratification in prophesies being fulfilled. Especially so when vaticinations have been of good to come. We never hesitated to predict a glorious future for the Nutwoods, and when that opinion was not generally coincident with that of others. The Sargent Brothers' brown horse by Nutwood is showing remarkably well, a mile in 2:22 being handily done in his exercise a few days ago. Dawn is demonstrating that it will be a right merry four-year-old which can beat him, and then come Manon, Jim Mulvenna, Martin Carter's mare, Lelaps, Mr. Cropsey's colts, and many others to aid in adding to the reputation of the half-brother of Maud S. Our high estimate was based on "blood lines," and verily the thoroughbred granddam is showing the "potency" in coming generations.

Anteeo.

Wednesday last Anteeo was brought to the Oakland Trotting Park and placed under the charge of John A Goldsmith. He is looking remarkably well, having "filled out" immensely in the past six months. He was always a magnificent colt, and has matured into a fine horse. A short time ago he weighed 1,135 pounds, and is not a great deal below that at present. We confidently expect him to trot very fast before 1885 comes to an end, and shall be disappointed if a low mark in the teens is not recorded to his credit.

The "Oakland Times" on Pool-selling.

We are always pleased to see the daily press giving due attention to the affairs of the turf and track, although in many instances there are curious commingings. The *Oakland Times*, in a late issue, presents biblical arguments in favor of racing, or rather sustains the practice by illustrations from the Great Book. Cain and Abel, the order of Moses to the twelve princes of Israel, David and Goliath, and the long odds of four hundred and fifty prophets of Baal against Elijah are compared to contests on the ovals and as endorsing the practice. Still it is argued that as cattle are bred without the stimulus of betting, horses can also be reared with the same correct principles to govern. Admitting, at the same time, that "of course there is a great expense in the maintenance of a racing stable, which must be met by the profits from the pool-box, but the maintenance of a costly racing stable need not be a necessary part of fine horse breeding any more than fine cattle raising." General Harding, D. Swigert, General Withers and a great many others do not maintain a racing or trotting stable and yet they are, in a great measure, interested in pool-selling. Without that adjunct premiums will be smaller and consequently horses will bring a smaller price. Then pool-selling, properly conducted, is by far the best system of wagering that has yet been invented, and as long as mankind will gamble it is certainly preferable to restrain the propensity by suitable guards, than to leave it unchecked. Then the pool-selling is an attraction to many people who never venture a dollar on a race. There is a universal desire to witness a contest on which stakes depend, and if a game of chess or checkers is progressing on which money has been laid there will be eager spectators, whereas if merely a display of scientific skill the lookers-on would be confined to those having a fancy for the game.

Altogether the article is very good, though we were somewhat surprised at the acquaintance displayed with biblical bearings on the betting question. From our knowledge of the people of Iowa City—and some twenty years ago we were familiar with that lively town—we did not expect so much erudition in that direction. In the neighboring city of Muscatine there has been a sort of blending of clerical and horse knowledge, although the latter appeared to be swamped by the consciousness that they were somewhat antagonistic, and it may have been a pupil of that school who furnished the illustrations for the *Times*.

The experiment of selling pools in this city on races in Chicago will be inaugurated by Messrs. Killip & Co., next Friday evening, at their rooms, 210 Dupont street. Pools will be sold that evening in the races to be run the next Saturday. Mr. Whitehead will be in Chicago, and keep the firm posted by telegraph as to starters, and advise them of the winners that settlements may be promptly made.

Racing at the Mexican Capital.

I had intended to give you a minute account of the Spring meeting here, but fear same would appear ridiculous to your race-loving readers. Hard times, rain and poor management, a consequent lack of horses and attendance, has proven too much for the success of the races, and it will be difficult for the Jockey Club to regain the popularity it enjoyed a year or two ago. The founders of the club are all wealthy men, but resemble the individual who was voted by all "a good fellow, but he can't keep a hotel." They have tried to place the affair upon such an aristocratic footing, and have treated all with so much autocracy that the majority have become discouraged and given it up.

The meeting opened on Sunday, 12th ult. The features of the day were the defeat of Ignacio Liceagas' brown mare India, by F. A. Velez, Jr.'s gray horse Jockey. As the mare has been almost unconquerable, and it was the horse's first appearance, the surprise was a thorough one. He ran the five furlongs in 1:07½, with 134 lbs. up. This for a half-breed, and in the mud, is pretty good; and the poor showing of the mare Mojeska in the mile race for thoroughbreds. This animal was brought from Canada in the Spring by Mr. B. N. E. Fletcher, but somehow she was never able to get anywhere near her few competitors in any event. The race was won in a gallop by Mr. Richard Honey's brown horse Buzzardwing, five years, by Camillo, out of Blush, by Hero. This fine animal hails from the sunny isle of Jamaica, and was imported by Mr. B. E. Tomblin.

On Sunday, April 19th rain made a postponement necessary until the 26th (they race here on Sundays only). This was the day of the Jockey Club prize, $1,500. The total receipts at the gate would not reach half of this sum. Laura Glass, through an accident, was on the sick list, so Buzzardwing, 139 lbs., and Modjeska, 139 lbs., was the only competore. The result was the same as on the first day, the horse winning as he pleased. Time, for mile and a half, 2:55.

The last day, May 3d, was put off until Sunday the 17th, on account of repeated rains. The handicap, one mile and a half, was run as follows:

R. Honey's br h Buzzardwing, 5 yrs., by Camillo—Blush, 139 lbs. ..... Tomblin 1
Orrin Bros.' b m Laura Glass, 6 yrs., by Buckden—On Time, 131 lbs. ..... Orrin 2
B. N. E. Fletcher's br m Modjeska, 6 yrs., by Judge Curtis..... Steeds *
*Pulled up. Time, 2:51.

Won by half a length, after the best race from start to finish we ever saw in Mexico. Modjeska was never in it, but the struggle between Buzzardwing and Laura Glass was deliciously exciting. There was just rivalry enough between the gentlemen riders to make them race from the time flag fell. The horse was giving the mare a year and two pounds (deducting three pounds for sex), but the mare ran very wide at one of the turns and lost over two lengths. With this exception they were side and side all the way, for she soon overtook him again. Going into the last turn the mare dropped back and took the rails behind the horse, who, upon striking the stretch, made a hold dash to leave her. She was after him, however, and closed rapidly upon nearing the wire, but both were racehorses that day, and Laura could get no further than the Buzzard's saddle girth. The time was poor—2:54—but it must have been owing to the terrific pace at which they ran the first of it. The race has certainly given the public a taste of what this exciting sport should be, for, as a rule, they have been nothing but processions.

The selling plate was won by Lightwing, another Jamaica horse. This was almost a walkover, for, although Modjeska started, the horse ran right away from her. The other races each day are not worth time and space.

If the gentlemen directors would only take their kid gloves off (figuratively), and manage the affair as it should be, we might hope to see the Jockey Club succeed in making this exhilerating sport as national a pastime as it is in other countries.

The National, the Arbeu, and the principal theatres are still open. The last-named two with Spanish operas (Zarzuela), and the former with Baron's Dramatic Company, all are doing poorly, except the Arbeu. They have a fine, large company at this house, and present new pieces often, so they deserve the support they are receiving. Orrin Brothers' circus and managerie closed on the 10th. There is some talk of their buying a large lot near the centre of the city, and putting up a permanent amusement palace, including circus, theatre, skating rink, etc.

Bull fights are still the order of the day. They are not allowed in the city proper, but it is not far outside. I suppose this exciting but cruel pastime will continue to hold a charm for the brave sons of Montezuma until it is rooted out by racing or some of the other sports.—*Cor. N. Y. Sportsman.*

Notes of the Belmont.

[Sporting World.]

The Golden State rules the day. Whatever doubts there were about the excellence of Tyrant, the son of Great Tom, must now be dispelled. The colt is a great one and deserving of being enrolled among the Withers and Belmont winners of former years.

The crowd that filled the grand stand and quarter stretch at Jerome Park elbowed and fought its way into the betting ring or lounged in elegant carelessness in the club house was a great one, second only to that on Decoration Day, and all had come to see the Belmont run, which was to be the final test of merit between the Eastern colt, Tecumseh, and the California crack, Tyrant, who had come all the way from the Pacific Slope to prove his prowess. As a betting race it was second only to the Withers. From Sacramento, from San Francisco, from every city in California which contains lovers of the thoroughbred, the money had come in hundreds and in thousands to city banks, whence it was drawn by commissioners, who backed Tyrant all over the East and West wherever a dollar could be placed. When the betting began on the track, half an hour before the race, the odds started with even money against Tyrant. In an instant the rush of money drove them down to 4 to 5 and 7 to 10. Meanwhile Mr. Littlefield had informed all his friends that he thought that his colt had a great chance of winning. He was better than ever before, he was thoroughly wound up and fit to run for a man's life. All of New Jersey planked its fortunes on the colt. A strong delegation of Baltimoreans and Washingtonians, who had seen the colt's series of triumphs at Pimlico and Ivy City arrived early in the afternoon, laden with wealth and they were not to be denied. Said one of the party to me: "You have seen how easily Sam Brown won the race which is just over. Now, as sure as I stand here, I think that Tecumseh will beat Tyrant just as easily."

The money poured in on Tecumseh naturally had the effect of raising the odds against Tyrant and for a few minutes the Californian went back in the betting to even money. Then came another onslaught and the starting price was 5 to 4 on.

As regards the other starters, the Virginians thought that they had a chance of getting second place with Wickham. St. Augustine had been made so wonderfully fit by Alcock, however, that he gained many friends for place honors. As regards the others, Masher and Miss Palmer, Barney Reilly and Andrew Thompson simply started them to get a line to what their horses could do, as they were never really in the race.

A start was obtained without much delay, and it was easy to see that McLaughlin on Tecumseh and Duffy on Tyrant waited one upon the other. Neither of them made much of a move till after the first mile, Wickham and St. Augustine doing all the work. As the field disappeared round the hill Tyrant and Tecumseh were fourth and fifth respectively. When they reappeared St. Augustine was leading by a neck, Masher second, a length in front of Tecumseh, he a neck in front of Tyrant. As they swung into the stretch McLaughlin played for and secured the rail, while Duffy took his colt to the centre of the track, free from all interference. Blaylock laid St. Augustine alongside of Tecumseh and then the drive began. The whips began to go up and descend with lightning-like rapidity on the flanks of Tecumseh and St. Augustine. For an instant Duffy seemed demoralized and his whip, too, went up. It was a sight to see how the colt answered the call. He shot out as if propelled out of a cannon and the race was over. After getting a couple of lengths the best of it, Duffy took a pull on him and the colt came in a winner by four lengths, with his ears pricked. Blaylock played rather a sharp game on McLaughlin, ranging alongside of him so close that the tinman never had a chance to use his whip and thus St. Augustine managed to beat Tecumseh a head.

I met Ben Pryor, the trainer of Goano, after the race. "A good colt, don't you think?" said I.

"Yes," was the answer, "a grand colt, but I will beat him yet. When my colt gets ready you will see a race, and I will show them that California has not got a monopoly of the racing talent."

Cheers went up when Tyrant returned to the scales. But they were nothing to what they would have been had Tecumseh won. Taking it all in all, the Haggin party won a very respectable fortune over the race, and they deserve their success for their pluck and enterprise in having travelled over 3,000 miles with their horse to race him:

The Belmont Stakes; for three-year-olds; of $100 each; h. f.; or only $10 if declared by August 1, 1884, or $20 if declared by May 15, 1885, with $1,200 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes. One mile and a half.

B. A. Haggin's ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom—Moselle, 118 lbs. ..... P. Duffy 1
Geo. L. Lorillard's b c St. Augustine, by King Alfonso—Cruciex, 118 lbs. ..... Blaylock 2
C. Littlefield's b c Tecumseh, by Attila—The Squaw, 118 lbs. ..... J McLaughlin 3
P. H. Grills' ch c Wickham, by Willful—Ecliptic, 118 lbs. ..... Fitzpatrick 0
D. D. Withers' ch c Masher, by Macaroon—Miss Basselt, 118 lbs. ..... Shauer 0
J. E. McDonald's b or br f Miss Palmer, by Billet—Bell Palmer, 113 lbs. ..... Arnold 0
Time, 2:43.

Betting—10 to 9 on Tyrant, 2 to 1 against Tecumseh, 6 to 1 St. Augustine, 12 to 1 Wickham, 30 to 1 Miss Palmer, and 50 to 1 Masher. For place—5 to 2 on Tyrant, 2 to 1 on Tecumseh, 7 to 2 against Wickham, 6 to 5 St. Augustine, 10 to 1 Miss Palmer, and 15 to 1 Masher.

Maud S. in New Shoes.

Robert Bonner, of New York, the owner of Maud S., came over to Philadelphia June 9th, accompanied by the farrier who shoes his trotting horses, and drove out to Belmont to see his favorite. In a red leather Gladstone bag which the fairier swung in one hand was a present for the handsome chestnut mare—a pair of new steel shoes, which her proud owner had come to see put on. They weighed just thirteen ounces each. The intelligent mare gave a whiuny of recognition when Mr. Bonner, accompanied by William Bair, her trainer, and Col. A. Londen Snowden, entered the comfortable room which by habit is termed her stall. Her old shoes were carefully taken off, and Mr. Bonner balanced them on a scale and found that one had been worn away in weight equal to two ten-cent pieces, and the other had lost in weight what was equivalent to that of a quarter-dollar. The new shoes were put on, Mr. Bonner superintending each minute detail of the operation, and the mare was taken out on the track for her usual excercise, a three-mile jog.

The weather was beautiful, but a stiff breeze blew from the southeast, and Bair said the track was a little too hard for speeding. A more handsome piece of horseflesh could hardly be imagined than Maud S. when she walked past the grand stand, where her owner and Col. Snowden sat holding stop watches in their hands. Her chestnut brown coat glistened like silk. Two great, intelligent eyes looked from side to side, as if their owner was afraid of missing something of what was transpiring about her, and Bair seemed to have all he could do to keep her from frisking off into a trot. The first mile she made in 2:35, and when Bair came in and she had been taken to her room to be rubbed down he told Mr. Bonner of her skittish ways.

"It was all I could do to keep her from touching the fence as she went round the curves," said the trainer. "She seems to say to herself, 'I will see how fast I can get around these places', and so she curves her body, and I have to use both hands to hold her out. Then on the last quarter, where there is a little rising ground, she always makes a rush to get over the spot, and I have to hold her pretty hard."

The mare's new shoes seem to fither very nicely, although, on account of their being lighter than her old ones, Bair was obliged to weight them until she becomes more accustomed to them. Mr. Bonner and Col. Snowden sat in the grand stand and talked horseflesh during the heats. The little mare trotted a second mile in 2:24½, and when Bair joined Mr. Bonner he promised to let the impatient mare have her own way a little more when she came out for the third mile.

During the interim Mr. Bonner talked about his success in shoeing fast horses. "A horse's hoof must, first of all, be perfectly level," he said, "and, of course, the shoe must be made level. To insure that I use a small slab of marble on which I try the shoes after they are finished, and then I am sure of an even surface." While the conversation was going on in the grand stand Bair brought out Maud S. for her third mile and the stop watches were again brought into requisition.

Bair walked the mare round the track, and then, as he let her ont before passing the stand, nodded his head for the word. The little mare passed the first quarter-pole in 35 seconds, while Mr. Bonner remarked, as he looked after her: "You would scarcely imagine she was going so fast." When she finished the half-mile in 1:06¾ her owner said she was making "pretty fast time," and when the watches at the three-quarter-pole showed 1:40¾, Mr. Bonner remarked that Bair was letting her out. Down the last quarter came the mare, her head in the air and her feet moving like parts of some wonderful piece of mechanism. The horsemen on the balcony of the hotel had risen up in excitement, with their timepieces before them. But Mr. Bonner only smiled proudly as the mare flew under the wire and handed out his watch for inspection. She had made the mile in 2:13¾. All the watches told the same story, and Mr. Bonner smiling with pleasure walked to her stall to see her rubbed down.

"It is the best time ever made by a trotting horse at this season of the year," he said.

The mare appeared as much pleased as anyone else, and it took three grooms to prevent her from skipping about the place in her excitement. While she was being rubbed with brown Turkish towels, handfuls of straw, first dipped in water, were given her. "She has an awful appetite," said Mr. Bonner, caressing her, "and it is only natural, for she has an immense amount of vitality to sustain."

"She actually tried to run away on the backstretch," said Bair, "and it was no easy matter to hold her. Maud S. was never healthier in her life than at present. I weighed her to-day and she just turned 1,010 pounds. She is a trifle fat, but that will be worked off in two or three weeks."

Mr. Bonner and his farrier left for New York soon after. Bair has been instructed to put the mare in fast trotting condition, but her owner's intentions concerning her are yet a secret. A well-known horseman at the track to-day said that Mr. Bonner had promised to speed her at Cleveland in public this Summer.

Lord Dudley's Career.

During ten years the late Lord Dudley invariably attended Epsom and Ascot on the great days, and once or twice be was seen at Goodwood. His plan of betting was to wait for what looked like a certainty and then to plunge, regardless both of odds and amount. He had £10,000 on Gladiateur when that horse won the Ascot Cup in 1866. Four years later he vainly offered to lay £25,000 to £10,000 on Macgregor for the Derby, but, luckily for him, nobody would take the bet. Two days afterwards he lost £5,000 on the poisoned Hester, but this money was got back the next year on Hannah. In 1872 Lord Dudley won £10,000 at Epsom on Cremorne and Reine. In 1873 he was not seen on a racecourse, as he was at Vienna all the season; but from there he telegraphed, on the morning of the Oaks day, to a friend who frequently did commissions for him, desiring that £5,000 might be put on Marie Stuart for him. The telegram, however, did not arrive till after the race, at least this was the excuse made by the commissioner, who was, shortly after, concerned in some disgraceful transactions which sent him out of society for the remainder of his days. In 1874 Lord Dudley won £7,000 over Apology'a Oaks, and a year later he was a large winner over Spinaway at Epsom, and over Doncaster at Ascot, but he lost heavily by Apology's defeat at Goodwood. The last time he appeared on a racecourse was at Ascot, in 1876, where he was said to have lost over £30,000. It is unnecessary to rake up old scandals, but Lord Dudley always maintained that he had been shamefully robbed on this occasion, and that at least one race during the week had been "cooked" for his especial benefit. He vowed that the bookmakers should never get another shilling out of him, and he took a last farewell of the turf after Petrarch's inexplicable defeat by Morning Star in the Triennial, by which he lost £14,000. *London Truth.*

Fred Archer has now won four Derbys, his first being on Silvio, 1877, followed by Bend Orr, 1880, Iroquois, 1881, and Melton, 1885.

It is said there were more people at this year's English Derby than ever.

A citizen of Modesto rejoices in the possession of a horse 18 hands high.

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 16½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Mcdoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼; Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42½, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:19, and five others in the 2:30 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address,

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15⅞ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

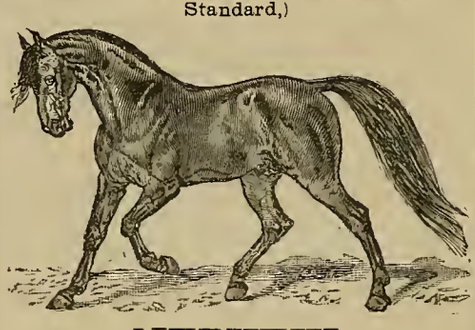
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16⅜ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco,
or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnolt's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21¾.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

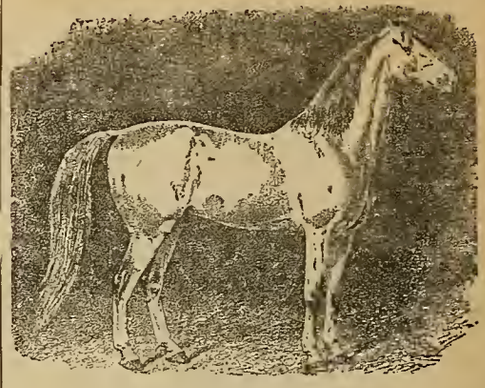
Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ida Ila, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:30½; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, be by old Belmont, Whipple's Hambletonian by Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nighttime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

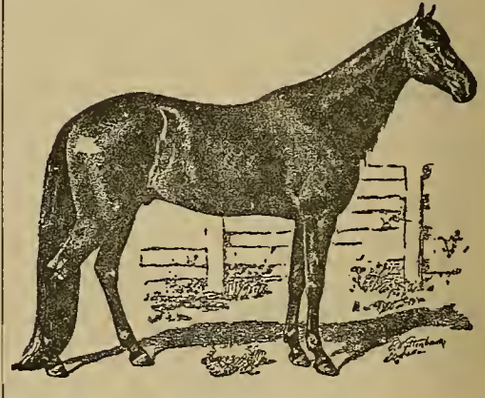
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and be gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19¾; Malice, 2:19¼; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26¾; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17¾; Adelaide, 2:19¾; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:26½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address O. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent
San Mateo, Cal.

Seventeenth

Agricultural District,



NEVADA

...AND...

Placer Counties.

Glenbrook Race Track,

A NEW MILE TRACK.

SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1885.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 1st.

No. 1. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 2. TROTTING—For horses owned in the District; 3:00 class. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 3. PACING—Free for all. Purse $800; first horse $450; second $250; third $100.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 4. RUNNING—NATIONAL HOTEL STAKE—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second horse $200; third $100. One mile and repeat.

No. 5. RUNNING—NEVADA CITY MINE STAKE—For two-year-olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horee $100; third $50. Daeh of a half-mile.

No. 6. RUNNING—WYOMING MINE STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $300 added; second horse $100; third $50. Dash of one and a half miles.

Boys' Tournament at 1 P. M.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 3d.

No. 7. TROTTING—2:26 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 8. TROTTING—2:50 class. For District horses. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 9. TROTTING—For two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $300; first horse $180; second $90; third $30.

No. 10. RUNNING—SADDLEHORSE STAKE—For horses owned in the District; catch weights. $10 entrance; $100 added; first horse $50 per ce nt.; second 20 per cent.; third 15 per cent.; fourth, 10 per cent.; fifth 5 per cent. Dash of a mile.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 4th.

No. 11. RUNNING—WALRATH STAKE. Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $600 added; second horse $200; third $100. Two miles and repeat.

No. 12. RUNNING—NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD STAKE. Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 13. RUNNING—SOUTH YUBA STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second horse $75; third $50. One and one-eighth miles.

WALKING MATCH—For stallions owned in the District. Purse $100; first horse $75; second $25.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 5th.

Ladies' Tournament at 10 o'clock A. M.

No. 14. RUNNING—UNION HOTEL STAKE—For horses owned in the District. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added. One-half mile and repeat.

No. 15. TROTTING—Free for all (St. Julien harred). Purse $1,200; first horse $600; second $300; third $180; fourth $120.

No. 16. TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to Vanderlyn, James H. and Albert W. Purse $1,000; first horse $500; second $250; third $150; fourth $100.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old; unless otherwise epecified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reservee the right to hold a less nnmber than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; hnt the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two claeses alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required nnmber of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided ae follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared ont hy 6 P M. of the day preceding the race, shall he required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 8 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rulee of the State Agricultural Society to govern running racee, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will he required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entriee.

Entries to all of the above racee to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

A. WALRATH, President.

Geo. E. Fletcher, Secretary.

P. O. Addrees, Grass Valley.

Tips and Toe Weights.

A Natural and Plain Method of Horse Shoeing,

.....WITH AN APPENDIX,.....

Treating of the Aetion of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous Photography.

By Jos. Cairn Simpson, Author of Horse Portraiture.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."
—*Shakespeare.*

—o—

Tips and Toe Weights.—We have received from Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, Editor and Proprietor of the Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco, Cal., a copy of his book entitled "Tips and Toe Weights; A Natural and Plain Method of Horse-shoeing, with an appendix treating of the action of the racehorse and trotter as shown by instantaneous photography. Toe and Side-Weights." Mr. Simpson has had many years of experience in training trotters and runners, and is besides a most able, pleasant writer on matters pertaining to the horse. His "Horse Portraiture" was one of the first and best works on "training" we ever read. For several years he has heen experimenting with tips in the hope that they might be made to serve every purpose of a full shoe and act as a preventive of the many hoof ailments entailed hy the ordinary method of protecting our horses' feet. These experiments have alreads demonstrated that tips will accomplish all he had hoped for, and we believe every horseman who reads the result of his experience will conclnde with us that Mr. Simpson has inaugurated a revolution in shoeing that will prove of incalculable benefit to both horse and master. We are a willing convert to tips as against full shoes, and reading the plain, unbiased reports of actual trials by the anthor of "Tips and Toe Weights," together with the knowledge that the common system of shoeing has caused more suffering and done more damage to horses than can be traced to any other source, has had much to do with our conversion. We would not take $50 for for this book and be without it, and on behalf of the "most faithful friend to man" would urge every reader of the "Sportsman" to secure a copy of it and test the valne of its teachings. Price, in paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.—Western Sportsman and Live Stock Journal.

"Tips and Toe Weights," a natural and plain method of horseshoeing, is the title of a very clever, ingenious and practical book from the pen of Joseph Cairn Simpson, the Editor and Proprietor of the Breeder and Sportsman. The anthor in his introduction presents "his little volume with apologies;" he had no need to do eo, every chapter gives evidence of careful thought, his arguments are well worked out, the results of his experiments are placed in the most perspicuous manner before his readers, and his researches into the past show that he is at once an enthusiastic and veracious student of the horse. His great argument on tips receives its strongest endorsation from his famous colt Anteeo, whose history from his first shoeing to the time of publication is exhaustively treated. Tho opening chapter is a plea for a better system of shoeing, and each succeeding chapter is a step on the ladder towards that final conclusion which the anthor has arrived at. He brings history, theory and experiment into play to snpport bie argument, and whether the horseman believes in his conclnsions or not, he will not quit the book till be has read it through, for in addition to the perfect knowledge of the horse which the author possesses, he surrounde it with a literary charm, which holds the andience to the last sentence. We heartily commend "Tips and Toe Weights" to the attention of the public.—Chicago News.

Tips and Toe Weights.—J. C. Simpson bas heen prominently identified with trotters for many years, not only as a writer on the snbject, hut as an expert handler and developer. He has given a great deal of study to horses' feet, and the best way to improve their action. After experimenting for a number of years, he has put the result of his researches and practice in book form. This work, entitled "Tips and Toe Weights," claims to be a natural and plain method of horseshoeing. It treats of the action of the racehorse and trotter, as shown by instantaneous photography, and gives the snbject of tips and toe weights a thorongh ventilation. The work is meeting with a large eale, and is deserving of a place in every horseman's library, no matter whether he agrees with the ideas advanced or not. Send orders to the San Francisco News Company, or to the Breeder and Sportsman, San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Simpson is the Editor of the Breeder and Sportsman, which is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of fine horses, etc., and the advancement of all legitimate sport. It is the chief medium and representative of the breeding interests on the Pacific Slope.—N. Y. Spirtt, May 10th.

Tips and Toe Weights.—Jos. Cairn Simpson of San Francisco, California, has just published a book by above title which is almost worth its weight in gold to every horseman. He does not believe in the rigid, unyielding iron shoe that gives no play or expansion to the horse's foot. He has found that shoes are unnecessary, and everybody knowe they are hurtful. He is a heliver in the use of iron or steel tips to protect the toe of the foot. By their use, and without ever having put a shoe on Anteeo he frotted when four years old in 2:20¾. He claims that for ordinary use even on macadamised roads tips are all that are required; that that fearful canse of lameness, contraction, is entirely avoided by the use of tips. We are going to use them, and advise others to do it in the manner he recommends. Send $1.50 to bim and he will send yon the book and it will be as good an investment as you ever made for the money.—Coleman's Rural World.

—o—

Since the book was published, Anteeo gave still more convincing proof of the efficacy of the system, trotting a public trial in 2:20¼, and showing half-miles in 1:08 and furlongs in 16 seconds while a four-year-old. The best evidence of the genuineness of the trials was his sale for $10,000, with other parties ready to take him at the price. Antevolo, two years younger than Anteeo, never wore a shoe, and owing to an injury to his foot when a foal it was the universal impression that he never could trot fast. He did well as a yearling and two-year-old, and this past season, when three years old, he won the Occident Stakes, $1,221, in which he got a record of 2:29?, last half in 1:13½; first money in purse at Sacramento, $500; second money at Stockton, $250; the Stanford Stakes, $1,672; and the Embryo, $870, making a cash return for the season of $4,514. I am satisfied that if he had been shod with full shoes when first put in training he would have heen hopelessly crippled.

In the Breeder and Sportsman will be given a complete history of the treatment of Antevolo, showing with exactness the trials and results. I have made arrangements with an eminent microscopist to make full examinations of the horny deposit in wall and sole, and all the tissnes which compose the foot of the horse, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming articles in the Breeder and Sportsman. Fully convinced by practical resnlts, that this part of the anatony of the horse is not nnderstood as thoroughly as the other portions of the frame. I anticipate valuable accessions of knowledge from the revelations of the microscope. Jos. Cairn Simpson.

—o—

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THE WINNERS,

With Records of 2:30 and Better.

Compiled and published by L. C. Underhill, a complete history of every horse on the turf, giving color, size, age, breeding, record, and races of all prominent horses. It gives in the order of occurrence every race of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Johnston, St. Julien, and all the great winners, Rules of the N. T. A., Betting Rules, and is the most complete book for horsemen ever published. 200 pages, only 25 cents. Sent, on receipt of price, by addressing NEW YORK SPORTSMAN, Box 2,950, New York City.

Agricultural Park.

DAN. McCARTHY

Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all tn want of horsee to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.

Foals.

At Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky. Property of A. J. Alexander.

TROTTERS.

May 30, bay filly, by Chicbester, dam Minne Wilkes, by George Wilkes, from Minna, by Red Jecket. Minne Wilkes is sister to Kentncky Wilkes, record 2:21¼.

June 3, bay colt, by Lord Russell (brother to Meud S., record 2:09¼) dam Aida (sister to Dexter, record 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hembletonian, from Clara, by Seely's American Ster.

June 3, bay colt, by Belmont, dam Waterlily. This foal died June 10tb, 1885.

Jnne 8, bey colt, by Lord Russell (brotber to Maud S., record 2:09¼), dam Rosabelle, by Belmont; 2d dam Rosebusb (sister to Princeps, sire of Trinket, record 2:14); 3d dam Primrose (dam of Princeps, by Alexender's Abdellah).

THOROUGHBREDS.

May 23, bey colt, by Falsetto, dam Favorite, by imp. King Earnest, from Jersey Belle, by imp. Anstrelien.

May 25, bey colt, by Falsetto, dam Mireuda, by Lexington, from Miriam, by imp. Glencoe.

May 26, bay colt, by Falsetto, dam Hester, by Lexington, from Heeds I Say, by imp. Glencoe.

May 27, bey colt, by Falsetto, dem Anxiety, by Alarm, from Maggie Morgan, by Hunter's Lexington.

May 31, bay colt, by Pet Malloy, dam Dolly Morgan, by Revenue, from Sallie Morgan, by imp. Emancipetion.

June 2, cbestnut colt, by Pat Malloy, dem imp Invercanld, by St. Albene, from imp. E e.nor, by Voltigeur.

June 5, bey colt, by King Alfonso, dam Glenlnine, by imp. Glenelg, from Lnte, by Lexington.

June 5, cbestnnt colt, by Falsetto, dem Blandina, by Lexington, from My. Ledy, by imp. Glencoe.

West Side Breeders' Association.

A breeders' association, composed of tbe farmers end otbers interested in the higher type of borse in Stanislans end Merced counties, is in process of formetion, witb beadquerters et Hill's Ferry. There is a half-mile track at Dutcb Corners, whicb will be fitted np in good sbape for treining, racing, and exbibition pnrposes. We trnst the new Association will at once inengurate e series of colt stakes, and otber stimnlants to tbe spirit of competition tbat leads breeders to strive for the best, and tbns give the movement a prectical tone. Tbere are many gentlemen in that district wbo have a fancy for fine borses, and it is to be boped tbey will each and all come to tbe support of thie creditable organization, and make it sncb a success as the material at band end tbe nndoubted capability of tbe counties named as stock raising localities seem to warrant.

BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

1885. 1885.

Fall Meeting.

Notice for Entries for Trotting Season.

SATURDAY, August 1—Free for all pacers, purse $600.
TUESDAY, August 4—2:22 Class; purse $750.
Open to all eligible to this class and the following: Albert W., James H. and Vanderlynn.
WEDNESDAY, August 5—2:30 class; purse $600.
THURSDAY, August 6—2:40 class, purse $600.
FRIDAY, August 7—2:24 class; purse $600.
SATURDAY, August 8—2:20 class; purse $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

All races 3-in-5, in harness, 5 or more to enter, 3 or more to start.
Entrance 10 per cent. All purses divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. to first, second and third horses.
The Association reserves the rigbt to close with a less number for any of the contests, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.
ENTRIES TO CLOSE with the Secretary, 1435 California street, Thursday, July 23, 1885.

N. T. SMITH, President.
T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

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HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

230 & 232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

The Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BREEDERS' TROTTING MEETING.

SEPTEMBER 22D TO 26TH, 1885.

Stakes to Close July 15th, 1885.

The Northwestern Stake, $500.

For three-year-old colts end fillies, (foels of 1882), bred and owned in one of the following Northwestern States, viz.: Indiane, Illinois, Micbigan, Wisconsin, Iowe, Missonri, Kanses, Nebreska and Minnesota. To be trotted Tnesday, Sept. 22d, 1885; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; witb $500 added by tne Clnb; forfeit to accompeny the nominetion, end the belance of the entrence fee to be paid on or before six o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21st, 1885. Mile heats, best tbree in five, to barness; three to enter and two to stert, or no race.

Great Five-Year-Old Stakes, $1,400.

For five-year-olds (foels of 1880), open to all. To be trotted Tuesdey, Sept. 22d, 1885; $100 entrance; $40 forfeit; with $1,400 edded by tbe Clnb. Forfeit to accompany the nominetion, and tbe balence of entrance fee to be paid on or before six o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21st, 1885. Mile beats, best tbree in five to harness; three to enter end two to stert, or no race.

Northwestern Two-Year-Old Stakes, $500.

For two-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1883) bred and owned in one of the following Nortbwestern States, viz.: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowe, Missonri, Kansas, Nebreska and Minnesota. To be tiotted Tnesday, Sept. 22d, 1885; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, with $500 edded by the Club. Forfeit to accompany tbe nominetion, end the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before six o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21st, 1885. Mile heats, best two in three to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Four-Year-Old Stakes, $850.

For fonr-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1881), open to all. To be trotted Wednesday, September 23d, 1885; $75 entrance; $25 forfeit, with $850 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomiuation, and tbe balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock, P. M., Tuesdey, September 22d, 1885. Mile beets, best three-in-five to harness, three to enter end two to start, or no race.

Great Three-Year-Old Stakes, $750.

For three-yeer-old colts end fillies, (foals of 1882), open to ell. To be trotted Thnrsday, September 24, 1885; $60 entrence; $20 forfeit, with $750 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nominetion, end the belance of the entrance fee to be peid on or before 6 o'clock P. M., Wednesdey, September 23d, 1885. Mile beats, best tbree-in-five to harness; three to enter end two to start, or no race.

Great Two-Year-Old Stakes, $600.

For two-year-old colts end fillies, (foals of 1883), open to ell. To be trotted Fridey, Sept. 25tb, 1885; $60 entrence, $20 forfeit, with $600 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany tbe nomination, end tbe balance of tbe entrence fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock P. M., Tbnrsdey, Sept. 24tb, 1885. Mile heets, best two in three to herness; three to enter end two to start or no race.

In all of tbe above Stekes the forfeite, entrance fees end edded money shell be divided es follows: Wbere tbree or more start, sixty per cent. to go to first, twenty-five to second, and fifteen to tbe third horse, and wben bnt three start, on the basis of sixty-five per cent. to first end tbirty-five per cent. to second horse.

Tbe forfeit mnst in all cases accompany nominations or tbe entry will be void.

To be trotted nnder tbe rules of the National Trotting Association.

In eddition to tbe above stakes, other events will be arranged for, particulars of which will be annonnced in due season.

Owners failing to receive entry blanks mey obtain the seme npon application to tbe Secretary.

Address all communications to the Secretary, Room 34, Palmer House.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

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Electioneer, Gen. Benton, Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of tbe quarters at tbe farm, caused by tbe rapid increase in numbers. For furtber particnlars apply to

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PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

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Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1877. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16½ hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bones; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,200 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 99 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree, as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont, 26; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 6; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 39; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 6; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 5-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22¾; Rachel B., 2:25¾, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records of 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:20.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or park horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLafeity, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH,
Jordan Valley, Oregon, or
SILAS SKINNER,
Napa, Cal.

STOCKTON FAIR.



September 22d to 26th, 1885.

(FIVE DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

Over $20,000 in Purses Offered.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse than wins a part of the purse.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.

No. 1. RUNNING—DISTRICT—3-year-olds, or under. Mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 2. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:40 class. $1,000.

No. 3. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nomiuations.) $1,000.

No. 4. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Best 2 in 3. $800.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.

No. 5. RUNNING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Mile dash. $800.

No. 6. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all, Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 7. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:20 class. $1,600.

No. 8. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—DISTRICT—(five moneys) $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24th.

No. 9—TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $1,000.

No. 10. TROTTING—DISTRICT—4-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 11—PACING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $500.

LADIES' EQESTRIANISM—PACIFIC COAST—(Five moneys.) $100.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.

No. 12. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—selling race for all ages. Mile and repeat. Fixed valuation, $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below and 2 pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. $800.

No. 13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST NOVELTY RACE—For all ages. Two miles. $100 to each half-mile, balance to winner of last half. $450.

No. 14. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:25 class. Open to Albert W., Vanderlyn, James H. and Arab. Manon barred. $1,200.

No. 15. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—3-year-old class. (Closed with 7 nominations.) $1,000.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.

No. 16. RUNNING—DISTRICT—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 17. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $1,600.

No. 18. TROTTING—DISTRICT—3-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 19. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:30 class. $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all races except No. 13 four moneys, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walkover in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys. In race No. 7 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:21 or better. In race No. 17 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:19 or better; otherwise treated as a walkover.

Unless otherwise entered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp. Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1st, 1885, with the Secretary.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

Sonoma County Agricultural PARK Association,

SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—TO BE HELD AT—

SANTA ROSA,

Commencing August 17th and Ending August 22d, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Aug. 18th.

No. 1, Running—Half-mile and repeat, free for all, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 second horse.

No. 2, Trotting—For two-year-olds, mile heats, best two in three, purse $200.

Second Day, Wednesday, Aug. 19th.

No. 3, Running—Three-quarter-mile dash for all ages, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 4, Trotting—Three-minute class, purse $500.

No. 5, Trotting—2:22 class, purse $750. James H. and Vanderlyn eligible.

Third Day, Thursday, Aug. 20th.

No. 6, Running—One and one-half mile dash for all ages, entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $200 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 7, Pacing—Free for all, purse $500.

No. 8, Trotting—For four-year-olds, purse $100.

Fourth Day, Friday, Aug. 21st.

No. 9, Running—Free for all ages, one mile and repeat, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 10, Running—For two-year-olds, dash of one mile, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 11, Trotting—2:24 class, purse $500.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Aug. 22d.

No. 12, Trotting—For three-year-olds, purse $300.

No. 13, Trotting—2:20 class, purse $800.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races to be under the National Association rules.

All running races to be under the Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

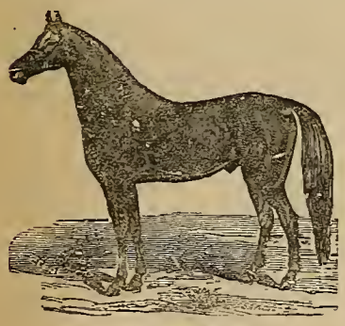
Racing colors to be named in entries.

☞For further particulars see speed programme.

KILLIP & CO., Pool Sellers.

I. DeTURK,
President, Santa Rosa, Cal.

E. W. DAVIS, Secretary.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't,
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

A. EWING. C. S. EWING.

Pool Room Saloon,

210 DUPONT STREET.

Killip & Co.'s new rooms, where pools are sold on all sporting events. Reading room, containing the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, N. Y. Spirit, and other sporting papers. Bar stocked with Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, of peculiar excellence.

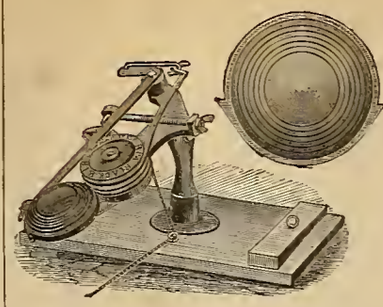
EWING BROS., Proprietors.



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.
SAN FRANCISCO.

The Peoria Blackbird and Trap.



(PATENTS ALLOWED.)

The Most Perfect Breakers.
The Most Uniform in Flight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TARGET MADE.

We Challenge its Equal.

LARGE SUPPLY ON HAND.
Circulars on Application.

E. T. Allen,

Sole Agent For Pacific Coast,
416 MARKET STREET,
—San Francisco.—

FAIRLAWN, 1885.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 272 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

27 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

157 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of the stallion with fastest record, 2:13½, and double team with fastest record, 2:15¾ ever made. Limited to 15 mares, at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, &c. Limited to 30 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Hambletonian 10. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

ALMONT WILKES 2131.
By Almont, out of Annabel, by George Wilkes, g. dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

GRANDMONT 2147.
By Almont, out of Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., g. dam by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lula, 2:15. Limited to 10 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions have an aggregate of 62 performers in 2:30 and better, and 9 with records below 2:20. Seven sons of Almont have sired 15 horses with records of 2:30 or better, 4 of them have records of 2:20 or better, and 26 others have sired winners of public races. No return privileges will be allowed for mares bred in 1885.

For further information and catalogues, address,

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,
To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.
NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.
Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling, Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely recommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

The Ingleside.

A Journal of General Literature.

THE FEATURES OF THE INGLESIDE FOR THE year 1885 will include Articles of Travel and Adventure, Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, Unwritten Political History, Essays on Social Topics, and Technical Articles by eminent jurists and scientific men on topics of popular interest.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Albert Delpit, the great French writer, will contribute a weekly letter to the INGLESIDE, on the Art, Society and Politics of the French Capital. These letters will be entitled "Life in Paris."

Bill Nye writes each week exclusively for the INGLESIDE on this Coast. Beside Mr. Nye the INGLESIDE has secured the services of **Philip H. Welch,** lately Humorist of the Philadelphia Call.

Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

Terms of Subscription: One year, $3 00; six months, $1.75; three months, $1.00; by carrier, in the city, 25 cents per month. Subscriptions may be made at reduced rates through any postmaster or newsdealer in the United States; also by addressing

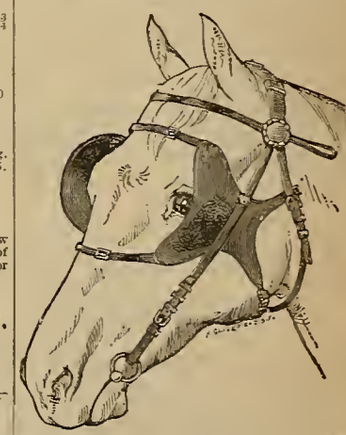
THE INGLESIDE, 712 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A new feature now running, The Cruise of a Yacht on Wheels.

The INGLESIDE was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. Directors and sole Stockholders: H. B. McDowell, R. P. Asbe, Williard Wells, H. D. Bigelow, W. R. Asbe.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St. San Francisco.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,
351 Third St., San Francisco

A. S. THOMSON,

Hunters' Resort,

Formerly Victor's Place.

SAUSALITO.

On San Rafael Road, three miles from

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Budd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nutwood 2:18½; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¼ and sire of Felix 2:19¼, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½ and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Budd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nutwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallab, Jane McLane, Budd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rules, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mulvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with unexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27½ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the season. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills due on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H Nason**, Gilroy.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending August 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall. 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22¼; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16¼.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by imported Hooton, sire of Lula's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Sultan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of Imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicuous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are out of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the group, Majolica, 2:17, is from his daughter, Jessie Kirk. **WILLIAM BILLUPS.**

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhunter's Mambrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood bay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is unexcelled for beauty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pinkeye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a bay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1878, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Guy Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her speed and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Venture in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 purse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29½. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 purse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, including May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fourth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, but in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN, San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1885 from February 10th to July 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTed Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remark able style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Albion, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marshal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾; Currency, yearling trial, 1885, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned up in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¾ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by North American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:28.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18¾) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17¾; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21½. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21¼.

Second dam, Maud, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21¼; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stamboul.

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankls white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, barring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season.

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN.

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22¾; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, son of Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoroughbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 15½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17¾; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21¼.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, but shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and put to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a full brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, but met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled July 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¾; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19¼.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

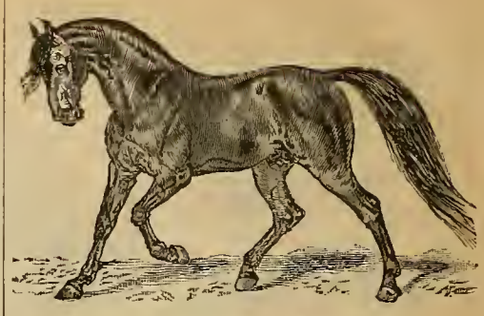
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 pounds.

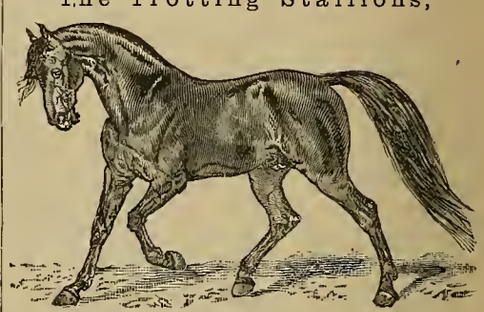
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Pryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State. There have been but two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hundred Pound Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest double horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Redwood City; also Cyclone, bought by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thousand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for one thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaquin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor,
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Young Lady Utley, by Speculation. Second dam Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nutwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam Sally Russell, by Boston; third dam Maria Russell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Topgallant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nutwood has a record of 2:18¾, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09½. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris. Comus, by Green's Basbaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Speculation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Delmonico, son of Guy Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Candle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Course, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent,

STANDARD TROTTING-STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, ending August 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

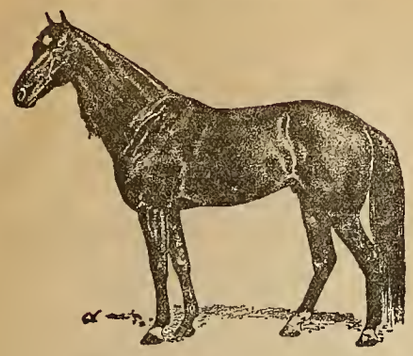
Terms.

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season. Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares a owner's risk.

For further particulars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN, Agent,
Agricultural Park, Sacramento,

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅝ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallab, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44¼) by Flaxtail, son of Fruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built; weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallab (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallab, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (4,811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckaboe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pastnrage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH. Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Phallas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25¼. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, Daisydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21½, 2:20½ 2:20½, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33½—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18½), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19½; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19½, 2:19⅔; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¾.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two mile[2]—4:18¼. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile-and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight beats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS, $75 THE SEASON.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich, could scarcely he bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,100 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "points" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men in a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmabal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmabal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy," "Simpson's" Blackhird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

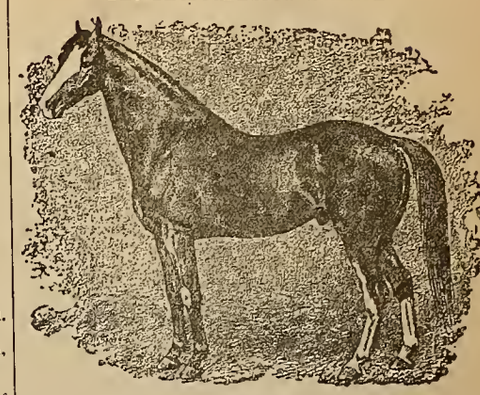
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent..

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood, as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $4.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.

First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)

Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)

Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 271.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine [illegible] Nev.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 7th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:21 class; [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles Closed in 1881.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 8th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and a quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:26 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE. $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 6 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SILVER STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41½ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Slater barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1881, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1881, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrances p. p. $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and 10 per cent to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed, events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

ENWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco,

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HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Contts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Rancho del Rio.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBREDS,

PROPERTY OF

THEODORE WINTERS, Esq.,

AT SACRAMENTO,

Thursday, July 16th, 1885.

The second annual sale of yearlings, the get of Norfolk, Joe Hooker and Three Cheers, will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on the above date. Catalogues will be ready May 6th, and may be had on application to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

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PAYOT, UPHAM & CO.,

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LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A
10:40 A		*8:10 A
†1:20 P		9:08 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:25 P		*3:36 P
*5:15 P		†4:55 P
6:30 P		6:00 P
‡11:45 P		†8:15 P
8:30 A	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:08 A
10:40 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P		*3:36 P
4:25 P		6:00 P
		†8:15 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
†7:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P
10:40 A *3:30 P	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A 6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

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AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

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MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

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THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gun-taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

Southern Pacific Co.

COMMENCING JUNE 14th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
‡8:00 A M	Byron	‡6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:40 A M
*1:00 P M	" "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Lone via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*3:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:00 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	6:40 P M
*3:30 A M	via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*1:22—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*8:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*6:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:16.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—8:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—‡4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANGISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Snndays excepted. ‡Snndays only.

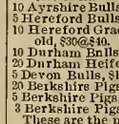
Standard Time furnished by RANNOLPH & CO., S. F.

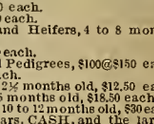
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5 Devon Bulls, $100@$125 each.
20 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 2½ months old, $12.50 each.
5 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 5 months old, $18.50 each.
3 Berkshire Pigs, Perfect, 10 to 12 months old, $30 each.
These are the prices on cars, CASH, and the larger the order the lower the prices.

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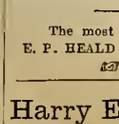
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E. P. HEALD President. O. S. HALEY, Sec'y

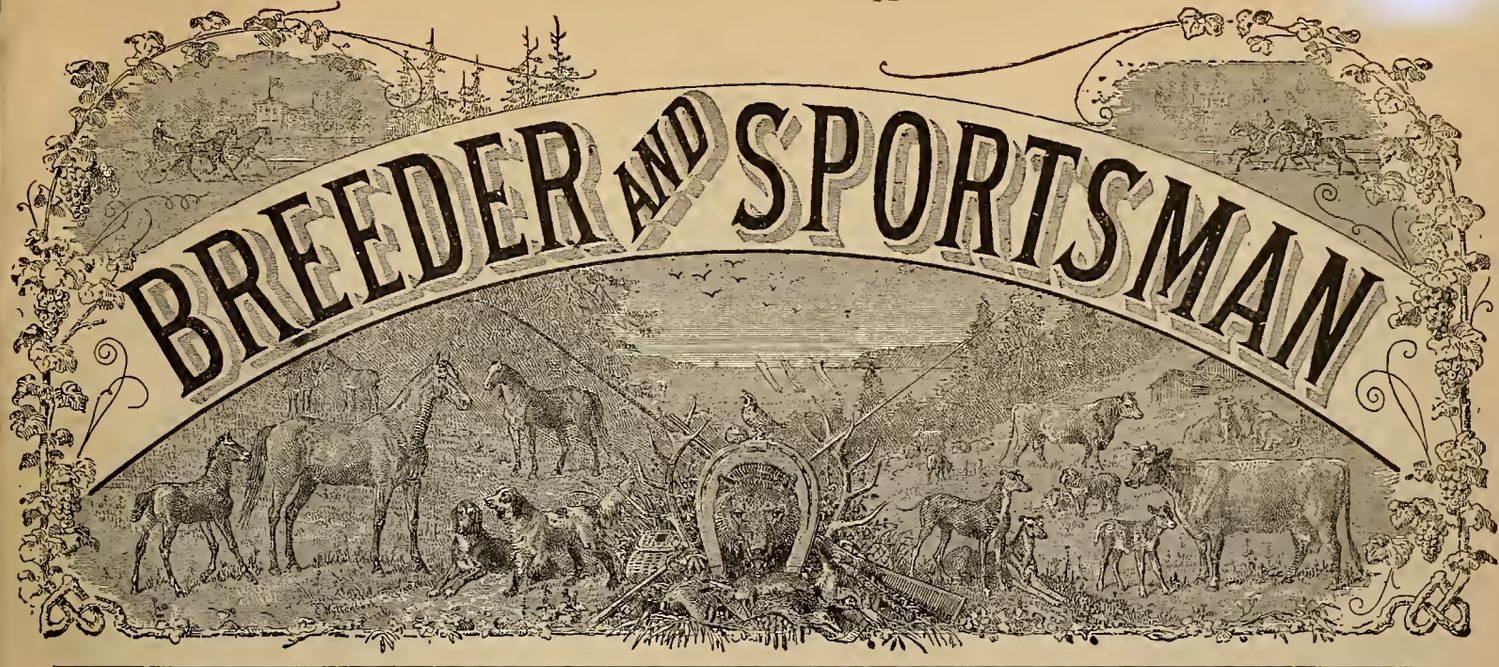
☞Send for circular.☜

Harry E. Carpenter, V. S.,



Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Veterinary Infirmary, 371 Natoma St Residence, 966 Howard St., San Francisco.



Vol. VI. No. 26.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1885. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

St. Louis.

The following are the summariee of the closing daye at St. Louis. The notes of the running are from the Chicago *Horseman:*

June 12th—Purse, $500, of which $100 to the second; for all ages; winners in 1885 of a race of tbe value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra, tbose not having won a race in 1885 of tbe value of $500 allowed 5 lbs.; non-starters in 1885 allowed 10 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 12 lbs.; if four or upward, 20 lbs. Mile and a furlong.

G. Howson's b b Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, 117 lbs. ..... Holloway 1
E. Corrigan's h g Freeland, 6, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 114 lbs. ..... L. Murphy 2
Marvin & Co.'s ch g Valet, 5, by War Dance—Ella Breckenridge, 114 lbs ..... O'Hara 3
Cbinn & Co.'s b c Handy Andy, 3, 88 lbs ..... Harris 0
Mack & Co.'s b f Slipaway, 4, 108 lbs ..... Stoval 0
J. B. Richardson's b c Lepanto, 3, 91 lbs ..... Kelly 0
J. S. Sbaw's ch m Katie Fletcher, 5, 97 lbs ..... Burlew 0
Owner's Explorer, 99 lbs ..... Cocbran 0

Time, 1:56¼.

Pools: Freeland barred; Jim Douglas, $100; Slipaway, $80; Valet, $60; field, $70. Post odds, 4 to 1 against Jim Douglas. Katie Fletcher, followed by Jim Douglas, led for nearly seven furlongs. Sbe then dropped back and Jim Douglas took the lead, whicb be held to the end, winning by two lengtbs, same between second and tbird.

Same Day—Bankers' and Brokers' Stakes, $1,000; a sweepstakes for three-year-olds [foals of 1882]; $100 entrance, h f, only $25 if declared out on or before April 18, 1885; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra; of $1,500 7 lbs. extra; of three or more stakes of any value, 10 lbs. extra: one mile and a quarter.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D., 125 lbs. ..... Holloway 1
Milton Young's b c Bootblack, by King Alfonso—Beatitude, 118 lbs. ..... Stoval 2
Ed Corrigan's ch c Irish Pat, by Pat Malloy—Ethel ..... Murphy 3
Gold Ban, 113 lbs., and Clay Pate, 113 lbs., also ran.

Time, 2:12.

Pools, Bootblack, $125; Gold Ban, $70; Volante, $50; field, $30. Book odds, Bootblack, 1 to 2; Gold Ban, 6 to 2; Volante, 3 to 1; Irish Pat and Clay Pate, 10 to 2.

Clay Pate led away, but at the stand had given place to Gold Ban, who plunged ahead to cut out the running for Bootblack. At the quarter-pole she was leading Irish Pat eix lengthe, and at the half was four lengthe in advance of Volante, who made a grand run and secured a position next to the leader. Volante had 125 pounds up, and it appeared as though Holloway had made hie run too soon. Into the stretch they came, Volante elightly in advance of Bootblack with Gold Ban third. At the middle of the stretch Irish Pat wae whipping in third place, having passed Ban, while Clay Pate waa back in the rear. Stoval was on the outside and wae riding for all there was in Bootblack, while Holloway never relaxed his vigilauce for an instant, but fought every inch of the way, and won a well-ridden race by a head, Bootblack second, Pat third, Ban fourth. Time, 2:12. Conеidering the weight carried it was a graud time.

Same Day—St Louis Fair Stallion Stakes, purse $2,000, for two-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1883), at $100 eacb, half forfeit, or $20 if declared by April 15, 1885; all declarations void unless accompanied by the money, witb $2,000 added; tbe second to receive $500, and third $250 out of tbe stakes. The winner of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1.000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

Melbourne Stable's cb c Syntax, by St. Martin—Misfortune ..... Donohne 1
Santa Anita Stable's b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead—Experiment ..... Miller 2
B. B. Million's b f Hattie D. H., by imp. Buckden—Kate Walker, 112 lbs ..... O'Hara 3
Hermitage, 107 lbs; Adrian, 107 lbs; Alabama, 107 lbs; Farrell, 110 lbs; Spaldie, 107 lbs; Lancaster, 110 lbs, and Emerson also ran.

Time, 1:17.

Pools: Spaldie, $110; Baldwin's pair, $75; Syntax, $30; field, $70. Book odds: Spaldie even, Farrel 8 to 1, Syntax 4 to 1, Adrian 10 to 1, Hermitage 5 to 1, Silver Cloud and Hattie D. H. 10 to 1, Bonita 3 to 1, Lancaster and Alabama 15 to 1. Mutuels paid: Syntax straight, $104.50; place $25.10; Baldwin's entry $11.20.

Some little time was taken up by false starts, but finally they all went off with Alabama firet, Farrell second, and Hattie D. H. third, the rest well together except Silver Cloud, who was really left at the post. They came down the back-stretch with a roar that could be heard at the etand. The two leaders held their positiona until reaching the three-quarters, when Hattie D. H., Lancaster, and Hermitage were close up to the pair in front. "Hear the whipe! hear the whips!" called every epectator in the stand, and it was a sight not eoon to be forgotten, as eight yonngeters came down the stretch spread from one eide to the other, straining every muecle to get to the wire first. Donohue was doing all he could next to the pole on Syntax, and what surprieed every observer on the grounds, was the marvelous race made by Silver Cloud, who euddenly came from the very rearmoet place of all, and running around the outside was coming etrong at the sixteenth, and by the time syntax had passed under the wire, a winner by almost a length, he bad run into eecond place, a half length between Syntax and Hattie D. H.

June 13th—Mechanics' Stakes, $1,000, for two-year-olds, $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before April 15th, 1885, all declarations void unless accompanied by the money, with $1,000 added; second to receive $200 and third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any two-year-old stake race to the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra; two or more stakes of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile. Value to winner, $2,570.

Melbourne Stables' b c Blue Wing, by Billet—Mundane, 115 lbs. ..... Murphy 1
Ed. Corrigan's ch g Tartar, by Great Tom—Blondina, 107 lbs. ..... West 2
R. P. Ashe's ch c Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zickar, 110 lbs. 3
Engleside, 110 lbs.; Lancaster, 110 lbs.; Bankrupt, 117 lbs.; Silver Cloud 110 lbs.; Stony Batter, and Uncle Dan, 107 lbs., also ran.

Time, 1:19½.

Pools: Bankrupt, $50; Blue Wing, $35; Silver Cloud, $35; field, $50. Book-betting: 8 to 5 Bankrupt, 4 to 3 silver Cloud, 15 to 2 Engleside, 7 to 5 Blue Wing, 8 to 2 Ed. Corrigan, 40 to 2 Stony Batter and Uncle Dan, 20 to 2 Tartar, 40 to 2 Lancaster. Mutuels paid: Blue Wing straight, $30.80; place, $15.60. Tartar, place, $51.70.

Santa Anita Belle having been withdrawn, Ed. Corrigan entered this, his initial race, and a finer looking two-year-old was never sent from the Pacific slope. He was unfortunate about the send off, getting away next to the last horse. Stony Batter being the one to drive in the etragglers, while Lancaster went away in the lead, followed by Engleside, who took the track before reaching the half-mile pole, and was at the frout wheu they headed into the stretch, with the others closing up close behind. Corrigan gave a beautiful exhibition after straighteniug into the stretch, and from his grand size and blazed face he was a most noticeable figure np to the sixteenth pole. Being such a long etrider, he had no use for the mud spots on the track, and loet ground so that at the finish he fell back to third place, beaten by a neck, Blue Wing winning first honors by a half head over Favor, who was second. Time for the three-quarters, 1:19½. Bankrupt was never better than third in the race, and then only for an instant at the head of the stretch. Silver Clond was in seventh place at the finieh.

Same Day—The St. Louis Brewers' Cup $2,000, sweepstakes for all ages, $100 entrance; half forfeit, and only $20 if declared on or before April 15, 1885, with $2,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-year-olds to carry 90 lbs., four-year-olds 108 lbs., five-year-olds and upwards 114 lbs.; sex allowances; winner of any cup in 1885 to carry 5 lbs. extra; of two, 10 lbs. extra. Two and one-quarter miles. Value to winner, $3,190.

Ed Corrigan's cb f Modesty, 4, by War Dance—Ballet, 103 lbs. ..... Kelly 1
P. C. Fox & Co.'s b b Tom Martin, 4, by Longfellow—Atbalarie, 103 lbs. ..... Haggins 2
R. C. Pate's h g Boatman, 6, by Bonnie Scotland—Valerian, 111 lbs. ..... Stoval 3
April Fool, 5, 114 lbs.; Powhattan III., 4; Lucky B., 5, 119 lbs., also ran.

Time, 4:07¾.

Pools: Modesty, $100; Lucky B., $65; Tom Martin, $45; field, $50. Book odds: 3 to 2 Lucky B., 8 to 5 Modesty, 4 to 2 Tom Martin, 12 to 2 Boatman, 16 to 2 and 20 to 2 April Fool. Mutuels paid: Modesty, straight, $12.60; place, $8.40; Tom Martin, place, $11.40

The talent had placed the race between Modesty and Tom Martin, while Lucky B., Powhattan, Boatman and April Fool were readily picked up by some more venturesome speculator. Tom Martin sailed away in the lead, with Powhattan second and Boatman third, Lucky B. fourth. Coming by the stand the latter had gone to the front with April Fool eecond, and they held theee positione until after passing over a mile and three-quarters. Tom Martin, who had been in the middle of the bunch until now, came up and after a short brush with Fool and Lucky B. assumed the leadership, while Modesty gained second place, April Fool took third position and on they came. Martin was leading when they came into the etretch for tbe final effort. At the eighth pole he was laboring hard and Modesty, who was full of run, came by witbout much effort and won the race easily by two lengths. Three lengths between Martin and Boatman, April Fool fourth, the others way behind. Time, 4:07¾. It was a killing race and fought for all the way.

The Merchants' Stakes, $1,000; for all ages; $10 entrance, play or pay; $15 additional for starters, with $1,000 added; the second $200 and tbe third $100 out of the stakes. Mile heats. Value to winner, $1,045.

E. J. Baldwin's b m Freda, 4, by Wildidle—Frolic, 108 lbs. ..... Holloway 1 1
Marvin & Douglass' cb g Valet, 6, by War Dance—Ella Breckenridge, 114 lbs. ..... Spalding 2 2
Ed Corrigan's b g Freeland, 6, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 114 lbs. ..... Murphy 4 3
Hayden & Barry's b h Kosciusko, 4, by Kyrle Daly—Colossa, 113 lbs ..... Stoval 3 dr
S. Farrell's ch g Revoke, 6, by Harry O'Fallon—Sallie Boswell, 114 lbs ..... Ellis 5 dis

Time, 1:45¼, 1:47.

First Heat—Pools sold, Freeland, $100; Kosciusko, $50; Freda, $55; field, $35. Book odds, Freeland, 4 to 5; Freda and Kosciusko, 5 to 2, Valet, 15 to 2, Revoke, 40 to 2.

Second Heat—Pools, Freda, $100; Freeland, $60; Kosciusko, $20; field, $8. Book betting, 1 to 4, Freda; 3 to 2, Freeland; 5 to 2, Kosciusko; 3 to 2, Valet; 50 to 2, Revoke.

Freda led from start to finish, the only speeding through out the mile being done by Freeland from the three-quarters to the eighth pole. He quite ineffectually made an attempt to overhaul the mare, but gave it up as she led away from him with ease. When Murphy saw this he pulled him np and Valet finished six lengthe behind for second place, Freeland third, Kosciusko fourth. Freda had the heat at her mercy during the entire distance and won handily. Time, 1:45½.

Second Heat—Koscinsko was taken sick at the post and the judges gave permission to draw him, which was done. They went away neck and neck; Freeland soon taking the lead forced the running at the quarter pole, he and Freda etarted out on a "set to" which carried them at a rattling pace down the back stretch. Freeland pulled away from her at the five-eighths pole, and everybody supposed he had run her out. But to a close observer Halloway had merely eteadied her, as was evidenced as soon as they came into the etretch. For up ehe comes again and carried Corrigan's crack off his feet, so that at the quarter pole Freda had it all her own way and won the heat and race by five lengths, Valet ten leugths ahead of Freeland. Time, 1:47.

June 15, Extra Day—Purse, $500, of which $100 to the second; for all ages, with beaten and maiden allowances. One mile and a furlong.

Morris & Co.'s b c Favor, 3, by Pat Malloy—Favorite, 103 lbs. ..... W. Martin 1
J. S. Shaw's ch m Katie Fletcher, 5, by Harry O'Fallon—Bettie, 95 lbs. ..... Z. Cowall 2
W. P. Hunt's ch g John Davis, aged, by Harry O'Fallon—Bettie, 114 lbs. ..... Fisbburn 3
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 3, 95 lbs ..... Kelly 0
Gray & Co.'s br c Crow Wallace, 3, 93 lbs ..... R. Morris 0
R. C. Pate's b g King Kyrle, 4, 113 lbs ..... Stoval 0

Time, 1:58½.

Pools (Favor barred), Rapido, $100; John Davis, $75; King Kyrle, $50; tbe field, $30. Post odds, 5 to 3 on Favor.

Favor waited to the half-mile pole, where he moved to the front, followed by Katie Fletcher. Favor won handily by two leugths, in 1:58½, Katie Fletcher second, half a leugth in front of John Davis third.

Same Day—Purse, $500, of wbich $100 to tbe second; for two-year-olds, with winning penalties and maiden allowances. Five furlongs.

E. J. Baldwin's cb c Primero, by Grinstead—Jennie B., 95 lbs. ..... McCurdy 1
R. P. Asbe's cb c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marian, 100 lbs ..... Kelly 2
Gray & Co.'s b c Jim Gray, by Ten Broeck—Alice Gray, 100 lbs. ..... O'Hara 3
R. P. Ashe's cb c Ingleside, 100 lbs ..... Peppers 0
J. A. Burton's b g Stoney Batter, 107 lbs ..... C. Booth 0
Johnson & Co.'s cb f Miss Bowler, 93 lbs ..... R. Harris 0

Time, 1:05.

Pools, Ashe's pair, $100; Primero, $50; Jim Gray, $10; tbe field, $25. Post odds, 3 to 1 against Primero.

Jim Gray led until well in the homestretch, where he bolted to the inside. Primero going to the front won easily by two lengths, King of Norfolk second, Jim Gray third.

Same Day—Purse $500, of which $100 to the second; for all ages; winners of $1,000 penalized, with maiden allowances. Mile and a quarter.

R. C. Pate's b c Clay Pate, 3, by Enquirer—Wampee, 103 lbs. ..... Stoval 1
E. J. Baldwin's cb g Grismer, 5, by Grinstead—Jennie D., 109 lbs. ..... Holloway 2
W. L. Cassidy's ch g Father John, 4, by imp. Glenelg—Bradamante, 99 lbs. ..... W. Martin 3
W. C. Ross' ch b McCreary, Jr., 5, by McCrcary—Mollie Jones, 122 lbs. ..... Saunders 0

Time, 2:17.

Pools: Clay Pate, $125; Grismer, $75; Father John, $75; McCreary, Jr., $15. Post odds: 5 to 3 on Clay Pate.

Clay Pate led all the way and won by ten lengths in 2:17, Grismer second, Father John, third.

Same Day—Purse $500, for all ages, of which $100 to the secoud, with allowances for non-winners in 1885 and maidens. Three-quarters of a mile.

G. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, aged, by Wildidle—Yolone, 120 lbs. ..... Holloway 1
R. C. Pate's b f Belle Pate, 3, by imp. Great Tom—Mollie Saffle, 87 lbs ..... Barnes 2
Whitten Bros.' ch g Pat Dennis, aged, by St. Denis—Rosa Lee, 102 lbs ..... O'Hara 3
Explorer 97 lbs.; Col. Clark, 3, 100 lbs.; Wild Kansas, 5, 104 lbs.; Talleyrand, 5, 110 lbs.; Lizzie Lee, 3, 87 lbs.; Bacdad, aged, 102 lbs.; Emma Arnett, 93 lbs.; Revoke, 6, 102 lbs.; Guydette, 3, 97 lbs.

Time, 1:18.

Pools: Jim Douglas, $150; Col. Clark, $60; Guydette, $25; the field, $75. Post odds: 5 to 4 on Jim Douglas.

Jim Douglas took the lead at the start and was never reached, winning handily by a length in 1:18, Belle Pate second, two lengths in front of Pat Dennis, third.

The Turf, Field and Farm eays that the bay yearling colt by imp. Feehter, dam Belle of the Meade, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, purchased by the Rancho del Paso Stnd for $1,000, at the sale last week of Mr. Charles Reed's yearlings, fell from the stagiug of the cars while being shipped at Jersey City, and injured himeelf so severely that it is doubtful if he recovers.

Pballas holds the best record in the 3:00 class, viz., 2:16¼; Epanlette in the 2:50 class, 2:20¾; Phallas, 2:40 class, 2:15½; Albert France, 2-35 class, 2:21¼. Santa Claus, 2:30 class, 2:18; Hattie Woodward, 2:25 class, 2:15½; Maxy Cobb, 2:21 class, 2:16¼; Harry Wilkee, 2:17 class, 2:15; Majolica's 2:17 being the fastest record made by a trotter in his first race.

The colts purchased by Mr. Haggin at the late New York sales, will be taken to Kentucky and turned out till Fall when tbey will be shipped to the ranch.

English Trotters.

[London Field.]

In connection with what are commonly known as "Norfolk trotters," or hackneys, as they were called at the recent show, there are two rather remarkable circumstances. One is that we very rarely see a mare of quite the type of these hackney stallions; the other, that these trotters, although they exist in fair numbers, are seldom, if ever, used for trotting purposes—that is to say, to exemplify the pace at which they can trot. The somewhat curious result is that the breed of Norfolk trotters appears to be kept up with a view to affording across with mares of other types, rather than of perpetuating a breed in itself desirable—as in the case of the thoroughbred, for instance. Some such conclusion was forced on the visitor to the recent Hackney Stud Society's show, as the classes for mares suitable for getting hackneys —*i. e.* an animal presumably like the hackney stallions—contained hardly a mare bearing even a distant likeness to the accepted type of the breed.

Trotting as a sport has never taken root in England to any extent. In old days there were the Ponder's End meetings, and a spasmodic effort was made to give it a fresh start at the Alexandra Palace; but nothing came of it or is likely to come of it. The reason is not self-evident. Certainly the few trotting meetings that do take place are not very agreeable gatherings, though, at the same time, those who take part in them are no worse than many racing men; the only thing is that racing is patronized by high as well as low, whereas patrons of trotting are too much of one status. In any case, it is curious that an amusement receiving the best support in America, and that has tended to the breeding of such horses as Flora Temple in her day, Dexter, Shepherd, F. Knapp, Neta, Medium, Maud S., Maxy Cobb and Jay-Eye-See, should find no favor over here. Till trotting becomes more or less of an institution with us, whatever light our best trotters may possess must remain under a bushel, as legislation against furious driving and the practice of trotters do not go well together. The feats of trotting performed by English horses, and reported in the *Sporting Magazine, Annual Register, Gentleman's Magazine* and other publications, are feats of endurance rather than of speed. We may search in vain for a record of 2 min. 10 sec., or anything approaching to it; though we shall find that as long ago as 1794 Ogden's mare covered 4 miles in 12 min., and 30 miles in 2 hours. Phenomena covered 17 miles in 53 min. Eight miles in 27 min., 16 miles in 57 min. 24 sec., and 100 miles in 9 hours 5 min., are among the best performances; while towards the end of the last century a horse belonging to the Duke of Hamilton was reported to have trotted 18 miles and about 90 yards within the hour.

The late Hackney Society's show has drawn renewed attention to the Norfolk horses, and the publication of the first volume of the Hackney Stud Book places on record some of the horses now alive, and the names of others from whom they are descended, besides giving a succinct history of English trotting horses in general, and the Norfolk breed in particular. The compiler of the history, naturally anxious to claim all the antiquity he can for the trotter, seems to rely on an old Act of Parliament (33 Hen. VIII.) to prove that the "trotting horse" therein mentioned by name, was so designated because he excelled in that pace. A more probable construction is that the term trotting horse was applied to an animal that was light enough to trot at all, which the "cart horse or sumpter horse" could not do, at least with anything behind him. It is probable, therefore, that the term trotting horse was merely applied to distinguish between what we call light-legged horses, and the heavy, ponderous animals who could do nothing but walk. Norfolk, however, seems to have been the home of the trotters for some time, though whether they resembled those we now see is doubtful. If they did, our ancestors were not so particular in their generation about their hunter sires as we are now, for we find plenty of East country trotters advertised as up to certain weights with hounds. The better explanation probably is that many of the sires advertised in the country papers of the time were hunters rather than trotters; for their weight-carrying abilities and their lineage from well-known hunters are often given. The "hackney stallions" recently seen at Islington were deserving of great admiration, but by no possible means could they be thought fit to sire a hunter, and they could hardly have been the stamp of horse that our ancestors would have pitched upon for that purpose. The compiler of the history that forms the introduction to the first volume of the *Hackney Stud Book* is probably right when he says that "the origon of the modern type of hackney is undoubtedly to be sought for in one horse, variously known more than a century ago as the Schales horse, Shields or Shales, the sire of the better known Scots' or Schales' horse." This original Shales, foaled, according to the *Hackney Stud Book*, about 1755, was out of a hack mare, by Blaze, a son of Flying Childers, and was not therefore sprung from a race of great trotters, unless trotting happened to come from the dam's side. The Norfolk trotters then, like our modern foxhound, are an artificial or made up breed, and the type we now see is probably not more than from 50 to 70 years old. The employment of hacks before the invention of railways did not necessarily involve the possession of perfect hacks, with the grand action of Lord Derby II. or Star of the East. Even in those days men were, most likely, worse than their principles in the matter of horse breeding. They had a standard of fitness no doubt, but plenty of people could not reach it, any more than they can attain to that existing at the present day. The majority of the old hacks could doubtless trot; but it is pretty certain that they did not do so in anything like show form; for even now, with all the sires we saw at Islington, we find nineteen poor-actioned horses for every good one, if not a larger proportion.

Looking at the requirements of the present day, however, it must be admitted that the saddle horses we now use and want are a different class to anything likely to be begotten by the Norfolk breed, whose usefulness must lie chiefly in the getting of stepping horses suitable for harness. For horses with really good knee-action there is always a brisk demand; and no wonder, when we remember their scarcity. At the horse shows there are always two or three far in advance of the rest of the class, and for these prices are asked that would make the mouth water of the breeder of hunters. This knee-action, however, does not invariably mean pace; indeed, the contrary is generally the case. When one of the trotting stallions is mated with a mare in every respect like himself, the progeny would naturally possess both pace and action, a combination rarely found. For fast—not racing—work, horses having a nearer relation to the thoroughbred are in most favor. The teams that do duty in the Summer coaches, for instance, are in many cases well-bred hunters, and the same may be said of hansom cab horses. Now that the Hackney Society has applied itself to the furtherance of the breeding of road horses, which we maintain will, in nineteen cases out of twenty, find themselves in harness, we may expect to see high-actioned horses become more common; though, as in the case of hunters, it will be necessary not to lose sight of the fact that a suitable stallion will not achieve wonders unless the mare reaches the requisite standard.

They Will Kick.

Albeit the late meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of New York was conducted without pool selling, there was not the most complete satisfaction in all cases. Only gentlemen who love the sport for itself alone attended the races, as the baser sort cared not an imprecation for a race without a pool box, yet the kicking was hearty and frequent. The following notes of the 2:21 class is a fair sample:

"The 2:21 class furnished the most exciting race of the meeting. Billy Button, Kenilworth, Frank, Zoe B. and St. Albans were the starters, but the contest resolved itself into a duel between the first two. In the first heat Billy Button was two lengths ahead at the finish, but he had made four breaks and the heat was given to Kenilworth, with Button's time, 2:23¼, attached to it. Button took the second and third heats without controversy in 2:23¾, 2:24. In the fourth heat Button made a break near the top of the hill, by which he lost three or four lengths, Kenilworth closing a gap of fully that distance and reaching his wheel before he settled, but coming home Button outfooted Murphy's entry, and beat him out by a length in 2:23¼. There had been loud expressions of dissatisfaction with the decision of the first heat, and sarcastic cries of "Give it to Kenilworth," after Button won the second heat, but when the name of Kenilworth was put on the board as winner of the fourth heat, the club house fairly exploded with indignation. There had been no betting, and there were not more than two hundred gentlemen present, but nearly every one of these immediately resolved himself into a circulating protest, and I cannot recall when a decision has been received with such marked and well-nigh unanimous disapprobation. The owner of Billy Button went to draw his horse, but was refused permission to do so. A dozen propositions a minute were made to match Button against Kenilworth, in every case, I reckon, by parties who had not the slightest control of either horse. The excitement was somewhat allayed by the fact that, in the fifth heat, after making a couple of breaks himself, Button carried Kenilworth to one over fifty yards from the score, and he ran all the way to the wire, Billy Button winning heat and race in 2:27."

The Persian Horse.

The Persians have from earliest times been noted for horsemanship. The Persian horses, although full of spirit, are generally far more gentle in disposition than American horses. The usual paces are a very fast walk, a canter and a run. The trot is not a favorite gait in the East, and I am quite of the opinion of the Orientals that it is a gait far more fatiguing for long rides than the gallop, and only fit for carriage horses. A strong horse six years old can be bought at Teheran for forty-five dollars. A very superior blood horse can be bought for three hundred and fifty to four hundred dollars. The average price for a good and handsome steed is sixty dollars. The stables are generally very primitive affairs, each horse having a separate manger composed of stone and mud, built against the garden wall, with a few branches thrown over to keep off the sun, for during nine months there is scarcely any dew or rain. Each horse is also tethered by the hindfoot to a spike driven into the ground. But the greatest care is taken, notwithstanding, in regard to the health of these horses. They are always carefully blanketed, and in cold weather or after nightfall hardly anything can be seen of them but the ears and tail, they are so completely muffled with blankets of felt. Of course the royal stables are more elaborate affairs. One gets a glimpse of horse life in Persia in ancient times when he reads in history of the way in which Darius Hystaspes was elected to the throne. I will not tell you the story, because if you have not heard it, it will interest you to look it up yourself. But the royal stables of Persia have always been stocked with hundreds and thousands of picked steeds, fit for state pageants, hunting and war. The importance attached to this branch of the king's household brought about the custom which existed from time immemorable, until within the present reign, that a fugitive from the wrath of the king, could find a sanctuary in the royal stables. So long as he remained there he was safe. The present Shah has two thousand mares in the valley of the Lar alone. This a remarkable winding depression in the mountains, forty miles from Teheran and eleven thousand feet above the sea.

"Personal Mention."

In their first visit among us the Californians made hosts of friends. A better managed stable we never saw, and in this particular is worthy of imitation. Everything moves like clockwork; there is the same order and discipline of a well-managed mercantile house. Everything was in its place, and instead of sitting about in blackguard revelry the stable lads were always busy or decorously quiet. They never went far from the stable and did not mix with everybody. Claypole, the trainer, will never be a popular man, but he has an admirably faculty of minding his own business and won everyone's respect, and for that matter their admiration by the clever ruse by timing from a hush and throwing everybody off. Patsy Duffy, the jockey, is a real diamond. He never obtrudes himself anywhere, but has always a pleasant answer, is highly intelligent, and was never seen bobnobbing with bookmakers or touts.

Young Mr. Haggin, the owner, is rather too reserved ever to become popular, but John Mackey, the manager, is a tremendously clever fellow, big, bluff, hearty, and very direct in his manner. Mackey is a native of Monmouth county, N. J., and went to California in 1854. He is exceedingly well informed, an extensive traveler, and after you get well acquainted with him he joins to these the most engaging conversational qualities. Mr. Mackey is delighted with Jerome Park. He says, in view of the fact that the Rancho del Paso Stable will hereafter make annual Spring visits East, he is going to persuade Mr. Haggin to build a stable of his own at Jerome. Mr Mackey is about to visit his old home, near Mr. Withers' Brookdale Farm, in Monmouth, and his inquiries after the old families which resided there in his boyhood show that the scenes of his childhood still have a tender place in his heart.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Mike Kelly is second on the list of winning jockeys at Latonia, with six wins to his credit. Withers heads the roll with eight wins.

The Tidal Stakes at Coney Island.

[Sporting World.]

The Tyrant from California, who has been lording it over our three-year-olds, has met his downfall, and to-day there will be hundreds of people ready to swear that they knew it all along that the colt was not a good one. The King is dead, long live the King!

Unfortunately for those who are ready to worship the rising sun, there are two kings to be considered, for the race for the Tidal resulted in a dead heat between the Derby winner, Joe Cotton and the crack of the Kittson stable, Pardee. The race was a thoroughly good one, and although the time test, according to the Sheepshead Bay precedent of former years, would not make it so, the state of the track, which is slow, accounts for that very easily.

Early in the day it was rumored that Tyrant would not be sent to the post. Whence the rumor originated, or what could have caused it, it was impossible to ascertain as Duffy weighed early in the afternoon; however, all doubts were set at rest as to the colt's starting. The Californians are people who do not proclaim what goes on in their stable from the housetops, and in this they are right; but people who are always on the track and know every move that a horse makes, had it that the colt two morninga ago worked a mile and a quarter in 2:11. This was regarded good enough to back, particularly in view of his past public performances. Joe Cotton in his trial had moved a mile in 1:44½, while Pardee had not been beaten 1:45.

The first to appear was Grenadier, looking trained to the hour, and acting less crazy than usual. Next came Brookwood, his black coat shining as if polished. Joe Cotton was cantered by the stand in sheets. Mr. Williams did not take him to the paddock, but had his toilet made on the track near the quarter pole. Ten minutes before the race Tyrant came by the stand with Duffy in the saddle. His stately stride aroused a cheer from the stand, at which the horse pricked his ears. Last of all came Pardee, with Fitzpatrick in the saddle. A stable lad led him and Albia kept him company.

Meanwhile the betting was hot in the ring. Tyrant was a strong favorite at 5 to 4 on, but the money did not come rushing on in such volumes as at Jerome Park. Joe Cotton was well backed. Mr. Williams, his owner, made no secret of the fact that he thought that he would win sure. But the strongest kind of a tip was out on Pardee. He had answered his trial question satisfactorily. Major Huhbard liked him, and it was said by those that knew him best that he was not so much inclined to roguishness as last year.

There were a couple of breakaways and then the flag fell to a start which was good for all except Tyrant. The race was started in the chute. Hence the starting point is not readily visible from the stand. Those that saw the horses get away, however, say that Tyrant suffered no disadvantage, but was slow in getting into motion. When the horses came in sight Tyrant was fully three lengths behind his field, and all running like mad. Duffy now seemed to grow flurried, and endeavored to make up the lost ground at once. At the quarter he was fourth, and before reaching the half he was third, with Pardee and Joe Cotton setting the pace. In the first half mile Grenadier and Brookwood showed that they were not in the hunt. After passing the half it was noticeable that Tyrant was in difficulties and Duffy's whip went up. The horse rallied, went up again and stood the pressure to the head of the stretch. There, however, he had enough. Pardee led into the stretch, with Joe Cotton at his saddle girth. Fitzpatrick now took up his whip, and those who knew the colt from last year expected to see him swerve, but the son of Alarm and Sister of Mercy ran like a gamecock. McLaughlin rode Joe Cotton fiercely with hands and knees, but he did not seem to gain on the leader. Three strides from home he raised his whip, however, and the Derby winner went up to Pardee's head, but was unable to get further, and in this order the pair passed the post together, the judges making it a dead heat. The owners wisely agreed to divide the stakes. As both colts were pretty well pumped, an extra heat might have injured one or both.

The Tidal Stakes, for three-year-olds, a sweepstakes of $100 each, h f, and only $20 if declared by July 1, 1884, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes. One mile.

N. W. Kittson's ch c Pardee, by Alarm—Sister of Mercy, 118 lbs.	Fitzpatrick 1
J. T. Williams' ch c Joe Cotton, by King Alfonso—Inverness, 118 lbs.	J. McLaughlin 1
Mr. Kelso's blk or br c Brookwood, by Billet—Brocck, 118 lbs.	Peakes 3
B. A. Haggin's ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom—Moselle, 118 lbs.	P. Duffy 0
E. V. Snedeker & Co.'s b c Grenadier, by Glenelg—Alala, 118 lbs.	W. Donohue 0

Time, 1:41¼.

Pools: Tyrant $170, Joe Cotton $95, Pardee $60, Brookwood $40, Grenadier $30.

Betting: 5 to 4 on Tyrant, 11 to 5 against Joe Cotton, 4 to 1 Pardee, 6 to 1 Brookwood, and 12 to 1 Grenadier.

For place: 5 to 2 on Tyrant, 5 to 4 on Joe Cotton, 6 to 5 against Pardee, 2 to 1 Brookwood, and 4 to 1 Grenadier. Mutuels paid: Joe Cotton, $9.60, Pardee, $15.50.

The field was delayed some time at the post. On getting off Pardee at once took a lead of a length and a half, Joe Cotton second, lapped by Grenadier, Brookwood fourth. At the end of a furlong Joe Cotton had his head in front of Pardee, but only maintained it for a short time, Tyrant having got to third place. At the quarter Pardee had again got a length and a half advantage, and Tyrant had given way to Grenadier, who was getting the whip. Going to the far turn Tyrant got to Joe Cotton's shoulder, but came back half a length immediately, though getting unjust persuasion. On the turn McLaughlin sent Joe Cotton, and at the seven-furlong pole was on even terms with Pardee, Tyrant two lengths behind, the others strung out. In the stretch Joe Cotton got to the front and appeared to have it, but Pardee came with a rush under the whip, the pair racing home head and head. The judges were unable to separate them and announced the result a dead heat. Brookwood passed Tyrant, who was not urged at the finish, and came in third, six lengths behind the dead-heaters.

Stock in New Mexico.

The Las Vegas *Stock Grower* notes this about the operations in New Mexico of Messrs. Haggin, Head & Hearst:

The firm consists of California gentlemen, and all of their undertakings are signalized by those broad-guage principles which distinguish pioneers of the Golden State. Haggin, Head & Hearst own some of the best ranch properties in Grant county, they having titles to the splendid ranges controlled by the Apache Teju, Warm and Cow springs, and a large range in the Animas valley. These extensive ranges are stocked with many thousand graded stock, and are in charge of Messrs. A. E. Head and James Van Dyke, the latter being also a Californian of the early days. For the New Mexico ranches the firm has lately purchased 300 native mares, which it is proposed to cross with blooded pedigreed stallions, twelve head of which have already been placed upon the range. These stallions are Clydes and Hambletonians and come from the Haggin ranch in California. For the cattle on the New Mexico range, thoroughbred bulls of the Shorthorn strain are used, and animals valued at five and six hundred dollars can be seen roving the ranges.

THE GUN.

At Bird's Point.

On Saturday the San Francisco Gun Club held its fifth medal shoot at this place, under the usual conditions, which must by this time be ao well known as to make it needless to repeat them. The day was lovely, only it lacked the nsual breeze off the bay to give rapidity to the birds on flying, and the members themselves as well as spectators acknowledge they were a poor lot, lazy at starting, and afterwards lazy on wing. This is shown by only 24 getting ont of bonnds out of 150 trapped. It also accounts for the slaughter in a great measure, but it does not dispsrage the ability of the clnb with the gun, a fact which has too often been proved, and for the last time especially tested at the club's picnic on Decoration Day, when Messrs. Ewing and Orr treated those present with one of the finest day's shooting ever seen by amatenrs in this State. The record for killing on Satnrday stands at the head of any in this State since pigeon shooting was introdnced, there being one twelve, four elevens, five tens, two nines and one eigbt out of 13 men. Mr. Orr's clean score of 12 kills, as nsual, was well and surely made, in which he nsed his second barrel only once or twice. This victory gave him the year's medal as persoual property. The score:

Orr	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Ewing	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Black	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—11
Kilgariff	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Babcock	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Gordon	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1—10
Fuller	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1—10
Havens	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—10
Emmett	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
Gillett	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—10
Golcher	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9
Butler	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1— 9
Smith	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1— 8

Before the members had all arrived a sweepstakes, $2.50 each, was indnlged in, with 6 entries, 6 birds each. This was divided by Messrs. Ewing and Golcher with clean scores. The acore:

Ewing	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
Golcher	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
Babcock	1	1	1	1	1	0—5
Black	1	1	1	1	0	1—5
Gordon	0	1	1	0	1	1—4
Havens	0	1	1	1	0	1—4

Besides this there was afterwards a private freeze-out match between Messrs. Orr and Fuller, for a small money consideration. The champion went out on his sixth bird, and Mr. Fuller, killing his sixth, captured the purse.

At San Bruno.

On Sunday, according to srrangement, the veterans met together at this place, assembled in force, and had a real old-time day. Nineteen shooters faced the trap, but the outside attendauce was not as large as we expected. The gentlemen present were mostly if not all formerly members of the old Cosmopolitan Club, and counted among them many of the old favorite and popular names, Rix, Spencer, Moke, Liddle, Golcher, Aults, Buckley, Ferguson, Rice, B. Brown and many others that do not occur to us at the moment. All things considered, especially the want of practice, the strong wind, and the clinking birds, the shooting with one or two exceptions was really excellent all day. There was no entrance fee, and the fence around the gronnds formed the honndary; with this extension even quite a numher of birds perfectly dead dropped outside, showing plainly how far a pigeon, aided by a strong wind, though scarcely able to nse its wings, will sometimes float rather than fly along. Twenty men entered the contest for the three prizes, the winners being Messrs. Buckley and Ferguson with 11 each, and Mr. Spencer with 10. The two former tossed np for choice, which Buckley won, when he selected the hunting coat, Mr. Ferguson the chromo of two wood-ducks, and Mr. Spencer fell heir to a large, fine, cnred ham. The best of feeling and old companionship prevailed, and jokes and fun were the order of the day all through. Aults shot well all day for his 9, hut such men as Golcher, Sr., Liddle, and B. Brown, were entirely off, acarcely killing 50 per cent. of their birds. Over 30 gentlemen sat down to an excellcnt dinner provided hy Cnnningham, at two o'clock P. M., which some seemed to think hetter sport than shooting pigeous in a cold, strong wind. The score:

Buckley	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Furgerson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—11
Spencer	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—10
Moke	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1— 7
Kelly	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Rix	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1— 9
Golcher	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0— 5
Masterson	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 3
Mullen	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1— 9
Downie	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0— 8
H. R. Brown	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1— 8
Muller	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0— 7
Liddle	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9
Sievel	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1— 5
B. Brown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1— 6
White	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1— 7
Davidson	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0— 4
Anlls	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 9
Rice	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1— 9
Lawson	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0— 7

After the main shoot was over three of our crack men had a couple of sweepstakes, $10 entrance, which ended as follows

FIRST SWEEPSTAKES.

Fay	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—10
Robinson	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0— 9
Pearson	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0— 9

SECOND SWEEPSTAKES.

Robinson	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Pearson	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 8

At Bay View.

A clay pigeon match, open to all, for a silver cnp valued at $20, was held on the Pacific Club grounds at Bay View Snnday. E. Funcke and P. Funcke, Jr., tied with 19 each out of a possible 20, and agreed to shoot a 50-hird match to decide its ownership. W. Rose secured third money with 17 kills. The scores may be considered very good, considering the high wind which blew all day. An informal sweepstake waa divided between E. Funcke, W. Rose and J. Fanning, with 8 straight kills each. The following are the scores at 20 hirds, 18 yards riae:

J. Fanning	16	J. H. Mangels	14
T. Headley	15	A. Wilson	13
W. Rose	17	J. Rojas	14
E. Funcke	19	E. Dunshee	16
H. Reachstetler	16	P. Funcke	19
P. Walsh	18		

The Lincoln Gun club held its tbird monthly shoot at Colma on Sunday. Camphell took first, Venker second and Merguire third class medals.

"Bears are plentiful in the Santa Cruz mountains." We should like to know the time when they were uot.

At City View Park, Oregon.

Two important matches have recently been shot in our sister State at the tournament of the Mnltnomah Rod and Gun Clnb, in which several old California names appear, and which tbe reader will be at no loss to pick out. We have always pleasure in recording the official proceedings of the Oregon sportsmen, for they always prove themselves so in principle by honestly and intelligently preserving their game, birds and fish. Their conduct in propagating the Japanese pheasants, while a great honor to themselves, is a rebuke to the sportsmen and wealthy lsnd-owners of California tbat ought to shame them into more just, sensible and liberal action. Oftentimes it is said an ounce of example is worth a bushel of sermons. We shall be well pleased if it proves so in this case. The score:

FIRST EVENT—TEAM SHOOTING.

Six teams entered for the first match, which was for the team champion cup, valued at $100, each man to shoot at twenty Peoria blackbirds. Annexed is the score of teams, which were elected by lot to shoot in the following order and get to work at 10:15:

MULTNOMAH TEAM, NO 1.

E. J. Stuart	12	W. L. Curry	14
D. K. Howe	12—60	W. F. Spencer	12
C. H. Woodman	10		

MULTNOMAH TEAM, NO 2.

E. W. Moore	17	W. L. Chapman	10
T. B. Thorne	12—71	W. T. Hudson	19
W. Muir	13		

SEATTLE TEAM.

J. T. McNaught	15	H. H. Lewis	10
W. Stackpool	14—67	F. B. Boarman	13
W. Robertson	15		

VANCOUVER TEAM.

F. W. Bier	11	H. Addington	14
F. Brooks	13—60	E. S. Strout	13
H. J. Jaggy	9		

MULTNOMAH TEAM, NO 3.

R. E. Bybee	9	D. Monnastes	6
D. Loring	15—47	J. W. Whalley	8
W. P. Berger	9		

WALLA WALLA TEAM.

J. E. Eberly	9	W. A. Eberly	17
W. T. Peet	15—59	Tex Arberry	9
C. Schumacher	9		

It had been intended that a shoot for the blackbird championship shonld follow the team shoot, bnt as the latter was not finished till about 2 o'clock, by which time all had become tired of blackhird shooting, and were anxions to have a try at the live pigeons, the blackbird championship was omitted.

SECOND EVENT—LIVE PIGEON SHOOT.

The shooting was at live pigeons and 56 entries were made. Each man was to shoot at 7 birds, from ground traps, at 30 yards rise, the prizes, vslued at $125, to go to the 3 highest scores. The score was as follows:

F. G. Sanborn	7	E. A. Stout	w	L. Bennett	w
W. R. Macdonald	w	Theo. Davis	7	W. L. Curry	w
A. D. Bevan	7	B. St. Mary	2	W. A Scoggin	2
D. K. Howe	4	H. H. Lewis	w	F. Bier	4
W. T. Muir	3	T. B. Jones	4	R. E. Bybee	4
T. M. Payne	7	Tex Arberry	w	C. Myrick	w
W. P. Berger	3	T. E. Bourman	w	T. S. Hughes	w
W. D. Close	5	T. G. Jaggy	w	E. T. Stewart	w
E. W. More	6	E. Thayer	4	D. Monnastes	w
W. A. Eberly	4	F. B. Thorne	w	W. G. Chapman	7
J. Pacquet	7	D. Loring	4	George Stewart	5
J. T. McNaught	6	R. W. Vaughn	1	J. W. Whalley	3
B. H Nichol	3	C. Shumacher	w	A. Evans	3
Y. B. Maynard	7	C. Woodman	w	W. T. Peet	5
Dr. Eberly	w	H. Fredericks	w	H. T. Hudson	w
W. McIntosh	w	E. M. Arthur	w	A. B. Riky	2
M. W. Stackpool	w	H. G. Macdonald	w	M. F. Spencer	6
W. Robertson	w	E. J. Jeffery	2	F. Brooks	7
J. M. Gearin	4	H. W. Prettyman	w	George Curry	w

The ties were shot off at three fignres. Davis killed his 3 birds, winning first prize. Sanhorn and Pacqnet killed 2 each, and Bevan, Maynard and Payne one each.

Sanborn and Pacquet shot off the second tie, the former again killing 3 and winning the second prize, while Pacquet shot 1 and missed 1 and then withdrew. Pacquet seems to be the coming man, as he is stated to have never shot at the trap before.

Maynard hsd very hard luck in shooting off the ties. His first two birds were hard hit, but just succeeded in making themselves lost birds. The utmost good fellowship prevailed throughout the entire day, and not a harsh or nnfriendly word was uttered by any shooter to another.

In the pool-selling on the team shooting the Seattle team was first choice, Mnltnomsh, No. 1, secoud choice, Vancouver third, Walla Walla fourth and Mnltnomah, No 2, fifth.

It would seem as if there was something in the atmosphere of a gun store condncive to good shooting, as H. T. Hndson made the best individual score, 19 out of a possible 20, and his clerk, Mr. Davis, carried off first prize at live hirds, having scored every shot he made.

Events to Come.

The Golden Gate Gnu Club give a grand open-to-all at McMahon's Station to-morrow. The conditions will he 10 birds each, 18 yards rise, $1 entrance. The purse will be divided into 50, 30 and 20 per cent. This clnb is rising fast into prominence and will doubtless have a large attendance to-morrow.

To-morrow the great match of the cracks will come off at San Bruno. We know of seven gentlemen who will contend, Messrs. Robinson, Pearson, Fay, Bassford brothers (two), Hopper, of Petalnma, and Kerrigan shooting with a distance handicap. We hope this time the gentlemen shooting will exclude all men who have been arrssted for illegal game killug, or who are suspected of snch disgrscefnl practices. They owe this much at least to themselves and tbe public. Such an action would do more good than a score of arrests, as it aettles the statns of the parties at once. Directora and members of the State Sportsman's Association have obligations in tbis matter they cannot disregard, whether it is a public or private match. The principle in hoth is the same.

At the next regular meeting of the California Wing Clnb there will he a match between the champion, Mr. Robinson, and the coming man, Mr. Martin. The conditions are 25 birds, $25 a side, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, Hnrlingham rules. Tbis match is already attracting much attention.

"Paris is cleared of rats by her Mnnicipal Council offering a preminn for their skina. Two years ago the premium was $3 per 1,000, but it has recently been raised to $10 per 1,000, in order to get the city cleared of the pests. The rats are of the Norway kind and breed four times a year. The skins when collected are sold to glove-makers for four cents each, and 20,000 skins are said to have been made into 'genuine kid' glovea last year."

Rattlesnakes and alligators have become useful to commerce, and why not rats? They cau all be spared without regret. It seems to us tbere are now plenty of rats in our cities to become financially interesting. Let tbe corporations follow the example given above and the rat nuisance will soon end. The City Fathers do many worse, more senseless and useless tbings at times.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

Considering the State tournameut came off on the previous week, which, it might fairly be supposed, wonld have exhausted the ardor of our marksmen, tbere was quite an attendsnce on Sunday at this range. In the early half of the day it was consioered no easy matter to get a good sight at tbe target, owing to the croas wind off the hay, and the dnll, heavy light prevailing. As usual in the afternoon the condition for shootiug improved considerably, and then the best acores of the day were made.

The first important matter to be disposed of was the regular semi-mouthly shoot of the Pacific Rifle Clnh, and the scores as well as the attendance were creditable to this portion of the faithful brigade, who oröinarily allow nothing to interfere with tbeir practice. Lieut. Kellogg, donator of the Kellogg medal, this time won it himself, making the largest number of consecutive bull's-eyes at the 600-yard range, making two to Lieut. Burrell's four last match. After this Lieut. Kellogg and O. A. Johnson made np two teams to shoot for a consideration and though Kellogg's team got beaten it certainly contained the strongest names. Each man had ten shots ot the double distance. Mr. Diers, though a young man, is rapidly rising into prominence as a rifleman, aud his fine score in this match, 90 ont of a possib'e 100, settled the business. His string at 500 are all bull's-eyes bnt the last shot. Col. Ranlett's 83 shows a steady improvement. The score:

JOHNSON'S TEAM.

Diers	200 yds—5	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—41	
	500 yds—5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—49	90
Col. Ranlett	200 yds—4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4—37	
	500 yds—5	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—46	83
Pembroke	200 yds—4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—42	
	500 yds—3	5	3	4	2	3	4	3	4	4—35	77
Johnson	200 yds—4	4	4	4	5	3	4	5	4	4—41	
	500 yds—5	4	3	2	2	4	4	4	4	3—35	76—326

KELLOGG'S TEAM.

Kellogg	200 yds—4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—46	
	500 yds—4	5	4	5	5	2	3	3	5	4—40	86
Maugels	200 yds—5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—45	
	500 yds—3	3	2	3	5	5	5	5	3	3—37	82
Maginnis	200 yds—4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—39	
	500 yds—5	5	2	5	4	5	3	4	5	4—42	81
Wollam	200 yds—4	3	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4—37	
	500 yds—4	3	4	5	2	4	3	4	5	3—37	74—323

Next officially was the competition of Battery A, Second Artillery, for places in the Jnly team. The distance was 200 yards. Considering the carhine alone was used some of the scores are very creditable. The score:

Lieut. F. Smith	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—42
G. Ewell	5	3	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	5—42
Corp. O. Nolte	4	3	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	5—41
G. Johnston	4	4	3	4	4	3	5	4	4	4—39
Corp. C. D'Arcy	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	2	4—38
C. Olsen	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	3—36
Sergt. J. Elliot	2	4	3	2	4	4	3	4	4	4—35
C. Campbell	3	2	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	4—34
Sergt. Seipp	3	4	5	2	3	3.	3	3	2	4—32
W. Ewell	5	2	4	3	3	3	4	2	3	3—32

The German Fusileers, under Captain H. Stettin, had a good delegation out practicing with the Mauser. Company F, Second Artillery, were also ont in force practicing. Both did good work considering the day. The San Francisco Fusileers were also at the range, it being their first sboot for the June medal. Their scores will be completed next Sunday.

Our good friend, Lew Townsend, keeps up his series of matches, and on Snnday he went for the redonbtable Lieut. H. J. Mangels in a 20-shot match at 200 yards, Townsend to receive 4 shots. The shooting was good on both sides, bnt Mangels won by 1 point:

Mangels.....90 | Townsend (including handicap).89

Mr. Diers, after his match meutioned above, again distinguished himself in a practice shoot, and made a score that ranks with the best, 95 out of a possible 100.

Diers.....200 yards—46 | 500 yards—.....49—95

Mr. Marcus, of the San Francisco Fusileers, has been absent from the range for some time. He put in an appearance on Sunday and made the following pretty score at 200 yards:

Marcus.....5 4 5 5 5 5 3 4 5 5—46

Seven bull's-eyes out of 10 shots for a man out of practice shows what he is when in. Tbat stupid 3 on the seventh shot spoilt the business. Waltham also made a 46 ont of a possible 50.

Col. Ranlett also made a practice shoot of 10 shots at the three distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards, and in the two last showed good work.

Col. Ranlett	200 yards—4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—40
	500 yards—5	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—46
	500 yards—4	5	4	2	5	4	3	3	3	5—38—124

The Pacific Rifle Club.

The membership of this club is increasing rapidly, aud from this time we have no doubt it will increase still more so. As things stand it is probahle it will become the leading association of the kind in the State. Every member is a marksman of note, aud the management of the club's public meetings is such that it is simply impossible for false or doubtful records to be made in favor of any man. We advise every man fond of rifle shooting on principle to join this clnb without delay. Snch an association the State must have, an association like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. The following list includes the names of all the members np to date:

Col. Samnel E. Beaver, Lieut. C. L. Bigelow, Lieut. H. H. Bnrrell, Sergt. Howard Carr, Smitb Carr, Geo. B. Cowing, P. M. Diers, John W. Dolan, C. V. Ewing, J. J. Fitzpatrick, D. Geary, Sergt. Ed. Hovey, A. Johnson, Lient. S. I. Kellogg, Jr., Lieut. Fred Knhnle, R. C. Moore, Lieut. A. C. McAlpin, Lieut. J. A. C. McDonald, John Magennis, Lieut. H. J. Mangels, Maj. Thoa. J. Parsous, Ed. Pierce, Lieut. Col. H. D. Ranlett, A. Schwerein, Jas. M. Vaughn, C. M. Wollam. Lieut. Kellogg is Secretary.

At Marysville.

The Marysville riflemen are rapidly risiug into repute for big scores. Last week the scores at the 200-yard range were not as good as usual, but at the 500 they were very good. This shows that there is a great difference between shooting off-hand and shooting with a rest. The following is still grand work:

	500 Yards.									
Goldsmith	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—49
Stewart	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—48
George	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—48
Clements	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—47
F. Clements	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	5—46
Baxter	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	[illegible]	5	1—46

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Opening of the Sheepshead Bay Meeting—The Great Race for the Suburban Handicap—Jim Renwick Wine Again—Girofle Breake Down—Great Sale of Yearlinge.

Tbere was a splendid attendance at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. The weather could not bave been more delightful. The track was deep in sand, and we conceider tbat its condition had much to do with the signal reverses experienced by several of tbe horses. Still, as indicated before, tender-footed horses would have tbe benefit of tbis, and Jim Renwick proved it by winning the opening race in fast time for tbe state of the going. After about the first ten minutes betting was suspended at the instance of the Jockey Club, mncb to tbe disgust of the eigbt or ten thousand persone preseut, who could not but regard this as one more of tbe long list of outreges patiently endured by a long-suffering public, who, however, will some day rise in their migbt and effect just such another revolution as that which shook tbe world more than a hundred years ago.

Tbe snspension of betting was particularly unfortunate for Mr. P. Lorillard, who would but for that have done a great stroke of business. His three successes were almost anticipated by a large portion of the talent, and if anything like fair prices could bave been got, the "cherry and black" followers would have carried away tons of money. Tbe bookmakers were the most unhappy meu until the decision of the Suburban, for they stood to lose a lot of money on Monogram, and many would undoubtedly have hedged if the flow of tbe public's money had not been dammed nn. As it was, very few lost much by Pontiac's victory. The strangest part of tbis matter was tbat Mr. Lorillard does not appear to bave backed tbe winner to any extent. He was at 40 to 1 in the stable's quotations the first week in May, bnt at tbat time Aranza was doing so well that it was thought she would be the stable's mainstay. But ber breakdown (if it was as serious as tbat) left Drake Carter, Pontiac, Katrine and Unrest as the representatives of the stable. The black horse must have come on very fast however, and, contrary to tbe notion some expressed that he would be short of work, he was ae fit ae possible. He was fortunate in getting away, and after the first six furlongs be had a decided lead. Richmond was the only horse anywhere near him, and even then the black borse was drawing furtber away at every stride, while Onley's bande were down. A quarter of a mile from home Donobue began a long and well-sustained drive on Richmond, under tbe pressnre of wbich he got close enough to Pontiac to make the finish look interesting, but it was a deceptive finish if anyone thougbt tbat Pontiac was stopping of bis own accord. Rataplan wae third, after outrunning by far any other horse in the race, bar tbe first two. He was slow in leaving the post, and as Royal Arch was left, Rataplan was the fourteentb horse passing the judges the first time. The distance wae, bowever, too sbort for bis steady, rating stride to have mnch effect, but at a mile and a balf be might have been invincible. Of the others, Monogram was not in tbe first tbree at any time in the race. All along tbe backstretch he wae alongside of Hilarity, and did not seem able to outrun him. Choctaw went about seven furlonge, Tbackeray tbe same. Dehlah ran a little better tban last year, but was again not in the first three. Joquita was not fast enough for this lot, and perbaps he was not screwed right up to the mark, as his races at Brigbton were very easy victories. Tbe otbers were not in it for speed. Imp. Richmond had bad luck after tbey had gone about six furlongs, for Donohue bad to pull up twice to avoid treading on Thackeray's beels.

Poor old Jim Renwick, lame and sore tbougb be is, found the going just to his liking, and won tbe opening dasb of five furlongs in 1:02¾. Refraiu and Eva K. were catcbing him at the end, but several of tbe fastest pulled up when their riders saw that neitber tbe old horse nor tbe young one could be headed.

Tbe nine-furlong dash had a large field. The conditions let in a lot of fair borses very ligbt, and as a consequence the small boys gave the starter a lot of trouble. Emmet was very bad at tbe post, and kicked his near relation, Emperor, several times. Manitoba's boy would never make an effort, and Mr. Caldwell, under orders from tbe judgee, let the flag fall at tbe next fair attempt, leaving Manitoba. Herbert ebowed the way for nearly seven furlongs, when Emperor ran up, Sam Brown also racing for tbe lead, and Nettle's red-and-blue-striped jacket close up. When they rounded into tbe etretcb, bowever, Sam Brown could never reacb Emperor, and tbe latter, under his light weigbt, won easily by two lengths, Sam Brown second, half a lengtb in front of Nettle, Dutch Roller, who was running well up to seven furlongs, fourth, the others tailed out.

Tbe Foam Stakes bad not a large field. Portland's form at Jerome Park was good enougb to make him a bot favorite, notwitbstanding tbat two of tbe Rancocas Stable's best-bred Mortemers were running. But Savanac eppeared a bit ehort of work, and neitber found very strong support. Quito, a fine-looking son of Duke of Magenta, wae backed very freely by tbe trainers, who had seen him run at Baltimore, but New Yorkers thougbt Baltimoro form and Jerome Park were two widely different things. Electric and Salisbury, botb of whom had been defeated by Portland in the Juvenile Stakee, alco ran, and Rock-and Rye, a good, bonest runner, but not very fast, waa the other starter. When the flag fell Portland was next the rails, but wae crowded back, and was no better off than Rock-and-Rye ae tbey made the first turn. Quito went off in front, was never headed, notwithstanding Lewie' stiff pull, and won easily by two lengtbe, while as tbe Mortemers died away, and Portland was beaten after going tbree furlongs, Electric and Salisbury fought it out for the place, the Seneatiou getting it by a neck. Tben came the two Mortemere cloee up, with Portland and Rock-and-Rye pulling up. Many thongbt something must have happened McLaughliu, the colt stumbled as the flag fell. The winner, Quito, was foaled at tbe Algeria Stud Farm, but was really bred Mr. P. Lorillard, who sold bis dam Qnite, by Eclipse, out of Columbia, by Glencoe, at one of Easton's big sales in 1882. Quits is half-eister to Manobatta, granddam of Brookwood, etc. Quits cost Mr. Scott $450, and the foal she was then carrying hae won for bis owner $4,300 in etakes. Ae a matter of fact, thougb be won two etakes at Washington and Baltimore, he ought to have won tbe Clabaugh Memorial also, but McLaughlin's magnificent riding of Biggonet beat Quito, who only lost it by a neck.

A very poor lot of maiden tbree-year-olds ran in the fourth race. Detective was tbe favorite, but many clever men laid against him, and won thereby. In fact not one of the runners was fast enough to beat anything that could run a bit. Rocket seemed to us unfit, as he lathered greatly, but Winston has certainly had enough racing to keep his flesh down, and it is so. Detective wanted to run out on the lower turn, but McLaughlin's whip kept bim straight, and the spectators were treated to a grand finisb for place between Fitzpatrick on Winston and McLaugblin on the Black Virgil, tbe latter getting tbe verdict by a bead. Heva winning easily by two lengths.

Girofle'e break-down retires a racemare wbo ran some of the best races ever recorded on the American turf. Her mile time at Monmouth has never been equaled there, and when just rigbt, Girofle could stay a cup course. Mated in the stud with one of the only two Hermit stallions in America, ber admirers will watch eagerly her career in the paddock, and tbat she sbould prove a great stud matron there is no reason to doubt. *Vale*, Girofle! Your last win at Jerome Park made us believe that otber turf triumpbs were yet in store for you, but inexorable fate has decreed that you sball spend the rest of your days in tbe peaceful joys of the barem, "far from the madding crowd."

Suburban backers who followed the all Winter choice of Monogram to win the great race, have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result, unless, indeed, tbey neglected the precaution of securing tbe unprecedented opportunities to hedge. Between 75 to 1, the opening price of Monogram when attention was first called to tbe gelding's great chauce, and 5 to 2, his starting price, there is a margin of profit, win or lose, that ought to satisfy any reasonable turf speculator. The takers of the long odds, bowever, including many tbat we know of besides the owner, were averse to hedging, and some not only "stood it all," but put more on tbe supposed good thing which was destiued never to come off. Monogram looked well, and as the rumor that he was cougbing before the race was denied, we must conclude that the change of climate, water, etc., worked his downfall. One person who ought to know about as much of tbe horse as anyone, asserts tbat he was not properly keyed up after be got bere. That the one gallop be had two days before tbe race was not enough by far, in short, that had the beroic treatment given Monogram in bis early preparation tbis year been applied, and the horse given strong work on each day after arrival, he would bave been a different animal on Suburban Day. Certainly no greater "pot" ever seemed more imminent than tbis. All connected with tbe stable, as well as other Kentuckians who bad seen the borse run at Covington, "put down their dust" as if the gelding's defeat was an impossibility, and at the post his chances seemed further increased by the verification of our prediction of last week, viz: that Monogram's prestige would rednce the field to about fifteen, which was just the number that started. The great race run by the winner, Pontiac, is, however, worthy of all praise, but tbose who backed Richmond, whom we gave last week in connection with Monogram, realized remunerative place prices. Pontiac's subsequent hand gallop in the Consolation on Saturday makes very probable the stories afloat since, as to bis baving been tried prior to tbe Suburban, a mile and a quarter in 2:08½, whicb will explain the open confidence evinced by his backers. Rataplan ran a great race after his disappointment at the start, but as regards the others, leaving out Monogram, who we think will yet confirm bis Western form, they were all well beaten. It is safe to say, bowever, tbat never again will a horse like Monogram get in the Suburban so light, and neither will for tbat matter one like Pontiac, whose light impost, 102 lbs., must have been based on his form of last Fall, when he could not apparently stay eix furlongs.

Tbe yearling sale at Madison Garden to-day was largely attended. Businese began witb the Preakness Stable's consignment. Aramadale was sold to an elderly gentleman from Pennsylvania, who expressed his intention of running bim at country meetings. The otber two were bought by Mr. Black, of Boston, and will probably figure at the country club races in due time.

Tbere was no little curiosity to see tbe first of the Fairview yearlinge, as many of Mr. Reed's personal friends were in tbe crowd, and tbey were eager to see if his yearlings could compete witb others. The Maggie Hunt colt whicb led off was a most promising beginning, and while he was larger than some of Mr. Reed's tbey made up in racing-like appearance wbat they may bave lacked in bulk. Prices ranged fair until Mr. McCormack (for Mr. Scott) gave $825 for a beautiful filly by Fechter out of Algeria, by Abd-el-Kader. Then Mr. George L. Lorillard got the Gray Nun colt which we alluded to last week, and Mr. Claypool got for $1,000 the Belle of the Meade colt. Henlopen's daugbter was sold to Capt. W. M. Conner, who, we believe, was acting for Mr. Haggin. On the whole, Mr. Reed's yearlings did very well for tne second season's offering. Tbey got into good hands, and tbis will be of great help at future sales.

Tbe Spendthrift yearlings were then brought on. All tbe horsemen expected to see something good, but they were simply astounded wbon tbe Alta Vela and Doubt colts were led in. Mr. Keene, who owned Spendtbrift when these yearlings were dropped, was the most gratified man in the circle, for judgment in retaining the peerless horse for stud purposes was signally snstained. Jannet's daugbter, whose half sister Spaldie, had won at St. Louis, provoked strong competition, but Capt. Connor got her, as well as the Pbœbe Mayflower filly, the beautiful Maid of Sker filly, the Bombazine filly, tbo My Nannie O filly, and the Pell Mell Mare filly. For the Kapanga colt there was much longer-lived opposition to tbe all-conqueriug Captain, and everyone was gratified to see Mr. W. H. Tailler get bim. He was sent to E. V. Snedeker to train. The latter now has Kalinla, by King Alfonso, out of Kapanga. The King Ban—Lady Caroline colt (on the catalogue as a filly) did have much competition, but a clever borseman got bim. Jeter Walden knew and knowa something about the King Bane, which is not public property. They are very fast and very quick on their legs, and this one will win early, if looks are any criterion. No sooner bad the long brown colt, with four wbite ankles, by Spendthrift, out of Alta Vela, been led in tban everyone was on the *qui vive*. Few two-year-olds have bis size, and it wae no wonder that the opposing elements all centered in bidding on him. James Roe, Capt. Connor, G. L. Lorillard, and others joined in the competition, and there was great applause at Roe's bid of $5,000, which, bowever, was capped by Capt. Connor, who got the prize at $5,100. Before the excitement engendored by this had subsided, the Doubt colt was led in. He was almost the image of Spendtbrift in color, and though his dam bad never borne a winuer before his birth, he wae the pick of the basket. He was started at $2,500, and went up rapidly to $5,000. After that Mr. Easton coaxed another $1,000, and he was finally knocked down to Jamee Roe for $6,100. Mr. Bernard sat behind Roe, and it was assumed that the purchase was in his behalf. The average of the Spendthrifts was superb, $2,082.50. In 1881, after Luke Blackburn had in the previous season shown such great form, eleven Bonnie Scotlands averaged $1,913.63. In 1884 thirteen Billets averaged $1,588. No doubt the performances of Bankrupt had much to do wich this great success of the Spendtbrifts, but their appearance captivated all borsemen.

Mr. W. L. Scott's Algeria yearlings also furnished much surprise. In appearance they were hardly inferior to the Spendthrifte. Indeed, tbe Algerine—Cathedra colt was one of tbe best built ones we bave seen in some time. Mr. George Lorillard, J. E. Kelly, and otbers bid on bim, but the Master of Westbrook got him for $700. After that pricee ran small until the Lelaps colt was put up. He is almost a brother in blood to Lelex, and Hyland got a bargain in tbis one. The Duke of Montrose colt was also a neat one. Of the fillies nothing could bave been more like a racer than tbe Santa Lucia filly, and more tban one good judge raved over her. She, like so many otbers, went to California. In spite of a very bad, swollen leg, Juryman, a two-year-old, by Algerine, out of Verdict, wae very mncb eought after, the tip baving gone fortb that he was a good one. Aureole, by Aureolus out of Santa Lucia, was hurt, and is said to have died, but in her stead a very nice filly was put up in Constance, by Saxon, out of Mary Constant. Mr. F. G. Babcock of Hornellville, N. Y., got tbis one and three or four otbere. We tbink she was cheap at $335. So was Calico, and also Biecuit, by Rotherill (brotber to Petrarcb, sire of Tbe Bard, tbe greatest two-year-old in England, who up to last mail advices had won eleven straight races, without losing one).

The Nursery yearlings failed to bring the prices whicb tbeir breeding warranted. But a great deal of money bad been expended when they were offered, so that it can hardly occasion surprise that small figures prevailed with them.

Mr. Lorillard's borses went well. I liked tbe Falsetto—Judith colt, tbough I nnderstand that he had never been galloped. Tbe powerful Zangbar went to Mr. Dawes, and may be devoted to steeplechasing. Zamor was a very light-fleshed colt for a Mortemer, but I bear tbat he had been galloped incessantly. They say be is as game as a pebble Kanawha was too light, but no douht time will do wonders.

Yours, PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, June 12th, 1885.

Shoes for Fast Nags.

"To shoe a fast horse takes as much care and precision as to fit a lady's foot," said Mr. Johu Murphy, the well-known horse-sboer, to a Pbiladelphia *News*-gatherer recently. "The majority of raceborses tbat come to this city are shod in tbis shop. John Splan was here early this moruing with Belle F. and another fast horse. He was the driver of Rarus, you will remember, and is the owner of some good horses on the track now. In this ehop we have shod St. Julien, Trinket, Darby, Hopeful, Hannis, the noted stallion Edwin Thorne, and a score of others that I cannot remember."

"Is there much difference in the shoes of horses?"

"All the difference in tho world. A big draught horse like tbe Percheron will take a sboe weighing two and one-half pounds, made of iron witb toe cork and beels. The toe cork is the piece of iron set on tbe head or toe of the shoe. A borse that travels in a business wagon or carriage will take a twenty ounce shoe, or a one and a quarter pound ehoe. Tbese shoes are made heavy and are about an inch in width. A trotting borse's sboe is entirely different. They do not weigh more than from fourteen to sixteen ounces. Tbe sboes on the bindfeet are invaribly made of steel, and those in front are often of the same metal. There is no toe cork on a trotter's shoes, and but a slight rise in the back part of them for a heel.

"The ehoes of running horses are called plates. They weigh but four or five ounces, are perfectly flat, and are only about a half-inch wide all tbe way round, and as thin as possible. They are put on to strengthen the hoof and keep it from breaking, but they are an inch longer than the foot behind. This is to give power and support to tbe tendons of the leg."

Noticing a number of curiously-shaped and uncommon-looking sboes, the news-gatherer asked in perfect innocence if tbey were for crippled borses.

Tbe young man smiling replied: "No, they are for trotting horses. Tbere is a great deal of difference in tbe feet of fast horses, just as much as there is in the feet of men. Some horses' hoofs we have to cover with more weight on the outside of the shoe than tbe inside, some *vice versa*, some with the heaviest part of the shoe in front, others behind. Many horsee spread their feet out in trotting, others work close with tbeir feet, and unless they are shod perfectly they will go lame. There may be a half dozen fine thoroughbreds brought into tbe sbop to-morrow morning and not one of them be shod alike.

"A pacer is most always shod light. We shod some fast horses for McCartby, who drove Little Brown Jug, the pacer. A runner is the lightest steppiug horse, a pacer and racker next, tben a trotter."

"Do the fast borses stand the shoeing process well?"

"Ob, yes, quite as well as any of them. The fast horses are always brought to the shop in the cool of the morning. Tbey are gentle borses generally."

Permanent Racing Officials.

Colouel Clark, President of the Louisville Jockey Club, in a conversation the other day, foreshadowed some important action likely to be adopted at the next meeting of the American Turf Congress. The changes in question will, I believe, be proposed by tbe Louisville Club, and look to simplifying existing conditions in responsible official positions. The new rule will provide for five regularly elected or appointed paid judges, to serve at each meeting; also, for one Clerk of the Course to serve similarly, and for one starter for the whole Western Circuit. The proposed innovations, Colonel Clark thinks, would be no less judicious than popular. The necessity of having men in the judges' stand who are thoroughly familiar with racing rules and usages is a matter of vital importance, and would measurably do away with occasional mild clamors against decisions rendered by men who may be classed as amateur judges. Tbe Colonel thinks that in view of tbe present somewhat loose and irregular method of collecting forfeits, it is quite desirable to have a regularly appointed Clerk of the Course to act for all the associations, and thus insure method and efficiency in that particular department.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Namee Claimed.

By Dr. N. S. Hamlin, Marysville, Cal.

LENORE H., for bay filly, both bindfeet white, foaled April 19, 1885; by Brigadier (2:21½), dam Dolly Varden, by Montezuma, son of Billy Cheatham.

"Beyond honor and glory Lord Hastings wins little over the Derby," says the London *Sporting Times*. "Almost the whole of the stakes he has given away to those who had to do with Melton, and to the trainer alone we hear he made the handsome present of £2,000. Matthew Dawson won over £7,000 over the race. He 'nailed his colors to the mast,' and would not hedge a penny."

The Sire of Joe Cotton.

In a receut issue we commented at some length on the cereer of King Alfonso in the stud, and, in truth, it has heen a singuler one. In his first season all his get were winners, and his yeerlings sold at fahulous prices. Then followed a change, aud for a couple of ysars, although be got plenty of wiuners, none of tbem were of bigh cast. Now his ster is agaiu rising, and what, with Joe Cotton, Lizzie Dwyer, St. Augustine, etc., he seems destined to again take the front rank.

A cese of this kind affords abundant room for thought, and those of an iuquiring dieposition are likely to seek to discover why a stallion like King Alfonso, a great racer, peerlessly bred, and of superb conformation, possessing the throue upon which Lexingtou climhed to the pinnacle of stud fame, should have experienced so great a fall in his fortunes for two years past with the best broodmares in the Uuion as his consorts. Tbe problem is one which requires more profound thought and experience than we nossess, but Mr. Charles W. Bathgate, whose life has heen devoted to the racehorse, offers a very plausible explanation. It was upon his return from Europe, where he had represented Mr. James R. Keene's iuterests, that, in the course of a conversation over the triumphs of Foxhall, we alluded to tbe decline of King Alfonso's popularity as a stellion. Mr. Batbgate at once admitted it. He is a great admirer of tbe horse, and holde tbat he has not heen properly mated. When King Alfonso entered tbe Woodhurn Stud he found it full of Lexiugton mares.. No oue will deny tbat the Lexington mares are the best of their day as broodmares, but they do not seem to suit King Alfonso, who, crossed with Lexington mares, gets too many colts guilty of coarse uess. They show an absence of tbat high quality which first-class racehorses, as a rule, possesss. They are three-cornered, and, if not gelded, get heavy necks and loaded sbouldera, and while they all seem to have a good share of speed end good-looking legs, they do not averege a high class. Now, King Alfonso, when bred to light, blood-like mares of imported blood, gets very different colts. Fouso wae one of tbe best of his get, aud probably one of the best colts which have figured iu tbe list of Kentucky Derby winnere. But Fouso was out of the English mare Weatherwitch. Again, Foxhall was out of a Lexington mare, but an exceedingly fiue ons, full of quality, which she got from her dem, Fannie Ludlow, e daughter of imp. Eclipse. Foxhall was in many respects like imp. Eclipse. He had the Eclipse feet, which were high and a trifle narrow, and heuce none the best, and which, like many of the Eclipse stock, ultimately drove him out of training. Again, take Water Lily and Lizzie Dwyer. They ars out of a Lexington mare, but oue of much quality, as her brother, General Duke, was a very charming horse.

Last of all, take Joe Cotton, who was out of Inveruess, a mare imported from England by Mr. R. W. Cemeron. Inverness we knew very well. She was a beautiful brown, by Macaroni, and showed her Sweetmeat descent. Moreover, she was a racer of high caste, wiuning frequently at two in 1868, and in '69 gave Glenelg a very respecteblerace for the Jerome Stakes. Her son, Joe Cotton, is anything but of the average type of the King Alfonso colts we generally meet. He has bred very much after his dam, and is no doubt a colt of coneiderable merit. The whole history of breediug shows that two robust strains, like those of Phaeton and Lexington, seldom assimilate, even though they did in Ten Broeck. The noted English broodmare, Pocahontas, had the size and hulk of a cart-horse. She bred King Tom to Harkaway, a coarse horse, but she did infinitely greater things with The Baron, a light, wiry, angular horse, to whom she threw Stockwell and Rataplan, two of the finest heroes of the British turf. Melbourne was a coarse aud vulgar horse, yet he was by long odds the greatest sire of his day (1840-57), hut he got all his best ones from mares of high quality and from blood-like strains. His son, West Australian, was from the fine Mowerina, by Touchstone. His daughter, Blink Bonny, was from a daughter of the blood-like Gladiator. His daughter, Canezon, was from a mare of Velocipede and Whalebone blood. Iu these days it is customary to exalt the fame of Stockwell's daughters in the stud, but it has only heen attained through uuion with the elegant, hlood-like Newminster blood. Prohahly one of the reasons of Leamington's wonderful euccesa here was in the fact that he met marea of the opposite and robust type which he had not in England. Indeed, if one will but study the subject closely, he will find that, as a rule, robust or delicate families do not breed so well separately, and that one bred to the other is a corrective.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Maud S. Coming On.

Mr. Robert Bonuer paid his weekly visit to Belmont Park yesterday, to see the qneen of the turf exercised and speeded a mile. The day, though excessively hot and almost unendurahle at Belmont, except on the shaded veranda of the club-house, waa well suited for speeding purposes. Two warming-up miles were trotted in 2:38¾ and 2:26½, respectively, followed hy the customary scraping, rubbing and cooliug, after which Maud was again harnessed to her sulky, and Mr. Bair took hold of the reins to prove to Mr. Bonner that he had uot been unmindful of his charge, and that she waa now as fast as ever she was in her life, and more forward for the time of year than iu any previous season. After jogging around the track, Maud came up at a fine swinging gait, aud the watches were started. Bair kept her well in haud till past the stable turn, wheu her speed was increased, and she reached the quarter pole in 34¾ seconds. She was now going in grand form, and her magnificent action as she tore aloug the hackstretch was the admiration of the select company which viewed her performance. The half-mile was reached in 1:06, the second quarter being checked off in :31¼ seconds, 2:05 gait. Breasting the hill to the third quarter took a little off her speed, and it was 1:39 when her head was level with the pole; :33 seconds for the third quarter. Without any urgiag the great mare hept up her gait, and coming along the homestretch as atraight as an arrow, finished atrongly in exactly 2:11¼. The last quarter was speeded iu :32½ seconds, and the last half in 1:05½. The slow first quarter spoilt what would undouhtedly have been oue of the greatest performauces ever accomplished. From the quarter-pole ahe came home in 1:36½, which on a quarter-second watch ia equal to 2:08½ for a mile, and her second and last quarter miles were trotted iu 1:03½.—*Philadelphia Press, June 17th.*

The feat performed hy Fred Archer, that of riding the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby and the Oake in one season, is absolutely unprecedented in the history of the turf.

Joe Cotton is a chestnut with a star and blaze, not a very large horse, hut a well-made, useful-looking colt. He looke more after his dam, Inverness, than his sire.

Chicago Scintillations.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: The weak here has been fiue, and the trottiug meeting given by Wm. Benuett has heen one of tbe hest ever trotted in Chicago; the field of both trottere and pacers has been ths talk of the town. Snch horsss never appeared ou a racetrack hefore. On the 27th of this month Washiugton Park Club opens out with its Summer meeting of runners. The third race of the first day will be the Americau Derby. The houlevards will be lined with the swell turn-outs of tbe city, one of the finest Potter Palmer owns; Mr. Schwartz will glide down the road with his coacbing party, W. V. Booth with his tandem hooked to one of the finest carts in the city, Jake Willford, Johu T. Foster, the Lynch boys, J. L. Day, and a thousaud othere which I could mention, with dog carts, hroughams, laudeus, T. carts, mail phaetous, etc. Should the day be a pretty one, the sight along tbe houlevards will be equally so. The coacbiug horns will he heard, the pretty womeu seated on tbe gigs, broughams, etc., will look too lovely on that great American Derby day, for me to describe, I would simply advise you to come aud witness the same. Then when you return to your Paci6c sbore, you can tell your good people all about our Garden City, the four-in-hand driven hy Mr. Dickey, tbe pair driven by Isaac Waixel, the beautiful bays that have taken so many hlue ribbous, owned hy Jobn Dupee, Jr., tbe swell turn out that Fred Kimball is captain of, the top road wagons, trotters, and speedy pacers driven to tbem, owued by H. G. Nichols, O. C. Nelson, J. N. Witherell, W. C. Potter, John F. Morse, W. A. Shaw, Johu T. Geltmacber, Levi C. Merrick, R. C. Mersereau, A. C. Hnston, O. H. Roche, B. F. Stauffer, W. F. Stndebaker, E. B. Seckett, Warren F. Lelaud, A. S. Gage, and Washingtou Hesing. After you got through telling them about our Club House, racetrack, the boulevards, pretty women, and swell turnouts, they would reelize what Cbicago was made of, and what you don't tell them I will make known in my uext. On the Road.

Chicago, Jnne 18th, 1885.

Additions to Rancho del Paso.

At the great sale at Madison Square Garden, New York, on the 16th, the following yearlings were purchesed for Mr. Haggiu:

Chestuut colt, by imp. Fechter, dam Maritana, hy imp. Leamington	$275
Bay colt, by imp. Muscovy, dam Imperatrice, by imp. Warminster	200
Chestnut colt, by imp. Fecbter, dam Wissabickon, hy imp. Leamington	400
Bay colt, by imp. Rossifer, dam imp. Athnais, hy Blair Athol	300
Brown colt, hy imp. Fechter, dam imp. Dry Toast, by Brown Bread	475
Brown colt, by imp. Fechter, dam Belle of the Meade, hy imp. Bonnie Scotland	1,000
Chestunt filly, by imp. Fechter, dam Heulopen, by Aristides	675
Bay filly, by imp. Highlander, dam Kate McDouald, by imp. Mickey Free	275
Bay filly, by Spendtbrift, dam Jenet, hy Lightning	1,600
Bay filly, by Spendthrift, dam Phœbe Mayflower, by imp. Phaetou	1,850
Chestnut filly, by Spendtbrift, dam imp. Maid of Sker, by Brother to Strafford	1,000
Chestnut filly, by Spendthrift, dam imp. Bombaziue, by Uncas	675
Brown filly, by Spendthrift, dam imp. My Nannie O, by The Palmer	1,000
Brown bily, hy Spendthrift, dam imp. mare, by Pell Mell	575
Brown colt, by Spendthrift, dam Alta Vela, by Vaudal	5,100
Brown filly, by Algerine, dam Ione, by imp. Eclipse	475
Chestnut filly, hy Algerine, dam imp. Santa Lucia, by Lord Lyon	650
Chestnut filly, hy Mortemer--Highland Lassie, hy Blair Athol	500
Chestnut filly, hy Mortemer—Genista, by King Tom	500
Chestnut filly, by Mortemer—Floreuce, by Lexington	500
Chestuut bily, by Moccasin—Estella, by Auatralian	400
Bay filly, hy Mortemer—Judith, by Glenelg	800

Resume of the St. Louis Meeting.

Sires whose get won over $1,000: Grinstead, $8,375; Pat Malloy, $5,090; Lisbon, $4,260; Billet, $3,915; War Dance, $3,760; St. Martin, $3,610; King Ban, $2,915; Longfellow, $2,855; Enquirer, $2,685; Teu Broeck, $2,650; Kyrle Daly, $2,205; Wildidle, $2,070; Virgil, $1,530; Great Tom, $1,250, and Lelaps $1,000.

The Sauta Auita Stable won $9,745; Mr. Corrigan's string, $7,360; Melbourne Stables, $6,425; M. Youug's, $5,860; Morris & Patton's, $5,590; P. C. Fox & Co.'s $2,755; Wooding & Puryear's, $2,385; Haydou & Co.'s, $1,425; Chiun & Morgan's, $1,815; P. G. Speth'e, $1,100; Marvin & Douglas', $1,200, and twenty other stables won amounts ranging from $950 to $100.

During the regular meeting 143 horses started iu 35 races, winuing iu money, $53,870. Volante, Modesty, Tom Martin, Lycurgus, Jim Douglas and Hazarus won two races each, and Favor, Troubadour, Syntax, Blue Wiug, Ada D., Lady Wayward, Santa Anita Belle, Swiney, Ban Fox, Kosciusko, Freda, King Kyrle, Lemau, Pearl Jenuings, Mary Hamilton, Buchanan, Gold Bau, Sauta Claus, Spaldie, Ten Stone, Whizgig, Mamie Hunt and Tallyraud, oue each. Those that won over $1,000, are: Volante, $5,305; Favor, $4,890; Troubadour, $4,260; Syntax, $3,610; Modesty, $3,560; Blue Wing, $2,815; Tom Martiu, $2,725; Ada D., $3,385; Lady Wayward, $2,330; Santa Anita Belle, $2,170; Swiney, $1,850: Bau Fox, $1,815; Kosciusko, $1,425, and Freda, $1,270.

Trotting at Oakland.

The Matinee trot at Oakland Park last Saturday was a bruiser. For a small purse five horses started, and with all doing their hest to wiu it, took nine heats to decide the case. As far as we know this is the first nine-heat race on record that was finished in one day. Ned, the wiuner, is hy Overland, aon of Volscian. He was driveu for every heat and finished strong, ahle to have trotted several heate more, if it had been uecessary.

SUMMARY.

Oakland, June 20th.—Purse $200.

Ned, b g, by Overland ..... J. A. Goldsmith	2	3	0	2	3	3	1	1	1	
Terra Cotta, s g, (pacer) ..... C. Arnold	3	1	0	1	2	2	3	3	3	
Fred B., br g..... C. David	5	5	5	5	1	1	2	2	2	
Bruce, g g, (pacer). ..... A. L. Hinds	1	2	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	
Twinkle, b m..... M. Walsh	4	4	3	4	4	ro				

Time, 2:33½, 2:30½, 2:30¼, 2:34¼, 2:30½, 2:29, 2:30½, 2:31, 2:32½.

An Up-River Trip—How the Longest Cruise Under Sail Inside the Heads is Made—The Difficulties Overcome and the Pleasure Derived.

Believing that a large number of the readers of the Breeder and Sportsman would find pleasant reading in an account of a trip made to Sacramento under sail, a brief log was prepared from day to day, and from this what seemed most worthy of publication has been culled. As a piece of information to those uot familiar with our beys and rivers it will be borne in mind that the trip to the capital city under sail is not often attempted, owing to the strong current of tbe river and the unfavorable winde likely to be encountered in passing over the fresh water portion of the journey. The delightful outing we had, easy on mind and body and charming on the seuses, which; tbough the eye was surprised at tbe many beautiful pictures that were ever presentiug themselves, like a slowly moving panorema, ou every side, now tbat we are ouce more back to every-day life we can remember but with pleasure. The thirty-four footer L'Esperance, drawing two aud a half feet, left the city front equipped and provisioned for a two weeks' cruise, with five pleasure-seekers aboard, including the captain and owuer. So much for tbe introduction. Now for the log:

June 7th, 10 A. M.—With the usual promptuess neceesary on such momentous occasions, everytbing and everybody is aboard in time, sails are hoisted, and with a fine westerly breeze we are soou in tbe chanuel, then making past Angel Island, and tben as Red Rock appears in sight tbe breeze which had made us all jubilant dies down until there is not euough to keep the sails from flapping. We lay for two houra between Red Rock and the Two Brothers. A catspaw soon springs up and freshens as we proceed. Vallejo is reached at five o'clock and anchor is dropped for the night.

June 8th—Sails are hoisted at 8:15, and we pass Port Costa an hour later, and reach Benicia at 9:45. Left the town at 10:45. With fair breezes we reach Martiuez at 11:05 and remain an hour aud a half. While making tbrough Suisun bay trouble is caused by the absence of the red buoy which is marked in our chart as being stationed just below Seal island. We have a narrow escepe from being run on a mud bank. Antioch is reached at 4:25 P. M., tbe tide running strong against us.

June 9th—Tbe sails are hoisted at 8:20, and we are soon mekiug good time with a fair breeze. Pass Collinsville at 9:20 and arrive at Rio Vista at 11:30, at which place we remain for nearly au hour. When we agaiu spread our canvas the breeze is still favorable and no stop is made u ntil Walnut Grove is reacbed at 3:20 P. M. We here make things sing, and after satisfying the cravings of the inner man we take a look eround aud turn in for the night.

June 10th—To-day all were up at 7:30, and saile were hoisted not to be dropped till 9 o'clock P. M. A long day for all.

June 11th, 6 A. M.—We get under way early and keep going until 2 o'clock P. M., at wbich time the Capitol City is reached. Everyone is jubilant on accomplishing the end of the up trip. The monotony of progressing a mile or so and then drifting back with the current half the distance wes at first novel, but the novelty soon wore off and all had become beartily tired of it loug before we reecbed this place.

June 13th—Yesterday we spent in the city and consequently it waa late to-day when we turned out. We hoisted sails at 11 A. M., and the current being greatly to our advautage we made rapid progress. At 12:40 pick up a fisherman who had been accideutally capsized while beiug towed by a schooner. We reach Courtland at 2 P. M., hut conclude not to stop, although the people at the wharf hail na to do so. When we did anchor we were at Smith's ranch, at which place we got a good supply of fresh fruit aud milk.

June 14th—We leave Smith'e, where we stopped all night, and proceed on our way down, makiug our next landing at Rio Vista, at which place we stretched our limbs, and then take aboard the anchor aud go two miles further down to a fishing camp. Here we met an old trapper, who gave us some terrapins and instructed us in what manner they should he cooked. We followed out his suggestions and I siucerely wish some good, kind terrapin trapper would fall into our way every day.

June 15th—At 7 A. M. we pass through the Three Mile Slough to the San Joaquin river. Here we had to get out on the towpath aud tow around a long head reach. We arrive at Stockton at 6 P. M., and are soon into our hunks.

June 17th.—Had a good rest yesterday in city, and were out bright and early this morning, and ran across to Roulden Island to au old wharf. Catfish are not to he despised when nothiug better in the way of bsh can he had. Fried in hutter all who know anything about catfish will give you to understand that they are just as good as ells. These are fresh water catfish be it understood. We got out our fishing lines and had excellent sport for a time fishing. For the beuefit of thoee who have not heen up here, and who intend to come we would say jog this in your memory—don't anchor anywhere between Stocktou and Antioch. We could hardly eee the moon for mosquitoes and sleep was out of the question. By making an early start from Stockton, Antioch can be reached easily before dark. We atop at Marsh's Landiug and have considerable sport shooting rabhits. Sail is hoisted at 3:30, and Antioch is reached at 4:30 P. M. of the 18th.

June 19—Under way at 7 A. M., pass Pittsburg at 7:45, and Black Diamond at 8:30, reach Benecia at 12 and Vallejo at 1:30 P. M. Stop for the night.

June 20th, 8:30 A. M—Get under way and with a lively breeze through San Pablo, we, like old salts, note the familiar objects which one after another present themselves to view, and becoming more numerous indicate our near approach to our homes. Finally Angel Island is in sight, and then after a short run we are in the chanuel aud plowing our way to the city front, whose sbipping is to us a most welcome sight. We drop our auchor in Mission bay at 3:30 P. M. after an abeence of twelve days. All agree in testifying to the auccees of the trip and seek their bomes. Those aboard were D. C. Malcolm, N. A. Rasmussen, Wm. H. Ayescough, A. Ayescough, and the captain aud owner, Alfred Desban.

North country papers report that Mr. Jessie D. Carr has closed a trade with John Fairchilds, of Butte Creek valley, whereby Mr. Carr takes Fairchilds' entire band of heef and stock cattle, 4,000 head, at $25 a head, with 1,500 calves throwu in.

Secretary Smith, of the State Agricultural Society, haa journeyed eastward and will he present at the Chicago meetiug wbich commences to-day. He is armed with a round trip ticket as a guard against humiliatiug uecessity.

Now that Baukrupt has beeu beaten the puhlic will no douht soon be gratified by aeeing of what metal the much-talked-of Euright ie made.

Mambrino Chief.

That the success of Membrino Chief, foander of the noted trotting femily which beers his neme, was largely due to the hlood of imported Diomed, seems highly prohahle. Although the hreeding of the dem of Mambrino Chief has never heeu estehlished to e certeinty, yet throagh the efforts of Mr. H. T. Helm a few years since, fects were obtained whicb point nnmistekehly to old Messenger Daroc, a horse foaled in 1818, es her sire. This horse, Messenger Duroc, was bred in Bergen county, N. J., and taken to the State of New York wheu qaite young, as he ran a race at Phelps, Outario county, N. Y., in 1822, heing owned et thet time hy a Mr. Samuel Hoyt. Early in the seeson of 1829 he wes bought by Mr. Ulysses Stage, of Stefford, Genessee county, N. Y., who was so hadly hitten by him the following Autumn as to cause his death, which occurred shortly efterward. In 1830 he was hoaght by Messrs. Amhrose Stevens & Brother, and made a season at Betevia, N. Y. The following Spring Amhrose Stevens hoaght his brother's interest in the horse and stood him another season at Batevia. Iu 1832 he stood at McFarland's in Niagara, Cenada, at the mouth of the Niegara river; during the next three years at Eest Hemhurg, Erie county, N. Y., end in July, 1835, he was taken to Kentucky, where he was kept uutil his deeth. In 1824 Messenger Duroc made a season in Duchess coanty, N. Y., end mede four seasous in that and Ulster coanties, and in three of those years made Fall seesons in Oaeida and Seuece counties, being then owned hy Samuel Hoyt.

He is described hy Mr. Steveus, in Helm's "American Roadsters," as a large, powerfal, dark chestnut horse, with wouderfal trotting speed, having heeu driven hy him five and e balf miles in twenty-three minntes to a cutter carrying two persons. His feet, however, were hadly contracted, and many of his get snffered from this defect, particularly those whose color was hrown or chestnat. This trouhle generally came on when the animals were fonr or five years of age. The trotting action of Messenger Daroc was said to he very fine, closely resemhling that of Lady Thorne, end like her's somewhat lacking in knee action. He was got by Duroc, son of imported Diomed, his dam, Vincente, being a daughter of imported Messenger.

From the dam of Membrino Chief, Mambrino Paymester also got Goliah, which was considered quite a trotter in his day, heving heaten Zachary Taylor in 1851, eud scoring a record of 2:33. Memhrino Paymaster, sire of Mamhrino Chief, as is well known to all horsemen, was by Mambrino, son of imported Messenger.

Granting that the daa of Mamhrino Chief was a deaghter of Messenger Duroc, as seems prohable, he possessed at least one strain of Diomed hlood. The greatest trotter got by Mamhrino Chief, aud one of the most brilliant turf performers of her day, was old Ledy Thorne, which during her career met and defeeted sach stout-hearted trotters as Geo. Palmer, 2:19½, Geo. Wilkes, 2:22, Americen Girl, 2:16¾, Lucy, 2:18¼, Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and many others of note, getting a record of 2:18½, winning a totel of 106 heats in 2:30 or better, and retiring from the turf through an untimely accident before her real capacity for speed had been made puhlic.

Tbe dem of Lady Thorne was hy Gano, a stallion whose hreeding was rich in the choicest Diomed strains, his sire heing American Eclipse, while his dam wes Betsey Richards, hy Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed. Americen Eclipse was by Duroc, son of imported Diomed, from Miller's Damsel, by imported Messenger. The second dam of Ledy Thorne wes hy a son of Sir William, he hy Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed. Tbe dem of Sir William was Transport, ehe by Virginias, another son of Sir Archy, hy imported Diomed. By this it will he seen that Lady Thorne hed a strong comhination of Diomed strains, most of whicb came throagh Sir Archy, admitted hy all to have heen Diomed's hest son.

Next to Lady Thorne, Woodford Mamhrino was the fastest and most successfal trotter got hy Mamhrino Chief. Woodford Mambrino's record is 2:21½, end the number of heats won hy him in 2:30 or better is twenty, heiug double that of any other of Memhrino Chief's get excepting Lady Thorue. The dam of Woodford Mamhriuo was Woodhine, a daughter of Woodford, he hy Kosciusko, hy Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed. Woodford elso got the dam of Brignoli, another eon of Membrino Chief that proved himself quite a trotter, getting a record of 2:29¾. Brignoli was formerly owned by Mr. Wesley P. Balch of this city, by whom he was called Mambriuo Prince. He got tbe dams of King Wilkes, 2:22½, Ledy Tarpin, 2:23, Cascarilla, 2:25½, Troublesome, 2:25¼, Kentuckian, 2:27½, and Tom Allen, 2:28¾.

The son of Mamhrino Chief most distinguished as a progenitor of trotters is Mamhriuo Patchen, eleven of whose get are already credited hy J. H. Wallece as having record of 2:30 or better, while not lese than thirteen of his sons are repreeented hy their get in the chermed circle, aud eleven of the get of his daughters have alreedy acqaired the seme distinction, seven of which have records of 2:25 and better, while four of the lot have heaten 2:20. Mambriuo Patchen is full hrother to Lady Thorue, hence he possesses the same proportion of Diomed hlood as that grand old trotting mare, which those in position to know now claim was ouce driven a trial mile hy the late Dan Mace in 2:08.

Woodford Mamhrino has produced ten 2:30 trotters, aud two eires which have proved their ability to produce winners of pnhlic races, placing to their credit records renging from 2:30 to 2:14. He elso got the dam of Deciaua (2:27½). Woodhine, the dam of Woodford Mambrino, as shown above, tracce directly hack through Sir Archy to the chestnut winner of the first Derhy ever ran in England.

The third son of Mamhrino Chief in rank, judging from the number of their progeny in the 2:30 list, ie Mambriuo Pilot, five of whose sons and daughters are credited with recorde varying from 2:17¾ to 2:30. Seven of his sone are also credited with representatives in the 2:30 list, hie daughters heving produced five with records below the magic figure. The dam of Mambrino Pilot wae Juliet, hy Pilot, Jr., and Juliet'e dam was by Webster, he by Medoc, hy American Eclipse, by Duroc, son of Diomed. Pilot, Jr., was by old pacing Pilot, but his dam, Nancy Pope, it will he remembered, was by Havoc, eon of Sir Charles, he hy Sir Archy, son of Diomed. The dam of Havoc was a daughter of Lady Chesterfield, and she too was a daughter of imp. Diomed, which gives the dam of Mambriuo Pilot three stout Diomed crosses.

Daaghters of Mambrino Chief have long enjoyed a world-wide repatation for prodacing game and speedy trottere. The two which have so far proved themselves superior to all others in thie direction, are Dolly and Mag Fergueon. Tbe former was the dam of Director, 2:17, Thorndale, 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25¾, while Mag Ferguson produced Piedmont, 2:17¼, Almont Eagle 2:27, and Atlanta, which has trotted a mile in private below 2:30. The first dam of Dolly was by a son of Potomac, he hy imp. Diomed, and her second dem wes by Saxe-Weimer, another descendant of Diomed, giving this noted broodmare at leest two Diomed strains.

Meg Fergaeon's dem was hy the noted four-mile racehorse Gray Eagle, he hy Woodpecker, he hy Bertrand, son of Sir Archy, so often mentioned above as a son of Diomed. The second dam of Grey Eagle, sire of old Mag Ferguson, was elso hy Sir Archy, hy imp. Diomed, while her third dam, Lady Chesterfield, wes a deaghter of imp. Diomed, which gives her three strains tracing directly back to that distinguished thoroughbred, noted elike for his snccess upon the trotf and in the stud. The freqneucy with which the Diomed strains occar in so many of the very best sons and daughters of Mambrino Chief, seems sufficient to warrant the conclnsiou that hed it not heen for this factor the fame of the latter es a speed-producing sire, like that of Hamhletonian withoat the Star maree, would heve fallen far short of the height it has atteined.—*American Cultivator.*

Already there are a few soreheads in town who are hinting that the $15,000 stake in the Maxey Cobb-Phalles race is a "dummy", and that the real prize is a large part of the gate receipts. With this rumor goes one that the race will he "fixed." Tbese reports may be denied at once, and most emphatically. The race will be strictly on its merits, and the hest racehorse will win, and it is for $5,000 a side and $5,000 added money. There is not the slighteet douht in the world that these are the facts, and they are sapported on ell sides. The wiuner of the race will he worth $25,000 a year es a stock horse, and his victory will stamp him "King of all Stallions." Then, both Messrs. Case and Cohnfeld woald each rather lose $15,000 than that their horse should be heaten. The race cannot be fixed. It is for every dollar stipuleted hy the terms of the match, and the hest horse of the two will win.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Capt. J. M. Loomis, living twelve miles south of Breckenridge, Mo., is reported in the *Rural World* to own a full-blooded Morgan mare, foaled May 16, 1850. She foaled fifteen horse colts and five male colts. He eold ten of her colts for $125 apiece, two for $150 eech, and one for $175; foar of the mules for $125 each. Total, $4,325. Has two horse colte and one mule on the place; her last colt dropped the 9th of April, in her thirty-fifth year.

Ban Fox, Messre. Chinn & Morgan's two-year-old, was bred hy Major B. G. Thomas, at Dixiana Stock Farm, and sold at that gentleman's yearling sale in 1884, for $1,475. He is hy imp. King Ban, 1st dam, Maud Hampton, by Hnnter's Lexington; 2d dam, Mollie Fisher, by imp. Knight of St. George; 3d dam, Lizzie Morgan, hy imp. Glencoe.

We have received from Secretary Smith a copy of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society for 1884, for which we tender acknowledgements.

Lizzie Dwyer, Mr. Corrigan's three-year old filly, was cut in the St. Louis Derby at St. Louis, and it is feared her turf career is ended.

Pete Johnson is handling the aged gray gelding, Charley Ford, 2:16¾, at Chicago. He is said to be able to trot as fast as ever.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Treatment of Trotting Foals.

[National Live Stock Journal.]

The trotting baby destined for colt stakee shoald be bred so as to be foaled, like the thoroughbred, as near to the first day of January as poesible. His age dates from the advent of the new year, and he should he foaled thus early, in order to give him the advantege of every hour of growth and development from the dey of his birth to the unfortnnate time when he is bronght to the stand to start for the two or three-year-old colt stake. Even before he is foaled, his dam should receive geuerous treatment. During the months she is growing heavier with the ceres of maternity, she should have the ran of a luxuriant pasture, supplied with a stream of flowing water. As she approaches to the time of delivery she shoald be fed grain—preferably oats and hran—at least one month before foaling. The quentity should be ae much as she will eat up clean at least twice during each day. In addition, if the weather is stormy and cold, she should have a liberal sapply of clean timothy hay, with the comfort of a large, well-littered box-etall to sleep in at night. All these supplies will ncrease the qaantity and qnality of her blood, which directly and solely feeds the growing fœtus, so that when the colt is foaled it will be larger, stronger, more fall of vitality, and with a more endnring constitution than if the dam had been neglected. After foaling, the colt demands three things for his rapid and healthfal growth—first, generoue feeding; second, generous exercise; third, generous sleeping accommodations.

The geuerons food must come largely from his mother's milk. That must be fostered, so as to have tbe greateet flow consistent with the richest quality. No mare that is a poor milker will ever prove the dam of a trotting prodigy in early colthood. The first six months of its existence generally determines the size and constitutional vitality of the after-life of the colt. If the dam, by reason of the inefficient supply and inferior quality of her milk, literally eterves her helpless offspring, it will grow slowly and attain at last only to e stunted horsehood. Indeed no intelligent breeder will retain as a broodmare au indifferent milker, unless he is willing to supply her deficiency by the most painstaking of artificial appliancee. But when the dam has a copions flow of milk, it can he increased by giving her natural exercise as well ae an abundance of pure water, and a liberal diet of bran and oats, even when the grass is lnxuriant. When there is no vegetation, then a rack, that is never empty of bright, well-cured hay, should sapply its place. It is a mistake to confine the colt and its dam in a box-stell when the weather ie passibly pleasant. Better to run ont ou the snow—aye, even in the warm rain, during the day, than to be confined day after dey within doors without exercise. No colt ever became a strong, well-developed horse that was raised in a box-stall. The writer once mede this mistake. Out of a splendid Abdallah mare he bred a noble Mambrino colt, and kept him, being a late Fall colt, in a large box-stall, all Winter. He grew tall, bat weedy. Hie joints became unnaturally large and week. When he was at last turned ont on the May grass, during his joyoue gambols, he slipped one of his hind ankle joints out of place, so that the paetern as well as the foot touched the ground, making two distinct impressions for many months thereafter. He straightened un measurably, but be was never etrong nor full of vitality. He was sold at last as a failure when five years of age. That experiment convinced the writer that from the first dey the colt sniffs the air, for hie full benefit, from his ears to his feet, he must heve all the netarel exercise his growing neture demends as well as all the milk his growing nature reqnires, if, like a little child, he is expected to attain a complete development.

The manger of the dam should be made low end long enoagh to enable the colt to eat with her the bran and oets, whenever his eppetite and age prompt him to edd this diet to the nourishment he drawe from her founteins. Some hreeders fix an erbitrery time when the colt shoald he allowed dry feed—some at three months, and others later; bat this is evidently an error. They might as well determiue when the colt ehall begin to driuk water or to browse apon the growing gress at his mother'e side. Nature is wiser then this practice. Place the dry feed so that the colt can eat it, and when the time of safficient maturity of his digestive organs comes, he will begin to eat and increese as his appetite and growing strength demand.

When he has reached six monthe of age, the preveleut practice is to wean him. The mejority of breeders coutend that he will continue to grow without interruption if weaned at thet age, but this opinion is based more apon an empirical conclueion. One thing ie certain: The milk of the dam doee not perceptibly lessen at that period, uor does she herself seek to wean her offspring at thet time auy more than the colt himself ceeses to draw at that period from the maternal eupply. It is ergued that the colt hes then a sufficient number of teeth for masticetion, digestive organs sufficieutly strong, and habits of eating end drinking eafficiently well-eetabliehed to enable him to thrive without the assistance of hie dam. While this is indisputehly true, yet it is questionable whether dry feed or grase alone answer all the purposes of development thet his mother's milk provide. Unquestiouably nothing is eo nutritione to the colt es the milk of the dam. If the mare is abundantly supplied with nutritious food, it is equally certain that she cen not only maintein her her own flesh and suetain the growing fœtus, hat supply the colt with milk until it is at leest a yearling, or until the eerly grass again grows in the succeeding Spring. The writer hes in his memory a eaccessfal stock farm, on which the meree breed without nnusael interruption every seasou, whereon the colts are not weaned till within one month of the next foaling time. These colts grow to nnusaally large proportious, moreover, they mature mnch earlier than when weaned at six months of age. As the purpose is to hasteu the growth as well as the maturity of the baby for colt stakes, it may be laid down as a beneficial practice that the louger the weaning of the colt is delayed, the more rapid will be his growth and development. These same ends can he rendered more certain by breeding the mare only in alternste years. Some breedere seem to thiuk thet such a practice would be an absolute waste of one-half the years of the life of a broodmare. Bat sach a conclusion is erroneous. Often the mare fails to prove with foel. This ie nature's enforcement of necessery rest. This occurs generally after every third or fourth foal, and the colt that comes after this rest is larger, stronger, and decidedly more overflowing with vitality than the average of foals that come in ennual saccession. If the object is to produce unusually large, strong colts that mature early, this seemingly expensive practice is worthy of trial, especially when the mere ie a tried producer of trotters, and her foal is destined for colt stekee.

But long hetore the weaning time arrives, the colt has learned to take its daily rations of dry feed by feeding at the manger hy the side of its dam. In order to insure its healthfal growth, it should be groomed every day, as should aleo the dam, for nothiug promotes the healthful circulation of the blood and the general development of the system, aside from geuerous feeding, more thoroughly than cerefal grooming and daily exercise at will during the firet year of the colt's life. Moreover, this grooming makes him not only accastomed to the toach of man, but perfectly gentle in the management of his head, tail, limbs and feet. Halter hreaking should inveriably he done hefore the colt is one week old. Then there is no occasion for the possession of great etrength or skill in enhdaing the colt's head to the halter, but the colt, after a struggle of a moment, is as docile as if boru with a halter on its head. Within the first ten deys of its lite, the hit should also be placed in its mouth, and it will not be amiss to eabject it to the bitting rigging, loosely applied, at the same time, aud permit it to run in a level paddock with the same, lightly checked, at least fifteen minates every day, until it is perfctly broken to its restraint. When this is done, thus early in its life, all the dangers and difficulties of halter and harness breaking, that require so mach strength and skill at a subsequent period, are avoided.

A colt sometimes suffers considerable pain from teething, says an exchange, in couseqaence of the resistance which teeth encounter from uuyielding gums. The pain does not arise, es some suppose, from the point of the tooth pressiug apward against the gum, hut from the downward pressure—the roots of the tooth compressing the dental nerve—coneisting in detail irritation, which, it uot relieved, deranges a part or whole of the uervoas system. The remedy is a sharp gum lancet. Make an incision right down to the point of the tusk or tooth, and the animal generally experiences relief. If he labor nnder sympathetic fever, appears irritahle and nervous, give him a drachm of asafœtida in thin gruel, keep the howels solnble and let the diet be light.

Training will develop many good qualities which would otherwise be dormant, and subdues many vicions habits and faults which would render tbe horse worthless if allowed to go on unchecked. The training and the trainer must both he judicious. Unjudicious training will develop and even impart vices and faults to the horse which do not materially belong to its disposition. The horse must be handled always with kiudness, care and judgment to insure it being a sure, safe, and obedient animal.

The *Farm Journal* edvises when horses have colic to give them three tablespoonfuls of sweet spirits of nitre and laudanum mixed in a pint of water as hot as the horse can take it. Walk the horse and repeat in half an hour if not well.

If you would have your horses get the greatest benefit from their feed, give them sufficient time to masticate it before you put them to work after a meal. It will be time well spent.

Work horses should heve a pasture entirely to themselves. Naturally particular about their food, horses do not like to graze upon fields that cattle, hogs and other stock run over constantly.

There are thirty thousand two and three-year-old horees now growing upon the range in Colorado, and twenty thoueand colts will be dropped thie Spring.

The horses of Massachusetts are valued higher per head than those of any State in the Union.

Boar Hunting.

The following is an extract from a lecture on "Boar Hunting" by Colonel Davidson, C. B:

The most spirit-stirring sport in India, and that which requires the greatest combination of skill and nerve, is hunting the wild boar. This is done somewhat after the fashion of a steeplechase; only it terminates not in a pole and flag with a brilliant assemblage of fashionables and fair ladies waving handkerchiefs to greet the winner, but in an encounter with a grizzly, savage-looking beast, who, armed with tusks nine inches long and sharp as razors, dashes at the leader of the chase, and probably rips up his horse, and tries to do the same kind office for the rider if he comes within his reach.

The Deccan is the most famous country for hog-hunting, and some five-and-twenty years ago, I think I may say its most famous hog-hunter was Harry Reeves. Strange as you may think it, he was six feet high, and never rode less than thirteen stone, yet on his famous Arab horse Allegro, which was barely fourteen-two, there was scarcely a light weight in India who had a chance with him for the first spear, which, in boar hunting, is the great object aimed at by the whole field.

He was a fine sample of a man this same Harry Reeves. Though he had for a horseman perhaps too much bone and muscle, it was so well distributed, and he had the art of managing his horse so admirably, that he always got the utmost out of him, and made up by his marvellous riding for his extra weight. His costume (which was the usual one) consisted of a hunting cap with a white wadded cover, or sometimes a light turban wound round it as a protection from the sun; a loose jacket of common blue bed-ticking; leather breeches and ample leggings, made of brown deer skin, which, though quarter of an inch thick, was often penetrated by the thorns; a hog spear of tough bamboo, ten feet long, with a leaf-shaped blade sharp as a lancet, completed his equipment; and sitting well up in his saddle (to use the words of one who had contested many a first spear with him) "he looked a perfect master of his work."

Though the boar was his usual antagonist, other wild beasts had felt the temper of his spear. Once he tackled a bear, but Bruin by a sudden spring got upon the haunches of his horse, and held on with his formidable claws. The horse kicked with such violence that the girths broke.

Reeves with great agility clinched the saddle from under him and kept his seat, nor did he leave it till he had killed the bear. His last exploit of that kind was with a large panther which he speared. But in its dying agonies the beast seized him by the leg, and was dragged to some distance with his fangs buried in Reeves' calf. That wound obliged him to visit England for his health, and though he returned to India, where he is high in office as member of Council, I believe he feels the effect of it to this day.

Having described the hunter, I must now describe the boar. Put out of mind, I entreat you, any thoughts you may have of those short-legged, broad-backed, curly-tailed grunters, that waddle through the farmyards here. The "Mighty Boar" of the Deccan's rocky hills is a noble beast, and would not claim kindred with those fat Scotch cousins of his that carry off the first prize at our cattle shows.

Large and lanky, deep-chested and flat in the flanks, with a tail as straight as a rat's, and legs like a deer, he could keep a racehorse at his best for half a mile even on his own course; while an English hunter would have no chance with him on the stony hills, and among the rugged nullas of his native wilds. In courage and dogged pluck he is not surpassed by any living thing. He has been known to kill a tiger, and to charge an elephant. I knew of one who charged and upset five horsemen in succession, and the sixth (Harry Reeves) killed him in the charge.

It would be ungrateful not to say a passing word in praise of the gallant little Arab horse who takes so large a share in the dangers and honors of the field. There is little of him, but that little is the best of stuff. A thoroughbred Arab seldom exceeds fourteen and a half hands in height. Proverbial for his matchless symmetry of form, his courage and endurance are not equalled in any other horse. (A cruel master, with no better object than a wager, rode one of these noble little fellows four hundred miles in four successive days.) In hog-hunting he fully enters into the spirit of the chase, and it is a rule that when well-ridden he ought to follow a hog wherever the quarry can go.

The best hog are in the hills. They are found in family groups called sounders, which consist of all sizes from the little squeaker to the grizzly old patriarch. When started the sportsmen select the largest boar, who, if he cannot escape back into the jungle, takes down the hillside, choosing the most rugged path. He is followed by the whole party at their utmost speed, each struggling in generous rivalry to be the first to draw blood, or, in other words, to get the first spear. This is the chief honor of the day.

In the desperate headlong chase all kinds of obstructions are met with—rough, rocky nullas, holes and fissures, drop leaps of unknown depth, and, at best, sloping surface, thickly covered with loose, round stones, the hard nodular centres of the decomposing rock. The plain has, if plain it can be called, its own peculiar list of grievances, such as river beds with overhanging rotten banks. Stretches of low-tangled jungle, the thorns of which, shaped like hooks, can play delightfully at catch and keep. Over and through all this the eager sportsmen cram along at utmost speed, dropping, first one and then another of their party in some desperate mess. When the boar is reached, he, by his sudden turns and twists, throws each leader in succession in the rear, till perhaps two alone contest the honor of piercing his grizzly side.

Now comes the tug of war. The rival sportsmen and the rival steeds are struggling neck and neck. The boar, who watches every motion with his wicked little eye, once and again evades the outstretched spear. If still in tolerable wind he turns, and lowering his head charges like a knight errant in the lists. Unless stopped by a steady, well directed thrust, woe betide the gallant horse, for it needs but one sweep of the curved tusk to lay his belly open and stretch him on the plain—a fate which his rider has some chance of sharing should no one be at hand to give him timely aid.

I have said it is a general rule to follow the hog wherever he may go. Mr. Reeves, who happens to be very deaf, was tearing along one day with a fine gray boar in front of him, and another right good sportsman at his heels. The hog, hard pressed, and close to some jungle, hounded over a fence overgrown with creepers, and disappeared. Reeves pushed his horse at the fence, but Allegro, for the first time in his life, refused the leap.

The disappointed sportsman rushed about the jungle, but the hog was nowhere to be seen. Returning to the spot where he had disappeared as if by magic, they found he had jumped into a deserted well, and there he was with his snout well up, swimming about right lustily. A moment's thought explained the thing. What seemed a fence was in reality the woodwork at the well's mouth from which the bucket used to hang, but being covered with creepers, it deceived both hog and man. The horse, whose ears were better than his master's, heard the splash as the hog reached the water, and his instinct saved himself and rider from a plunge bath or something worse.

The feelings of the hunters towards the object of their pursuit were now completely changed. A few minutes before, in eager haste they were vieing with each other as to who should first draw his blood; now they were anxiously consulting how to save his life. Seeing a native ploughing at a distance, they summoned him to help, and making a running noose on his plough rope, they began to fish for the poor hog, who was still swimming round and round, though evidently very ill at ease. After a few unsuccessful casts, they at length succeeded in throwing the noose over him, and their united efforts brought him to the top when they generously let him go. The hog paused a moment to shake the water from his bristly coat, and mustering the best pace he could, made for the jungle, right glad no doubt to save his bacon, but probably with confused ideas at the best of those principles of human nature to which he owed his life.—*Asian.*

THE TROTTING STALLION,

NUTWOOD, Jr.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT JOE DIEVES' THREE Mile House, on the San Leandro Road, Alameda County, ending July 1st.

DESCRIPTION:

Nutwood, Jr., is a bay horse, 18½ hands high, foaled April 14th 1879; bred by L. U. Shippee, Stockton. He is a horse of powerful mold, symmetrical form, perfect feet and legs, and with a striking resemblance in form to his sire. He has never been trained, but his action is faultless and his disposition of the very best. He has shown repeated trials below 2:30 in his exercise.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam by California Patchen, second dam by Bane's Littlejohn, Jr.

California Patchen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Peters by Sherman Morgan.

Littlejohn, Jr., by imp. Littlejohn; dam by Red Bill, son of Medoc. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 786.)

Littlejohn, bred in England by Lord Exeter, got by Scutari, dam Wee Pet by Sheet Anchor. (See English Stud Book, vol. VIII, page 445.)

Nutwood 2:18¾, (half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¼), by Belmont (Alexander's) dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr.; second dam, Sallie Russell by Boston; third dam, Maria Russell by Thornton's Rattler, etc. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19¼, Manon, 2:21, Jim Mulvenna, four years, 2:27½, Nutbreaker, yearling, 2:42½, and many other fast ones.

Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah, dam Belle, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder. He is the sire of Wedgewood, 2:18, and five others in the 2:20 list. Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14, and others.

Pilot, Jr., sire of the dam of Nutwood, is also the sire of Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and 7 in the 2:30 list.

TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, payable in all cases before the mare is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free, provided the horse is not sold or removed from the State. Good pasturage, safely fenced, at Five Dollars per month. Due care taken, but no liability assumed for accidents or escapes.

For further particulars address

J. P. DIEVES, Agent, East Oakland, Cal.

San Mateo Stock Farm STALLIONS.

GUY WILKES.

Five-year-old Record, 2:19 1-4.

Dark bay horse, black points, 15⅞ hands, weight 1,130 pounds; foaled August 2d, 1879, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam, Lady Dunn, by Seeley's American Star; third dam, the well-known Captain Robert's mare that was mistress of the roads, at all distances, in and about New York for many years.

Guy Wilkes is the only stallion now doing service that has never been beaten in a race, and few if any have as great an inheritance of trotting blood from sire and dam.

Terms for the season $150. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the following season, provided he is unsold and remains in the State. Stud fee is due at time of service, and must be paid before removal of mare. Pasturage $1.50 per week, and stock will have same care and attention as my own, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

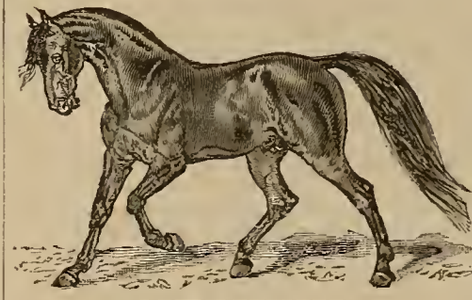
LE GRAND.

Bay horse, four years old, 16⅛ hands, weight 1,250 pounds, by Almont, dam Jessie Pepper, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Lena Pepper, by Sidi Hamet. Sidi Hamet (thoroughbred), by Virginian, dam Lady Burton by Sir Archy. Virginian, by Director, son of Sir Archy.

Service for the season $75. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge, excepting for pasturage. Services due as with Guy Wilkes. Le Grand is a fine gaited, level-headed, fast young horse. He has had but little handling, can trot in 2:30 or better; with age bids fair to be speedy. Address

WM. COBBITT, 218 California St., San Francisco, or, San Mateo, San Mateo Co., Cal.

The Trotting Stallion, (First-Class and Standard,)



NEPHEW.

By Hambrino. Record 2:21.

PEDIGREE:

Nephew's dam full sister to pacing Abdallah by Alexander's Abdallah, gd. dam Lydia Talbot by Taylor's Messenger, g. gd. dam Dolly by Yarnell's Virginia Whip, g. g. gd. dam Tib by Morning Glory, g. g. g. gd. dam Ged Houston mare.

N. B.—Hambrino's dam by Mambrino Chief, Nephew's dam by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid. Nephew made a trial at Sacramento to harness in 2:21½.

The breeding of Hambrino, Nephew's sire, is just the same as George Wilkes.

TERMS:

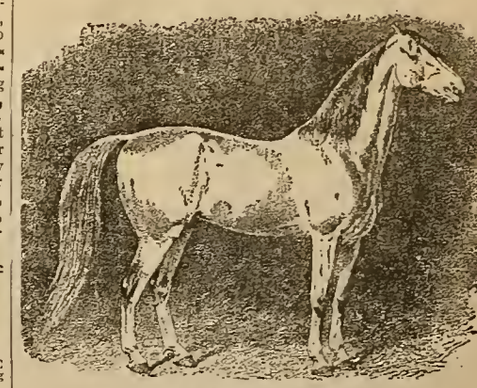
Nephew stands the season for $50; pasturage $2 per month. Mares at owner's risk. Nephew is the cheapest horse standing in the United States. Nephew's colts are large, stylish and salable.

Mares left at Morris & Belden's stable will be sent to G. W. Trahern's ranch.

NOTICE.—Nephew sired but few colts. Nephew is the sire of Lucille, record 2:27; Ha Ha, record 2:31, third heat; Voucher, record 2:29¾; Baby Mine, record 2:32—all records made in their three-year-old form.

G. W. TRAHERN, Stockton.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION



RUSTIC.

PEDIGREE AND DESCRIPTION.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian; dam by Henry Belmont, be by old Belmont. Whipple's Hambletonian by Gny Miller, be by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (The Hero of Chester.)

Rustic is a silver gray stallion, of great bone and substance, will weigh in flesh over 1,200 pounds, hence he breeds large. Rustic is a horse of great docility and brain power, level-headed, and so are all his colts—a boy can handle him, a lady has driven him. As a seven-year-old, at San Jose, Rustic got a record of 2:30. The next year he trotted second to Col. Lewis in 2:25.

Rustic has always taken first premium over all the stallions in this district. With limited opportunities I have bred a yearling which trotted in 3:12; a two-year-old which trotted in 2:54 (half-mile track); a three-year-old (half-mile track) 2:43; a four-year-old which showed 2:25 in a race. This year Nightime, a Rustic colt, with one season's training, was the first horse to beat 2:30 this season.

LOCATION.

Will make the season of 1885, from March 1st to July 1st, as follows: At Olema, Mondays and Tuesdays; at San Rafael, Wednesday afternoons and Thursday mornings; at Novato, Fridays; at Petaluma, Saturdays.

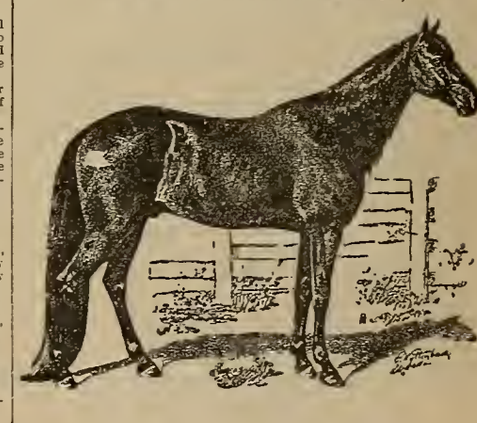
TERMS.

Forty dollars for the season, or fifty dollars, with the privilege of returning next year should the mare not prove in foal. Money due at time of service. Due care taken, but no responsibility for accidents assumed. Pasturage $5 per month.

Mares left at City Front Stables, 25 Washington St., will be shipped to Olema.

P. J. SHAFTER.

MAMBRINO TROTTING STALLION,



ABBOTSFORD,

Record, 2:19 1-2.

will make the season of 1885, commencing March 1st, and ending July 1st, at the Whipple Ranch, San Mateo.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosctusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21¾. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:29½; Manetta, 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Convoy, 2:22½; Magenta, 2:24½; Manfred, 2:25; Pancoast, 2:25½; Rachel, 2:26½; Inca, 2:27; Lady McFatridge, 2:29; Dacia, 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer, 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket, 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis, 2:17½; Adelaide, 2:19½; Commonwealth, 2:22; Hiram Woodruff, 2:25; Valley Chief, 2:25; Faustina, 2:28½; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Toni Malloy, 2:30.

Terms:

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving to foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address C. W. Smith, 529 Market street, San Francisco, or

WASH JAMES, Agent San Mateo, Cal.

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JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

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NOTICE.

D G. Waldron, so well known on thie Coast, is the traveling agent. solicitor and correepondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTEMAN.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, June 27, 1885.

Dates of Meetings.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, August 1st, 4th, 6th, 7thand 8th
Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, Santa Roea, August 17th to 22d.
Sonoma and Marin District Fair, Petaluma, August 25th to 29th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, August 31st to September 5th.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 7th to 19th.
Stockton Fair, Septemher 22d to 26th.
Seventeenth Agricultural District—Nevada and Placer counties, Glenbrook Race Track, Septemher 1st to 5th.
Nevada State Fair, Reno, Oct. 12th to 17th.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Admiral, S. S. Drake, Vallejo.
Abbotsford, Wash Jamee, Agent, San Mateo.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpeon. 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Alpheus, C. F. Taylor, Agent, Marysville.
Berlin, George Martin, Agent, Sacramento.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Cook's Hambletonian, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Clovis, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Cresco, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Duke of Wenlock, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Coeta Co., Cal.
Director, John A. Goldemith, Oakland.
Guy Wilkes, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Jim Mulvenna, J. P. Sargent, Sargent'e Station, Santa Clara Co.
Le Grand, Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntsh, Chico.
Lancelot, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Monroe Chief, John A. Goldemith, Oakland.
May Boy, James G. Morgan, San Mateo.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Agent, Stockton.
Nephew, G. W. Trahern, Stockton.
Nutwood, Jr., J. P. Dieves, Agent, East Oakland.
Pryam, W. E. Morrie, Stockton.
Pax, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Red Jacket, O. M. Converse, Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.
Rustic, P. J. Shafter. Olema.
Steinway, Samuel Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Chico.
Saladin, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Tilton Almont, Wm. Billups, Colusa.
Zanoni, Terence Caldwell, Agent, San Francisco.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not heen connected with this paper since the 1st of September, 1884. We have made good some of his subscriptions since that time, owing to a failure in giving public notice of his dismissal. We again caution the public, as under no circumstances will his receipts be honored. Hearing that he is still traveling in California and having in his possession receipt books which he should have returned last Fall, it has become neccssary to repeat the notice of his discharge.

Fall Race Meeting.

There are good grounds to predict that the Fall Race Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will be the most successful that has ever been held west of St. Louis. By fixing the time so late in the season as November the California horses, now engaged in the Eastern campaign, will have ample time to return. Not merely time to reach here a few days before the races commence, hut with interval enough to recover entirely from the effects of the homeward journey. It was shown, in the most emphatic manner, at the last Fall Meeting that horses could run up to their best form after the trip and that, too, when in a measure run down from a long and arduous series of races. With the Santa Anita, Rancho del Paso, Palo Alto Stables, the horses of R. P. Ashe, of Messrs. Todhunter, Howson and Densdale, to meet those which have remained at home there will be the grandest contests imaginable. The racing is so fully assured that it may he regarded as heyond douht, and that hy all odds the most hrilliant collection of horses will he congregated ever seen on a California course. The attendance will he commensurate with the racing as the people have become thoroughly enthused from the performances East. Every person who has the least fondness for turf sports, every man or woman who feels interested in California and her productions, will he eager to witness a repetition of feats which have stirred the Eastern world. November is usually one of the most enjoyahle months of the California year. The trade winds are taking a rest. The fog hanks are securely stored away. The first rains have clothed the country with verdure. There are flowers perfuming the bland atmosphere. Though the days are short the sun breaks over the crests of the Contra Costa range, big and luminous in the early morning, it sinks tranquilly into the ocean when its daily course is run. Should there be a rainfall during the meeting, at that season there is a likelihood that it will not he of long duration. The course may be a trifle heavy in such a case for a short time, a day or so will evaporate the excess of moisture, and make it livelier, faster than ever. There have heen douhts expressed hy those who are given to pessimistic forebodings that "our folks" would he so fascinated with successes on more conspicuous fields, that home attractions would be ignored. That after Jerome Park, Coney Island, Louisville, Latonia, St. Lonis, Chicago, and Moumouth Park the meeting on the shores of the Pacific would he held of little consequence. There is little danger of that. The horses will be hrought home to secure the henefit of our mild Winters, when here it is no drawhack to run them in a series of races before retiring for the season. Every owner is interested in keeping up the sport at home, and not one of them of our acquaintance who does not feel kindly to the Association. It may be that Eastern owners will determine to send their horses here, and in that case, one of the inducements will be the opportunity to run at Fall and early Spring meetings. Everything looks so favorable now, that in all probahility the trustees will increase the amounts given, so that in the point of money return the meetings will compare favorably with those of the East. Under the present circumstances there is no danger in a large increase, and, paradoxical as it may appear, such an addition will ensure pecuniary reward.

Washington Park Trotting.

There will be many who will mourn over the decadence of the grand racing course of Chicago as exemplified hy holding a trottiug meeting upon it. There will be diatribes as well as lamentations, bitter remarks accompanying regrets. We could never see that there was cause for antagonism between racing and trotting, and why there should be animosities. Granting that regarded as pure sport a majority of people prefer the more graceful galloper to the animal encumhered with harness and compelled to haul a vehicle, there are large numbers whose predilections are strongly in favor of trotters. A still larger number fancy hoth and it would he just as sensihle to say that the stage should he occupied entirely with "classical dramas," as that the course should never he used as a track. Trotting must always occupy a prominent position in this country. In the neighborhood of the large cities and towns fast trotters are intimately hlended with everyday life, and the enjoyment which follows their use ou the road is heightened by witnessing trials of speed when the adjuncts are more favorahle for the test. Then the interest in hreeding and rearing trotters is more general. There are at least fifty hreeders of horses who are engaged in producing light harness animals to one that is rearing thoroughbreds. The latter are in few hands comparatively, and there are small numhers in proportion who are connected with the pursuit. Without presenting long arguments in favor of the plan adopted hy the Washington Park Cluh of holding a trotting meeting, there are good causes to predict satisfactory results. It is absolutely assured that it will be conducted in a manner that will do away with objections that were well-grounded herctofore, and that the sport will he presented in such a way as to leave little room for fault-finding. So far the advertiscment is taken up with colt stakes, the rest of the programme to be formulated hereafter. The "open stakes" are for two, three, four and five-year-olds, and without douht there will be so many nominations as to aggregate a goodly sum to the winners. Although the meeting comes at a time, Septemher 22d, when our colts have work to do at home, there are some of them in Eastern engagements and these can take part. The Chicago meeting will he an additonal inducement to make the trip, and it will be of great value to the trotting horse interests of California to be represented.

Santa Anita in the Lead.

As we confidently predicted, St. Louis showed that the quality of the California horses was as high as was claimed. Santa Anita takes the front position in many points. Mr. Baldwin is the largest winner of the meeting, Volante has the best individual score, when measured hy dollars, and Grinstead is at the head of the sires. When Grinstead and Rutherford were purchased, it is not at all likely that at that time Mr. Baldwin contemplated a breeding stud of thoroughhreds. Previous to the initiatory purchase what horse fancies he seemed to cherish were for trotters, and St. James, Volney and others were bought at high figures. But the next move in turf matters led the way to breeding. Mr. Baldwin was fortunate in securing the services of L. R. Martin, and acting on his advice quite a number of yearling fillies were bought at the Kentucky sales, and a few older mares. Thus with the exception of Freda, the Santa Anita string is of home production, aud this is a gratifiying feature, extremely pleasant all around, as there are few Californians who do not share with the proprietor feelings of exultation that those who have done so well are of home growth. An unbroken chain of victories being the record of Jim Douglas at St. Louis, there is a chance for congratulations over his feats. In every race he ran there were notahilities to meet, and in "wiping out" Pearl Jennings, Freeland and others, he proved that he possessed rare powers. We shall expect fully as good news from Chicago as has been received from St. Louis.

A Series of Blunders.

An article was copied from a "horse paper" last week in order to show the hlunders which at times find a place in even journals which are "devoted" to turf sports. The "copy" accompanying it was mislaid so that the article appeared without comment. It would be difficult to get more errors into the same amount of space, and so palpahle that the merest tyro in these matters would detect them. It purported to be a sketch of Glencoe, dating his importation about thirty years ago and giving him the credit of an Oaks and St. Leger. He was imported forty-nine years ago, the Oaks is confined to three-year-old fillies, and he did not start in the great Doncaster event. Little Arthur was made to figure in a fanciful race with Little Flea, the paternity of the latter heing given to Wagner in place of Grey Eagle, and the former was stated to be the first of the Glencoes to reach celebrity Little Arthur was foaled in 1851, Reel in 1838, Peytona in 1839, Charmer in 1844, a "host" of winners of more celebrity than the first son of Blue Bonnet previous to his advent. That errors will occur notwithstanding great care is taken to avoid them, and that the best posted man in turf lore will make occasional mistakes is to he expected. Such a wholesale grouping of misstatements as is presented hy the article alluded to is carrying error to it fullest length. There is a queer conglomeration as well. In all prohabilty Priam was confounded with Glencoe, though for that matter it is difficult to explain how such a tissue of mistakes could have an origin.

Size of Thoroughbred Horses.

There is a prevailing impression in California that large size is not compatihle with thorough breeding in horses, and animals which are of greater height and hulk than is usual are, of necessity, of inferior hlood. Especially is this the case with horses which have been imported from England, and two of them, at least, stigmatized as hearing fraudulent pedigrees. The modern English racehorse is generally of good size. In Colouel Bruce's Horse-Breeders Guide and Handbook the heights, and in some instances, the weights of horses are given, from which the following examples are taken: Great Tom 16½ hands, girth 77 inches, weight 1,305 pounds; Phaeton fully 16 hands, over 1,300 pounds; Maccaron 16¼ hands, 1,180 pounds; Rayon d'Or 16 hands, 3½ inches; Mortemer 16½ hands; King Ban 16½ hands; Glenelg 16¼ hands; Glengarry 16¼ hands, and Highlander 16 hands and 78 inches in girth. Longfellow is nearly 17 hands, and his stable companion, Ten Broeck, is 16½ hands. Each of these are now reported to weigh over 1,300 pounds. The increase in the average height and weight of hlood-horses in the last twenty-five years has been great, and small horses are now the exception. Half a century ago a 16-hand racehorse was unusual, and now-a-days there are numhers of three-year-olds which will come up to that mark.

The programme of the Petaluma Fair Association will be found in the advertising columns. The late hour at which the copy was received precludes any comment this week. Suffice to say that we believe horsemen will find the *menu* a good one, and generally fully up to their expectations.

The Emporium.

There were knots of men in several places Thursday afternoon waiting for the last edition of the *Evening Bulletin*, and while awaiting there was more than the usual amount of controversial speculation as to what the intelligence would be. So far little had been said about Hidalgo. Tyrant overshadowed him. The great chestnut in his ups and downs had absorbed attention. The victories in Withers and Belmont, the defeats in Tidal and Coney Island Derby had kept him so prominently before the public that his stable companion was neglected. The scribes had little information to give. We did not think it advisable to herald qualities which we were convinced he possessed. If fortunate enough to be as good as was supposed, there was time after he had worn his spurs to claim the honor. When it was learned, from a trustworthy source, that the black was scarcely inferior in speed to Tyrant, and that it was a fair estimate which accredited him with fully as much endnrance, then it became only a question of health and condition, according to our views, of the great stake being placed to the credit of California. Yet it was considered best not to "halloo till out of the woods," especially as those who had a right to make use of the knowledge were not anxions to share it with the "general public," and circumstances favored the secret being kept. In a late dispatch Hidalgo was not even named as a starter, and the turf prophets never mentioned his name in connection with the Emporium. And so the groups of men on the street corners were busily engaged in discussing the probable outcome, and there were hopes somewhat dimmed, however, by fears that as so little had been published in relation to the colt something must be wrong. There was a hearty cheer when the headline was caught and "Hidalgo wins the Emporium Stakes" was known the whole length of Montgomery street in short time. This was a whole victory for California. The colt was bred here, and until he accompanied the others of the Rancho del Paso string, had never been out of the State. He was bred by James B. Chase, and sold with the other thoroughbreds belonging to that gentleman to Mr. Haggin last year. The only races he ever ran previous to the Emporium were at the Spring meeting of last year, when he was beaten by Estill in the California, and by Alta in the Finigan Stakes. In the latter he beat Estill, and gave unmistakeable evidence that he was surely a racehorse, and only required condition to make it manifest. He is by Joe Daniels, from Electra—formerly called Belle—by imported Eclipse, and her dam Hennie Farrow. The following is the telegraphic account of the race:

California won another notable victory to-day, Hidalgo winning the Emporium stakes with the greatest ease, in a big gallop, by three lengths. It is impossible to estimate the money lost on the race, but it must be an immense sum, as the Californian sold low in the pools, odds being given when the books were opened of 8 to 1. Katrine was the strongest kind of a favorite at 2 to 1, Triumph selling second choice. The bookmakers lost frightfully, and on every lip is heard the query, "How did the Californians keep it so quiet?" A fair start was made with St. Augustine in the lead, Tecumseh running second. At the head of the turn Exile still ran easily in the first place, St. Augustine being second, Clay Pate third, Tecumseh fourth; Duffy was holding Hidalgo back in the bunch, riding easily and confidently. At the quarter-pole Exile still led, and St. Augustine and Tecumseh were racing for second place. Here Tecumseh gave out, and Hidalgo commenced to move up slowly but surely. At the half-mile he was up to the leader; at the three-quarters he was a length and a half in advance, and at the stretch he commenced his run. Like a streak of lightning he passed Juliette, who had moved up, and, coming away in a grand burst of speed, won by three open lengths in 2:39¾, St. Augustine second, Longview third. Hidalgo's time was 1¾ seconds faster than Cotton's time in the Derby.

Washington Park Races.

To-day the Summer meeting of the Washington Park Club, Chicago, commences. With the exception of the Rancho del Paso horses and Jim Renwick, the California contingent will take part in the game, and we sincerely hope that they will be prominent actors in the play. We have the utmost confidence that laurels will be gained, and what has been so auspiciously begun will be continued with still more brilliant performances. In order to give "our folks at home" an opportunity to speculate, Killip & Co. will sell pools each evening previous to the races, at 210 Dupont street. A member of the firm is now in Chicago, and he will telegraph all the information attainable as to starters, weights, etc.

A very simple and effective remedy for the puncturing of a horse's foot by a nail, is to make a smudge of woollen rags as soon as possible after the accident has happened, and the nail has been extracted. Hold the injured foot in the smoke of the burning rags for fifteen or twenty minutes, then close the orifice with pitch or tar to keep the dirt out, and the cure is certain. This remedy will apply to man as well as brute. Every farmer and blacksmith ought to put this item in his hat, and keep it there if he can't keep it in his head.—*Western Sportsman.*

Selling the Young Spendthrifts.

The sale of the Spendthrift yearlings was a magnificent success—in fact, the greatest on record. There was a buzz of excitement as the Jenet filly, a brown bey, with star and right fore coronet white, was led into the ring. She opened at $1,000, and the Californians got her at $1,600. The Maid of Sker filly, a handsome chestnut, with left hind pastern white, and the top ears of the Melbournes, brought a thousand from the same party, and is worth that for breeding alone. The My Nannie O filly, a brown, with star and left hind heel white, also went to California for $1,000. Then came the Phœbe Mayflower filly, a dark bey, with ster and right hind heel white, and the finest of the fillies, being much of the Phaeton type. Mr. Appleby quickly ran her to a thousand, but Captain Connor bid her in for Mr. Heggin at $1,850, and the Bombazine filly, a bay, with star and stripe, for $600; also the Pell Mell filly, a brown bay, with star and stripe, for $575, while Mr. Branch, of Virginia, got a fine, lengthy one in the Potash filly, a chestnut, with star, stripe, left fore and hind feet white, for $800. The King Ban colt, a bay, with a star, went cheap to Mr. Walden, at $450. Then came the Spendthrifte colts. The Kapanga colt, a brown bey with small ster, wes greatly admired, being very smoothly turned and level. Mr. Bernard started him et $500, but Mr. Appleby bid $1,000, then $1,500 in quick succession. The Californians now took a hand in, but the Snedeker party, who has his half-sister, Kalnla, had set their hearts on getting him, and did, at $2,200, and, barring a queer dent in his shoulder, he is a perfect colt. The Alta Vela colt followed, a brown, with a star, both fore and left hind pasterns white, and speckled coronets. He was hand-raised and rather small, but the bidding on him became tremendous. Jimmy Rowe and Captain Conner lasted the longest, and at $3,000 they were alone, and, as the bidding rose in hnndreds, the crowd began to cheer, but Rowe stopped at $5,000, and Conner got him for the Californians at $100 more, amid great applause. The excitement was at feverheat when the Doubt colt wae led in. He is a perfect model of Spendthrift, a chestnut, with a ster and snip, and hind-legs white. He had a rather cnrby-looking hock, and was slightly calf-kneed, but was clearly the pick of the besket, and the finest yearling we ever saw, althongh we never sew a great many crack yearlings. He opened at $2,000, emid suppressed excitement, but it broke into cheere as, in two bide, he was at $3,000. When Mr. Appleby stopped Mr. Easton looked to him for e bid.

"No," seid Mr. Appleby, "when I quit, I quit deed."

Only Rowe and the Californians were left, and as the bidding passed $5,000 the cheering became great. Mr. Bernard was backing Rowe. It was New York against California, and the crowd surged back and forth. "Bernard's bucking against a gold mine," said Dave Johnson behind us. At $6,000 Mr. Bernard quit. It was the Californian's bid, and Easton was calling "once, twice, third and last call," when Dave Johnson rose, crossed hie figures to Bernard, who nnderstood it to mean that Johnson would take half, and Bernard nudged Rowe, who bid $6,100, and the colt was saved to New York amid the wildest applense.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

A Tale of an Outcast.

One of the incidents of the St. Louis meeting was an nnexpected win by the bay gelding Santa Claus, by imp. Intruder, on the 9th inst. The old gelding was the rankest kind of an ontsider, starting at 40 to 1. The *Republican* says: "Horse breeders may take heart of grace from yesterdey's performance of Santa Claus. This enimal was bred by the late lemented Col. L. Hunt, and was christened Peeping Tom. He showed no promise of speed, and was therefore used as a hack by Mr. Wilson Hunt, who afterward handed him over to that very excellent horsewoman, his sieter, Miss Mamie. This youug lady also found the horse tronbled with the slows, and made a change from Curlew, another animal in the stable. Col. Hnnt then offered the horse to P. H. O'Neil, the Jockey Club horseshoer, in payment of a shoeing bill of $71, but Pat preferred the cash, and the colt was then sold for a song to Col. Hnghes, who took him as a heck horse to Texas, where he sold him. His performance of yesterday makes him almost as good an Intruder es April Fool or George Hakes.

The reenlt of the Epsom Derby, on the 3d, exploded one of the most firmly-rooted euperstitions of English racing. When the Middle Park Plate wae instituted, in 1866, it was an event of euch valne, and so certain to bring to the post the best two-year-olds of the year, that backers began to look upon it as an infallible key to the Derby. But the first Middle Park winner, The Rake, broke a hlood-veesel on the eve of the Derby; the second winner, Green Sleeves, cnt up badly at Epsom, and Pero Gomez was beaten a head. Thus the first three to enroll themselves npon the scroll of fame at Newmarket, failed at Epsom, and planted the seeds of the superstition, which grew when Albert Victor, Prince Charlie, Petrarch and Chamant failed, until many intelligent men became imbued with the feeling that luck was against Middle Park winners in their Epsom pretentions. Melton has, however, broken the spell, just as George Fordham did the popular belief that he could not win a Derby, wher, in his old age, he landed Sir Bevy's first at the poet in 1879. Melton is the first Middle Park winner to add to the greatest two-year-old triumph that of the three-year-old class.

Is eauce for the Tnrner sauce for the Murphy? In the fourth heat of the 2:25 class at Morriania last week Dick Organ, driven by John Turner, made half a dozen breaks in the mile, but the rnle was complied with in pulling him at once to a trot, and he did not gain, and finished a scant length ahead of Prince Middleton, that trotted all the way. The heat was given to Dick Organ. In the first heat of the 2:21 class Billy Button made four breake, but the rule was complied with and he did not gain, and finished two lengths ahead of Kenilworth, driven by John Murphy, who trotted all the way. The heat was given to Kenilworth. How about this distribution of sauce? Do Turner and Murphy get it all, no matter what kind of a gaited one they drive?—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The mornings at Fleetwood are enlivened by the performances of Maxy Cobb and Epanlette. Mr. Dorsey nehered in the week by letting Jim Willieme drive Epaulette a mile in 2:19½ and a repeat in 2:21. On the eecond trip the horse was quite nnsteady, and a good judge eaid: "I'll bet $1,000 at fair odde he'll not win the Clay Stakes," Mr. Z. E. Simmons offered $25,000 for him, and Mr. J. H. Schultz, of Brooklyn, bid $30,000, but Mr. Dorsey saye: "My price is $60,000, and I'll get it, for he'll beat the stallion record."

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

G. H. B., Fresno, Cel.

Please inform me (1) what breeding entitles a colt to be registered in the Stnd Book (if any)? 2. If a horse hes a record of 2:46½, can he go in a 2:47 clase? 3. If a record of 2:59¾, can he go in a 3:00 class?

Answer—1. The Standerd of Regietration es fixed by the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders is as follows:

First.—Any stellion that has himself a record of two minutee and thirty seconds (2:30) or better, provided any of his get hes a record of 2:40 or better, or provided his sire or his dam, hie grandsire or his granddam is already a standard animal.

Second.—Any mare or gelding that hes a record of 2:30 or better.

Third.—Any horee that is the sire of two animale with e record of 2:30 or better.

Fourth.—Any horse that is the eire of oue animal with a record of 2:30 or better, provided he has either of the following additionel qualifications:

1. Record bimself of 2:40 or better.
2. Is the sire of two otber animals with a record of 2:40 or better.
3. Hes a sire or dem, grand sire or granddam, that is already a standard animal.

Fifth.—Any mare that has produced an animal with a record of 2:30 or better.

Sixth.—The progeny of a etandard horse when out of a standard mere.

Seventh.—The progeny of a standard horse out of e mare hy a standard horse.

Eighth.—The progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard mare.

Ninth.—Any mare that hes a record of 2:40 or better and whose sire or dam, grandsire or granddam is a staudard eniimal.

Tenth.—A record to wagon of 2:35 or better shall be regarded as equal to a 2:30 record.

2. Yes. 3. Yee.

J. N. A., Fresno, Cal.

Please inform me if a colt with the following pedigree is entitled to be registered in the stnd book: Sired by A. T. Stewart; first dam by San Francisco Patchen; second dem by Owen Dale; third dem by Williamson's Belmont. A. T. Stewart by Mambrino Patchen; first dam by Mambrino Chief; eecond dam by Yonng's Pilot, Jr.

Answer—He is not, nnless it can be established that hie dam or granddam, or the sire of his dam is standard. As we know nothing of either of them, we cannot determine that point. A. T. Stewart is standard. See the standard of registration in answer to G. H. B.

G. A. N., Healdsburg, Cal.

I have two McClellan colts, three years old, that I am just breaking, and would like yon to inform me whether or not yon think it would be injurione to them to continne driving them from five to fifteen miles a day through the Summer and Fell.

Answer—So much depends on the rate of speed that colts are driven that it is ont of the question to say how many milee will be proper in a dey. Within the distances nemed by our correspondent any healthy colt will do without risk of injnry. It is advisable not to drive far enough to induce much fatigue, and if the object be to teach them to trot fest, short, sharp brushes will be more effective than long jogging. It must be borne in mind, however, thet a good deal of slow exercise must be given, end care taken not to dishearten or cause muscle-soreness.

H. D. B., Gilroy, Cal.

To settle a dispute, please answer through your paper: 1. What year did Nutwood come to California? 2. How old are his yonngest colts that were sired hy him while here? 3. What year did he leave here, and what month if you know?

Answer—1. 1877. 2. Three years. 3. 1881, in the Fall; cannot tell the month.

S. J. S., Honolulu, H. I.

During the races at Honolulu, June 11, 1885, there was a protest mede against the roan pacing horse Buzzy or Buzzard—the latter I believe being his California name—taking part in the Gentleman's Driving Race, as it is claimed he has a record better then three minutee, which, if proven, bars him out of the race. Will yon be kind enough to give us through the colnmns of your valnable paper the required information, or if the horse has ever paced in a public race? If so, where, and his time. By so doing yon will confer a great favor upon yonr many friends at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Answer—Buzzy has a record of 2:42½, made at Sacramento, June 17, 1882, in a race against Prince, Revenne and St. Valentine. Buzzy won the race and made the above record in the third heat.

Match at Sacramento.

Agricultural Park, June 20th—Match for $100 a side.

Kate Bender, blk m—Jas. Lyndon	2	2	1	1	1
Foss, g g (pacer)—W. F. Smith	1	1	2	2dis	

Time, 2:37, 2:36½, 2:38, 2:39¾, 2:40.

Ben Mace, brother to the late Dan Mace, died at Stamford, Conn., on Tnesday, June 16th. He was an invalid of late years, and no donbt his brother's death hastened hie own end

THE KENNEL.

Lemmie B.—Beautiful Queen.

J. M. Bassford, Jr.'eliver and white pointer bitch, Beautiful Queen, whelped fourteen pups to Lemmie B. on May 28th last, eight dogs and six bitches. Queen won second in the All-Aged Stake at the Pacific Coast Field Trials of 1883, and divided second and third at the trials of 1884.

Lemmie B. divided eecond and third in the Puppy Stake at the last trials of the same club.

The pnps are sturdy and well looking, and from such progenitors should grow into first-class working dogs.

It will be learned with regret by many that Mr. Geo. W. Bassford, while staying at Vacaville, met with a serious accident. He was driving a pair of colts when they ran away, and a regular smash-up followed. Mr. Bassford had three ribs broken, shoulder dislocated, and his body bruised and knocked up generally. The doctor reports him as well as could be expected, but it will be some time before he will be convalescent. George himself does not much care for the miehap as it gives him a chance to have a good, [illegible] rest.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE,

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1st to July 15th, 1885, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks and foaled in the Spring of 1873.

PEDIGREE:

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, be by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Prudent's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grand dam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed,

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very p owerfully built; weight, 1,150 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks and foaled in 1878. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). First dam by Boanerges, 2d dam by Gallatin (Sill). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). Second dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. Third dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. Fourth dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckaboe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned tbe following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged tbree ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

DIRECTOR.

Record 2:17.

By Dictator, (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Pballas, 2:13¾), his dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by a son of Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar. Dolly is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22½, and Onward, 2:25¾. Thorndale is sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:19¾, Dalsydale, 2:19¾, and May Thorne, 2:21¾. Dolly ranks as one of the greatest broodmares in the Trotting Register.

Dictator, (full brother to Dexter, 2:17¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seeley's American Star.

Director is a black horse, solid color, 15.2 hands high, and weighs 1,100 pounds. He has proven his quality in many hard fought races, and is the fastest as well as one of the highest bred stallions ever in the stud in California. His campaign through the Eastern circuits in 1883 will ever be memorable in the history of the trotting turf. He trotted sixteen races in the fastest classes of the year, meeting the great lights of the track, and scored twelve victories. In that campaign he beat all the fast stallions of the year, defeating Phallas three times. Director has never been beaten by a stallion, and has demonstrated beyond question that the heritage of quality, as indicated in his blood lines, has descended to him not only unimpaired but intensified.

MONROE CHIEF

Is a brown horse, with black points; is sixteen hands high. He was foaled in 1870, and sired by Jim Monroe, son of Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being Madame Powell, by Bay Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief, thus combining in direct crosses the blood of the two families whose members stand preeminently in advance of all others in the trotting annals of the world, these strains being supported by others of equal merit in the thoroughbred families.

Making his first appearance on the turf in 1876, Monroe Chief has campaigned in reality but five seasons, as in 1879 and 1881 he was so palpably out of form that the races trotted by him were in no sense a test of his merits. During the five years aside from those mentioned he trotted thirty-two races, of which he won twenty-five—a showing not equalled by any stallion in the world. The history of his turf performances to the close of 1882 includes forty-eight races, and in twenty-seven of which he was victorious; it was when pitted against the best horses in the land that Monroe Chief achieved his greatest victories. This was notably the case in the great championship stallion race at Chicago in 1880, when he defeated the pick of all the trotting stallions in the country, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21¾, 2:20¾ 2:20¼, on a track that was slow from recent rains, and trotting on the extreme outside of the track all the way in every heat. Four days later, at the same place, he won another race, the last heat of which was trotted by Monroe Chief in 2:18½; and to show the remarkable powers of this horse it may be stated that the last half of this mile was done 1:07¼, as shown by the official records, the first quarter of the mile being trotted in 36 seconds, the second in 35, the third in 34, and the fourth in 33¼—all without the encouragement of competition, as no horse was near him after the half-mile pole was passed.

In 1882, at Lexington, Ky., on October 16th, he defeated the famous mare Rosa Wilkes, (record 2:18¼), in what is by far the best race ever trotted between two horses. Monroe Chief won the first heat in 2:19¾; the second and third were taken by Rosa Wilkes in 2:19½, 2:19¾; the fourth was a dead heat in 2:20, and the fifth and sixth were won by Monroe Chief in 2:20¾, 2:21¼.

Four days after this terrible struggle, Monroe Chief started over the Lexington track to beat the best trotting record for two miles—4:48¾. In the interim between his race with Rosa Wilkes and this trial, rains had made the track so heavy as to prevent the horse from being worked, and a mile and-a-half brush was all the exercise he received. But in spite of these disadvantages the stallion trotted the two miles handily in 4:46, thus lowering the record two and a half seconds, and the fact that each mile was trotted in exactly 2:23, shows the rating powers of the horse.

Shortly after his arrival in California he trotted and won a race at the Oakland Park Track, in which he was handicapped with a wagon. He won in straight heats, trotting the third mile in 2:21¼, the last half in 1:09. Last year was his first regular season in the stud, as he had previously served but eight mares altogether and six foals resulted.

Director and Monroe Chief will make the season of 1885 at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing February 15th and ending July 1st.

TERMS:

For Director, $150; for Monroe Chief, $75, for the season. Mares not proving with foal can be returned next season free, provided the stallions are not in the meantime sold or removed from the State. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire at reasonable rates. No liability for accidents or escapes. All bills payable before the animal is removed. For further particulars apply to or address,

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
Box 242, Oakland Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee,
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS, $75 THE SEASON.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following year free of charge, provided I then own Antevolo and that he is doing service in the stud.

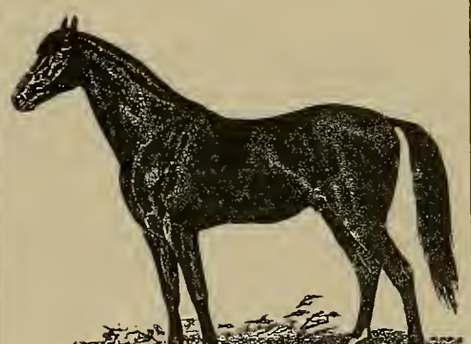
Antevolo, foaled May 12th, 1881, is a seal-brown, one hindfoot white, and small star in forehead. His color is very "rich, could scarcely be bettered, his coat being very fine and glossy. He is 15 hands 3½ inches high barefooted, and on the 30th of December last weighed 1,052½ pounds with a moderate coating of flesh. If fat he would weigh 1,,00 pounds at least. He is one of the highest-formed trotting colts I ever saw, and in addition to being "handsome and stylish" his "pointe" will "fill the eye" of a critical judge of horses. His breeding is of the very best. It is superfluous to write anything in regard to his sire Electioneer, as it is universally conceded that he is without a peer as the sire of fast-trotting colts.

His dam Columbine could trot fast, and her sister Lady Richmond, owned by Col. Gerker of Philadelphia, is reported to have speed enough to trot "low down in the teens." The sire of Columbine, A. W. Richmond, was a very fast horse, in fact, I consider him the fastest I ever drove from the rate he would show on the ice, which I feel confident was a two-minute-clip. He had a leg injured when first put in training which prevented him from being given track work, but on a straight road, especially with two men to a wagon, I never saw a horse which could beat him. That trotting is a family characteristic, is shown by Nourmahal, a sister of A. W. Richmond. I frequently drove her quarters in 34 seconds and published a challenge to trot her five miles against any horse on the Chicago track, for $3,000 a side without finding an acceptor. She beat Lady Mac that distance in Chicago, though after I sold her she was beaten by Lady Mac on the Oakland course five miles in the 13:00, the fastest time on record.

Nourmahal caught cold on the Winter trip from Chicago, and still suffered from it when she trotted. In good condition I do not believe that even the best horses of the present day could beat her in a race of five miles. A. W. Richmond is the sire of Romero, Len Rose, San Diego, Mavis and some very promising colts in the lower country. Bonnie Scotland is the sire of Scotland and, probably, of Dan Donaldson, and every one of his colts I ever saw had fine trotting action. Imported Monarch is the grandsire of Monarch, Jr., and Monarch Rule, and then comes the imported Trustee cross through, by far the best mare of her time, Fashion, and her dam was a "double Archy." "Simpson's" Blackbird, the sire of A. W. Richmond, is so well known that a reference is all that is necessary. Thus for four generations the thoroughbreds in the pedigree have shown a capacity to get trotting speed, and then comes a double infusion of Diomed which is now so highly regarded in trotting genealogy. With all this good showing I consider that Antevolo being a "full" brother of Anteeo is the crowning glory. The relationship adds value to both as when there are a number of members of the family good the value to breeders is greatly enhanced.

With the single exception of XX, Antevolo is the "best disposed" stallion I ever owned. He is as reliable a trotter as any one could desire, ready to trot at all times and from the first as "level-headed" as an old campaigner. His action is capital, and his endurance on a par with his action and good behavior. He won $4,514.00 the past season in stakes and purses.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Bambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trottera.

George Wilkes has 35 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 21 have records of 2:25 or better, 7 of 2:20 or better, and 4 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at STOCKTON (Drew Stable), LINDEN and LODI.

Terms.

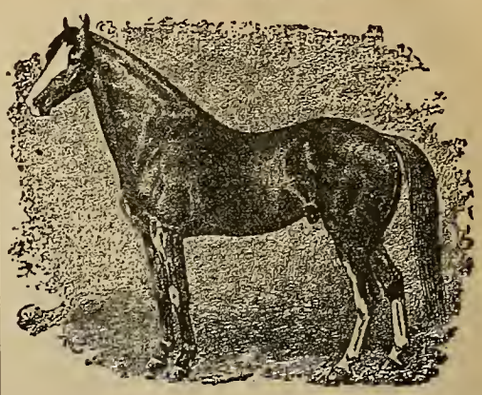
$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belsbazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE STANDARD-BRED TROTTING STALLION

ADMIRAL, 488,

WILL MAKE THE PRESENT SEASON AT S. S. DRAKE'S Sunny Side Farm, two miles east of Vallejo on the Sulphur Spring road. Season to commence March 1st, and end July 1st, 1885. Terms of service $50, payable at expiration of service, or amount secured by note

PEDIGREE:

Admiral is by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, was bred by G. W. Pierson of Orange Co., New York, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Volunteer's dam by Young Patriot; Admiral's dam is Lady Pierson; she by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; her dam was by Diamond, son of American Eclipse; granddam said to be thoroughbred. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., by C. M Clay, a son of Henry Clay, by Andrew Jackson; dam by Chancellor, a son of Mambrino; granddam by Engineer Second (sire of Lady Suffolk), who was the son of Engineer, by imp. Messenger. It will be seen that Admiral's pedigree combines our best trotting blood as shown by the Hambletonians and Clays. He is 16 years old, 16¼ hands high, bay, hind feet white, small star, strong back, good neck, large bone, excellent feet, good pasterns, powerful stifle, big gaited, and level in his action.

Mares coming from up or down the river by boat or cars will be met at Benicia or Vallejo on their arrival. Good pasturage at $1.00 per month. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge for service, provided the mares do not change ownership. Every precaution will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability will be assumed. Communications by mail, address to,

S. S. DRAKE, Vallejo, Cal.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION

RED JACKET,

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885, AT MONITOR MILL, Taylor District, White Pine County, Nevada. Commencing April 1st, and ending August 1st.

PEDIGREE:

Red Jacket, bay horse, foaled 1874, bred by James Linfoot, San Leandro, Cal. By Woodburn.
First dam, Nancy Knight, by Georgetown.
Second dam, Esperanza, by Ringgold.
Third dam, Nancy O, by Medoc.
Fourth dam, Little Nancy, by Turpin's Florizel.
Fifth dam, Nancy Taylor, by imp. Spread Eagle,
Sixth dam, by McKinney's Roan.
Seventh dam, by Rainbow. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. III, page 254.)
Woodburn, by Lexington, dam Heads I Say, by imp. Glencoe, (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, page 510.)
Georgetown, by imp. Knight of St George, dam Sally Hardin, by Bertrand. (See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. II, page 274.)

TERMS:

For the season, $25, payable at the expiration of the season, or before the mare is taken away

For further particulars address

O. M. CONVERSE,
Taylor, White Pine Co., Nev.

The Standard Trotting Stallion

JIM MULVENNA,

Four-year-old Record 2:27 1-2,

Will make the season of 1885 from March 1st to July 1st, at the Gilroy Race Track, Gilroy, Santa Clara County, Cal.

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Nutwood, dam Jane McLane by Bndd Doble; second dam Lady Clinton, (Formerly called Lady Chanplin); third dam by Grey Messenger.

Nntwood 2:18¼; (half brother to Maud S. 2:09¾ and sire of Felix 2:19½, Manon 2:21, Belmont Boy (pacer) 2:23½, Nutbreaker (yearling) 2:42½, and many other fast ones) by Alexander's Belmont; dam Miss Russell by Pilot, Jr. Alexander's Belmont by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid 2:14) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Bndd Doble by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam Lady Woodard; second dam Lady Utley.

Jim Mulvenna is standard by his own right and from standard ancestry. Nntwood, Belmont, Miss Russell, Pilot, Jr., Alexander's Abdallah, Jane McLane, Bndd Doble and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., are all eligible to registry by the Stud Book Rnles, and most of them are duly recorded.

DESCRIPTION:

Jim Mnlvenna was bred by J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co., and was foaled in April, 1880. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1,220 pounds, is of the best disposition, with nnexceptional form and superb action. His record of 2:27¼ was made at Stockton, last Fall, in the second heat of the race for district four-year-olds.

TERMS:

$50 for the seasou. Good level pasturage adjoining the stables. Mares kept as owners may desire; stabling, with hay and grain, at moderate rates; pasturage $3 per month. Mares sent which are in foal will be carefully attended to in foaling time. All bills dne on or before the close of the season. No responsibility assnmed for accidents or escapes. For fnrther particulars confer with or address,

J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Santa Clara Co,
or **R. H Nason,** Gilroy.

TILTON ALMONT,

RECORD, 2:26.

THIS FAST AND SPLENDIDLY-BRED TROTTING STALLION WILL make the season of 1885 at Miller's Stable, Colusa, Cal., Commencing February 1, 1885, and ending Angnst 1, 1885.

Terms, fifty dollars for the season, payable when the mare is taken away.

Tilton Almont was sired by the great Almont, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22¼; Mercer, 2:23½; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30; etc.

Almont sired Westmont, 2:15; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont 2:17½; Aldine, 2:19½; Early Rose, 2:22½; etc., etc. (Aldine and Early Rose trotted as a team in 2:16½.)

First dam, by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 2:18¼.

Second dam, by Imported Hooton, sire of Lnla's dam, record 2:15; Hooton son of Despot, son of Snltan, son of Selim, son of Buzzard, son of Woodpecker. Hooton's dam was by Catton, the sire of Imported Trustee.

Third dam, by Halcorn, son of Virginian, son of Sir Archy, son of imported Diomed.

It is worthy of special notice that the dam of Tilton Almont is by Clark Chief. The New York Spirit of the Times says: "The blood of Clark Chief is a conspicnous element in the newcomers to the list that have beaten 2:20, as the two fastest performers are ont of Clark Chief mares, while the third of the gronp, Majolica, 2:17, is from his danghter, Jessie Kirk. **WILLIAM BILLUPS.**

THE WILKES STALLION,

ALPHEUS,

Bred by Jos. Warren, Esq., of Stockton, Cal. Sired by Mambrino Wilkes, first dam by Major Mono, son of Pacific, he by Niagara. Second dam by Royal George.

Mambrino Wilkes, by George Wilkes, first dam Lady Christman, by Todhnnter's Mambrino, son of Mamhrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. First dam of Todhnnter's Mamhrino; Ripton's dam by Potomac.

Alpheus is a rosewood hay, five years old, fifteen hands three inches in height, weighs 1,175 lbs. and is nnexcelled for beanty of finish, symmetry and strength. Owing to a severe attack of epizootic or pink-eye he has not been exhibited for speed since his memorable performance at Stockton, as a two-year-old, where he started in a fine field of youngsters and won second money, being lapped on the winner at the finish of second heat in 2:42½. Will make the ensuing season at Marysville, beginning February 1st, at $40 for the season.

C. F. TAYLOR, Agent.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.

MAY BOY,

Will make the season of 1885 a San Mateo.

May Boy is a hay horse with star and left hind pastern white, 15.2 hands high, foaled May 1, 1875, bred by A. Hayward, of San Mateo.

Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Harvest Queen, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam the Dubois mare, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Abdallah, son of Mambrino.

Whipple's Hambletonian (sire of Graves 2:19, and seven others with records of 2:30 or better), by Gny Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

Gny Miller, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolliver.

Harvest Queen has a record of 2:29½, and as a trotter was noted for her spe d and courage. Oct. 14, 1869, at Alameda, she beat Ventnre in a match for $10,000. At Sacramento, Sept. 15, 1870, she beat Jerome and three others for a $1,000 pnrse, winning the first, second and fifth heats, the last in 2:29¼. At San Francisco (half mile track), May 3, 1871, for a $5,000 pnrse she beat Blackbird and five others, winning the first, fifth and sixth heats, and May 23d of the same year she beat a field of seven, incinding May Fly, California Dexter and Regulator, for a $5,000 purse, winning the second, third and fonrth heats.

May Boy has never been trained, bnt in breeding, conformation and movement is a trotter of the first order.

TERMS:

For the season $150. Pastnrage for mares at reasonable rates. Skillful management guaranteed, hnt no liability assumed for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

JAMES G. MORGAN. San Mateo, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medinm, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the aeason of 1885 from February 10th to Jnly 1st.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, hnt no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

J. B. McDONALD.

Cook Stock Farm

STALLIONS.

THE STANDARD TROTTING-BRED STALLIONS AND IMPORTed Cleveland bay stallion, will serve mares the present season, commencing February 10th, and ending July 1st, 1885, at the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County. All bills payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pastnrage $5.00 per month. Extra care taken of mares and colts, bnt no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S Smalley, Haywards, will immediately be forwarded to the farm.

STEINWAY.

Three-year-old Record, 2:25 1-2.

Bay horse, two hind ankles white, 15¾ high, weight, 1,175 lbs. Remarkable style. Disposition the very best, and we look for some of his colts to place him in the front ranks as a sire of Trotters, Carriage, Saddle and Roadsters. His colts have never been worked yet for speed, but he has some very promising youngsters. Terms, $100.

Pedigree: Bay horse, foaled August 18th, 1876, bred by R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky.; by Strathmore.

First dam, Abbess, record 2:32, by Alblon, sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24.

Second dam, by Marsbal Ney, sire of the dam of Snap, record 2:30, son of imp. Emancipation.

Abbess ranks among the first-class broodmares. She is the dam of Col. Wisner's mare Solo, four-year-old, 2:28, and trial at six years old, 2:18¾. Carraway, yearling trial, 1882, of 2:46. Jersey Lily, trial at four years old, 2:24, who was burned np in the Wilson fire. Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, Jr., two-year-old record 2:31¼ (Stallion). Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway.

Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam by Norfolk American, the sire of White Hall, he sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23.

Second dam by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by Imp. Messenger. Cuyler, the sire of Elvira, (four-year-old record 2:18½) is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. Strathmore, sire of Santa Claus, record 2:17½; Tucker, 2:19; Secret, 2:20½; Strathland stallion, four-year-old record 2:21; Sturt, three-year-old stallion record 2:28; Bedford, three-year-old stallion, sixth heat, 2:30; and sixteen in all in the 2:30 list, placing Strathmore in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

Cook's Hambletonian.

Bay horse, foaled 1881, bred by Col. R. West, Georgetown, Ky Raised by Cook Farm.

By Egbert, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

First dam, Leah, by Woodford Mamhrino, record 2:21¼. Sire of Abbotsford, 2:19½; Convoy, 2:22¼; Mamhrino Dudley, 2:22; Pancost, 2:21½.

Second dam, Mand, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14; Rosalind, 2:21½; Thorndale, 2:22¼.

Third dam, by Robert Bruce, he by Clinton, he by Sir Archie.

Fourth dam, by Muckle John.

Fifth dam, by Trumpator.

Sixth dam, by Stambonl.

Leah is bred the same as Princeps, the sire of Trinket, record, 2:14. Description—He is a blood bay, 15¾ hands high, near fore and near hind ankle white, symmetrical in form, in fact a handsome and attractive animal, showing high quality inherited from both sire and dam. He is in the accepted mould of the highest type of the trotting bred horse, excepting none in the State. He shows a great turn of speed for one that was never worked for speed, and we expect to give him a record of 2:30 or better this year, harring accident. He will be allowed to serve 20 approved mares, at $75 the season

CLOVIS.

Black stallion, no white, foaled April 27, 1882, 16 hands high, bred by Cook Farm.

BY SULTAN,

sire of Sweetheart, record 2:22½; Eva, 2:25; Center, 2:29; Kismet, two-year-old record, 2:30½, (stallion).

First dam, by Thorndale, record 2:22¼, sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½; Daisy Dale, 2:19.

Second dam, Ulster Queen, (dam of Volmer, 2:29½), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Third dam, by Mambrino Paymaster, Jr.

Fourth dam, by Mamhrino Paymaster, son of Mamhrino, he by imp. Messenger.

Thorndale by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. First dam, Dolly, (dam of Director, 2:17). Second dam, a thoronghbred.

This colt is barely broken, can trot an eighth of a mile in 19 seconds, his gait is big and square, he strides 23 feet, and with age will make a fast horse. With his size, breeding, good feet and legs he can't help making a grandstock horse with such conformation and royal breeding.

Will be allowed to serve 15 approved mares at $75 the season.

CRESCO.

Bay horse, foaled October 8th, 1881, both hind ankles white, 16½ high, weighs 1,050 lbs, bred by Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky. Raised at Cook Farm.

BY STRATHMORE.

First dam, Alla, record 2:32, by Almont, the sire of Piedmont, 2:17½; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Westmont, pacer, running mate, 2:01¾.

Second dam, by Mambrino Prince, record, 2:29½, sire of the dam of King Wilkes, 2:21½.

Third dam, by Cripple, son of Medoc.

Fourth dam, by American Eclipse.

This colt was taken sick the Winter of 1882 with the distemper, and is not broken yet to harness, hnt shows a nice way of going, and is what is termed a big little horse. He will be broken to harness in February and pnt to work for speed. We have some colts by him on the farm, and they show all trot and fine form. This colt is a fall brother to Spartan, that trotted a trial for his breeder, Col. R. G. Stoner, at two years old, in 2:31, bnt met with an accident which placed him out of training. Terms, $50 the season.

PAX.

Bay stallion, off hind ankle white, near hind leg gray, foaled Jnly 11th, 1882, 15¾ high. Bred at Cook Farm

BY STEINWAY, Three-Year-Old Record, 2:25 1-2.

First dam, Priceless, sister to Driver, record, 2:19, by Volunteer, sire of St. Jullen, 2:11½; Gloster, 2:17; Ally, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½.

Second dam, by Seely's American Star.

Third dam, by Wildair, son of Gray Messenger, a son of Imp. Messenger.

This is a very handsome colt, barely broken, can speed now a 2:40 gait to cart. His gait is long and smooth, and with age will make a fast and game horse. His conformation is very pleasing. He has a fine mane and tail nicely carried, and must make a superior stock horse.

Will be allowed to serve fifteen approved mares, at $50 the season.

Duke of Wenlock.

Pure-Bred Imp. Cleveland Bay.

Brown horse, no white, tan about the nose and flanks, foaled May 18th, 1881, 17 hands high, weight 1,350 pounds.

First sire, by Young Domino, grandsire by Domion, great-grandsire by Dewdrop.

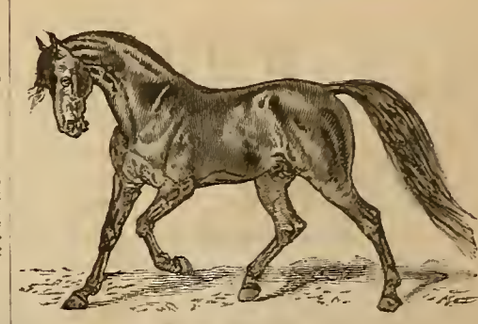
First dam, by Early Bird, second dam by Dictator, third dam by Comet.

Imported from Cleveland, England, to Springfield, Ill., by Stericker Brothers, and imported from Springfield to California by Geo. Wiley for the Cook Stock Farm.

This is a horse to breed for carriage and market horses. This kind of a horse is what has been long looked after for the profit for the farmer. They are noted for size, style and color. The Duke is very handsome, with reputation for imparting to his get beauty, style, finish and action, surpassing that of any other stock of horses in the land. He is symmetrical in form and an attractive horse. Disposition is kind.

Terms: $40.00 the season.

Address **Samuel Gamble, or Geo. Wiley,**
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co.



PRYAM

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1885 AT THE
WEBER STABLES, STOCKTON.

PRYAM IS A DARK CHESTNUT, 16 HANDS HIGH, AND WEIGHS 1,160 ponnds.

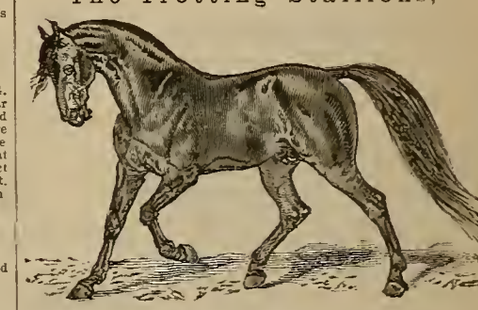
Sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Revere, by imp. Glencoe, combining two of the strongest strains of blood in America. Whipple's Hambletonian has sired ten colts who have a record of 2:30 or better. Fryam has taken the premium twice, over all competitors, for Roadster Stallions, when open to State There have been bnt two of Pryam's colts trained: Honesty had a record, at four years old, of 2:25¾. He went to Australia and won the Five Hnndred Ponnd Purse, open to the world, and was then sold for a long price. Mockingbird, a two-year-old, with a record of 2:38½. He was the sire of Syntax, one of the fastest donbie horses in San Francisco; also a span of blacks, raised by Alex. Chalmers, of Stockton; they are the best carriage team in Bedwood City; also Cyclone, bonght by M. C. Fisher, of San Rafael, for one thonsand dollars, also a sorrel stallion, sold by D. H. Parker for ons thousand dollars. He is without any exception the Finest Big Horse ever raised in San Joaqnin county.

TERMS:

For the season, $50. Mares not proving with foal will have the privilege of the next season.

W. E. MORRIS, Proprietor.
Weber Stable, Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions,



SALADIN,

CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, FOALED APRIL 9th 1880; bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY NUTWOOD.

First dam Yonng Lady Utley, by Specnlation. Second dam Lady Utley granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½. Nntwood, by Belmont, son of Alexander's Abdallah; first dam Miss Rnssell, by Pilot, Jr.; second dam Sally Rnssell, by Boston; third dam Maria Rnssell, by Thornton's Rattler; fourth dam Miss Shepherd, by Stockholder; fifth dam Merinda, by Tompalant; sixth dam by imported Diomed; seventh dam by imported Medley; eighth dam by imported Juniper. Nntwood has a record of 2:18¼, and is half-brother to Maud S., 2:09¾. He is the sire of Felix, 2:19½; Manon, 2:21; Jim Mnlvenna, four years, 2:27½; Nutbreaker yearling, 2:42½; and many other fast ones.

Speculation, (sire of Oakland Maid, 2:22, and Crown Point, 2:21¼), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington; second dam by Abdallah.

LANCELOT.

BLACK AND TAN HORSE, 15.1 HANDS, FOALED APRIL 15TH 1881. Bred by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Lizzie Harris, by Comus; second dam, by Arnold Harris Comns, by Green's Bashaw, dam Topsy, by Prophet, son of Bnlr's Black Hawk.

ZANONI.

BROWN HORSE, 16.1 HANDS; FOALED MAY 7TH, 1882. BRED by C. C. Bemis, San Francisco, Cal.

BY SULTAN.

First dam, Young Lady Utley, by Specnlation; second dam, Lady Utley, granddam of Western Girl, 2:27½.

Sultan, (sire of Sweetheart, two years, 2:26½; Eva Ruby and other fast ones), by The Moor, son of Clay Pilot. First dam, Sultana, by Belmonico, son of Gny Miller, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; second dam, Celeste, by Mambrino Chief; third dam, Big Nora, by Downing's Bay Messenger; fourth dam, Mrs. Candle, the dam of Ericsson.

Neither of these stallions has ever been trained. Saladin can show a 2:35 gait, and both the others a 2:40 gait.

The above named stallions will make the season of 1885 at the Bay District Race Conrse, San Francisco.

Terms: For either horse, $40 for the season. All mares at owner's risk. Apply or address,

TERENCE CALDWELL, Agent.

STANDARD TROTTING STALLION

BERLIN,

Will make the season of 1885, at Agricnltural Park, Sacramento, ending Angnst 1st.

Berlin (record 2:32½) by Reavis' Blackbird, 2:22; dam Addie Lee, 2:36, the dam of Adair, 2:21; second dam, the dam of Index.

Berlin is the sire of Thapsin, four-year-old record, 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old record, 2:36, and a number of other fast ones. His colts are invariable pure-gaited, speedy trotters

Terms

For the season, $30; payable on or before the close of the season Single service, $15; payable at the time of service. All mares a owner's risk.

For further particnlars apply to, or address,

GEORGE MARTIN
Agricultural Par

$10,000.



Nevada
STATE FAIR.
1885. 1885.

—AT—

RENO,

WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA.

Commences October 12th

AND CONTINUES ONE WEEK.

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was established in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Monday, Oct. 12th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Purse $100; $75 to first; $25 to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 2. RUNNING—The Silver State Stake—For thoroughbred three-year-old fillies; Society to add $100; dash of one and one-half miles; entrance $30; $10 declaration October 1st. Any filly that has previously won a race shall carry 5 pounds extra, and any filly that has won two races 8 pounds extra, and any filly that has won three races 10 pounds extra; second filly to save entrance.

No. 3. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first; $50 to second; $30 to third; heats of a mile; free for all.

No. 4. RUNNING—The Reno Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $50 declaration October 1st; $100 added; second saves entrance; five furlongs.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 13th.

No. 5. TROTTING—2:50 class; free for all horses from Sierra, Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties, California, and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; three in five; purse $200; first $150; second $50.

No. 6. RUNNING—Mile and repeat; free for all horses in Nevada, and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $150; $100 to first; $50 to second.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Oct. 14th.

No. 7. RUNNING—Stake free for all carrying 100 pounds; $25 p. p.; $100 added; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 8. RUNNING—Dash of a half-mile; free for all horses in Nevada and counties named in California and Oregon; purse $100; first horse $75; second horse $25.

No. 9. RUNNING—Dash of a mile and a half; free for all; purse $200; $150 to first; $50 to second.

No. 10. RUNNING—Nevada Cup—Handicap sweepstakes; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration October 1st; $150 added; two and a quarter miles; second horse to receive $50; third to save stake; weights announced September 15th; declaration to be made October 1st.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Oct. 15th.

No. 11. TROTTING—Mile and repeat; free for all four-year-olds and under in Nevada and the counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $200; first horse $150; second $50.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:26 class; free for all; best three in five; purse $400; first horse $300; second horse $100.

No. 13. TROTTING—Two miles and repeat; free for all in Nevada and counties above named in California and Oregon; purse $250; first horse $150; second horse $100.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, Oct. 16th.

No. 14. RUNNING—Free handicap; purse $150; $100 to first, $30 to second, and $20 to third horse; one and three-quarter miles; entries to be made Sept. 1st; weights announced Sept. 15th.

No. 15. RUNNING—Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $100 added; one and five-eighths miles. The winner of Wednesday's race to carry seven pounds, the second in that day's race five pounds and the third three pounds over the rule weight.

No. 16. RUNNING—Purse $200; $100 to first, $70 to second, and $30 to third; one and one-eighth miles.

No. 17. RUNNING—Consolation purse; entrance free; $100; $70 to first; $30 to second; one and one-quarter miles; horses beaten once to carry their weight; if beaten twice, allowed 5 pounds; three times, 10 pounds. Entries to be made within five minutes after the close of No. 16. Those who have been beaten before Friday must be entered on Wednesday.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, Oct. 17th.

No. 18. TROTTING—2:40 class; free for all; purse $300, first horse $200; second horse $100.

No. 19. TROTTING—Free for all; mile heats; three in five; purse $400; first horse $250; second horse $150.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

Nominations to stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before the first day of August, 1885. Entries for the purses must be made; On Monday's races on the Saturday preceding; for Wednesday's races, on Monday, and for Friday's races on Wednesday, at the regular time for closing entries as designated by the rules. Those who have nominated in stakes must name to the Secretary in writing which they will start, the day before the race, at 6 P.M. Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by the consent of the Judges.

The rules of the Pacific Blood Horse Association will govern running races.

All horses entered for State purses must be owned and kept in Nevada and California east of the Sierra Nevadas for six months prior to day of race.

Entries to all trotting races will close September 1st, with the Secretary.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association rules to govern running races, except as above.

Each day's races will commence promptly at one o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the society.

C. C. STEVENSON, President.

C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

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Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

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New South Wales.

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—AND—
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SHIPPING BOXES. KENNELS.
BISCUIT, MEDICINES.

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101 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK

I. BREMER, General Manager.

[P. O. Box 3771.]

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

230 & 232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

Petaluma Fair.



Agricultural District, No. 4.

COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF

Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Lake.

—o—

AUGUST 25th to 29th (Inclusive), 1885.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, August 25th.

No. 1. RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $400. One and a quarter mile dash.

No. 2. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $800.

No. 3—TROTTING—DISTRICT—For two-year-olds. Purse $200; mile heats; best two in three.

WEDNESDAY, August 26th.

No. 4. RUNNING—DISTRICT—For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $100 added; $25 to second horse. One mile dash.

No. 5—TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to all eligible and the following: James H., Vanderlyn, Arab and Albert W. Purse $1,000.

No. 6. TROTTING—2:26 class. Purse $800.

THURSDAY, August 27th.

No. 7. RUNNING—For two-year-olds. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race; $150 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarter mile dash.

No. 8. RUNNING—Free for all. Purse $500. One mile and repeat.

No. 9. PACING. Free for all. Purse $600.

FRIDAY, August 28th.

No. 10. RUNNING—SELLING RACE. Purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Fixed valuation $1,000; to carry entitled weights; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and repeat.

No. 11. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2:40 class. Purse $400.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $800.

SATURDAY, August 29th.

No. 13. RUNNING—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit, or $10 forfeit if declared out by August 15th, and $25 if declared out by 6 P. M. the day before the race. $200 added; $100 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 14. RUNNING—CONSOLATION PURSE—$150; $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 pounds, twice 10 pounds, three times 15 pounds from their entitled weights. One mile dash.

No. 15. TROTTING—2:20 class. Purse $1,200.

No. 16. TROTTING—DISTRICT—For gentlemen's roadsters. To be handicapped the day before the race. Purse $150. Owners to drive unless stipulated by agreement.

—o—

CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all trotting, pacing, and in running races Nos. 1 and 8, four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races, best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walk-over in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Petaluma track is one of the fastest and safest in the world.

Trotting and racing colors to be named with all entries and used in all heats.

Races commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp.

Stables, hay and straw free to competitors.

Entries close August 1st, 1885, with Secretary.

J. H. WHITE, President.

W. E. COX, Secretary, P. O. 276, Petaluma, Cal.

Seventeenth
Agricultural District,



NEVADA

...AND...

Placer Counties.

Glenbrook Race Track,

A NEW MILE TRACK.

SPEED PROGRAMME FOR 1885.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 1st.

No. 1. CRICKET MATCH, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for clubs in District. Purse $75.

No. 2. TROTTING—For horses owned in the District; 3:00 class. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 3. TROTTING—2:30 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 4. TROTTING—Three-year-olds. Free for all. Mile and repeat. Purse $600; first horse $360; second $180; third $60.

No. 5. WALKING MATCH—For stallions owned in the District. Purse $100; first horse $75; second $25.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 6. RUNNING—NATIONAL HOTEL STAKE—Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $500 added; second horse $200; third $100. One mile and repeat.

No. 7. RUNNING—NEVADA CITY MINE STAKE—For two-year-olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Dash of a half-mile.

No. 8. RUNNING—WYOMING MINE STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $300 added; second horse $100; third $50. Dash of one and a half miles.

No. 9. BOYS' TOURNAMENT at 1 o'clock P. M.

No. 10. TROTTING—For two-year-olds owned in the District. Purse $300; first horse $180; second $90; third $30.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 3d.

No. 11. FOOT RACES AND TUG OF WAR, at 10 o'clock A. M., open to the District; purses aggregating $100.

No. 12. TROTTING—2:50 class. For District horses. Purse $400; first horse $250; second $100; third $50.

No. 13. TROTTING—2:22 class. Open to Vanderlyn, James H. and Albert W. Purse $1,000; first horse $500; second $250; third $150; fourth $100.

No. 14. RUNNING—SADDLEHORSE STAKE—For horses owned in the District; catch weights. $10 entrance; $100 added; first horse 50 per cent.; second 20 per cent.; third 15 per cent.; fourth, 10 per cent.; fifth 5 per cent. Dash of a mile.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 4th.

No. 15. RUNNING—WALRATH STAKE. Free for all. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $600 added; second horse $200; third $100. Two miles and repeat.

No. 16. RUNNING—NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD STAKE. Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

No. 17. RUNNING—SOUTH YUBA STAKE—Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; second horse $75; third $50. One and one-eighth miles.

No. 18. PACING—Free for all. Purse $800; first horse $450; second $250; third $100.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 5th.

No. 19. LADIES' TOURNAMENT at 10 o'clock A. M.

No. 20. RUNNING—UNION HOTEL STAKE—For horses owned in the District. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added. One-half mile and repeat.

No. 21. TROTTING—2:40 class. Purse $600; first horse $350; second $175; third $75.

No. 22. TROTTING—Free for all (St. Julien barred). Purse $1,200; first horse $600; second $300; third $180; fourth $120.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 1st, 1885.

A. WALRATH, President.
Nevada City.

Geo. Fletcher, Secretary.
P. O. Address, Grass Valley.

D. E. MORGAN, Assistant-Secretary,
P. O. Address, Nevada City.

Sonoma County Agricultural PARK Association,

SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR,

—TO BE HELD AT—

SANTA ROSA,

Commencing August 17th and Ending August 22d. 1885.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Tuesday, Aug. 18th.

No. 1, Running—Half-mile and repeat, free for all $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 second horse.

No. 2, Trotting—For two-year-olds or under, mile heats, best two in three, purse $200.

Second Day, Wednesday, Aug. 19th.

No. 3, Running—Three-quarter-mile dash for all ages, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 4, Trotting—Three-minute class, purse $500.

No. 5, Trotting—2:22 class, purse $750. James H. and Vanderlyn eligible.

Third Day, Thursday, Aug. 20th.

No. 6, Running—One and one-half mile dash for all ages, entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $200 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 7, Pacing—Free for all, purse $500.

No. 8, Trotting—For four-year-olds or under, purse $400.

Fourth Day, Friday, Aug. 21st.

No. 9, Running—Free for all ages, one mile and repeat, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $250 added, $75 to second horse.

No. 10, Running—For two-year-olds or under, dash of one mile, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added, $50 to second horse.

No. 11, Trotting—2:21 class, purse $500.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Aug. 22d.

No. 12, Trotting—For three-year-olds or under, purse $300.

No. 13, Trotting—2:20 class, purse $800.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races to be under the National Association rules.

All running races to be under the Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

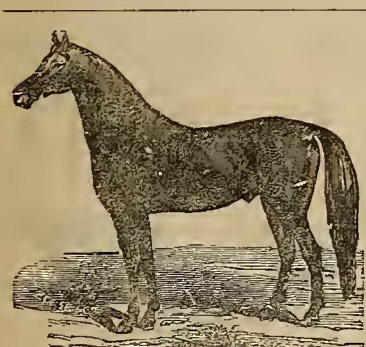
Racing colors to be named in entries.

☞ For further particulars see speed programme.

KILLIP & CO., Pool Sellers.

I. DeTURK,
President, Santa Rosa, Cal.

E. W. DAVIS, Secretary.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't,
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

A. Ewing. C. S. Ewing.

Pool Room Saloon,

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Killip & Co.'s new rooms, where pools are sold on all sporting events. Reading room, containing the Breeder and Sportsman, N. Y. Spirit, and other sporting papers. Bar stocked with Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, of peculiar excellence.

EWING BROS., Proprietors.



THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE on the Pacific Coast. All the latest novelties and improvements in this line recently imported. The stock is well worth inspecting.

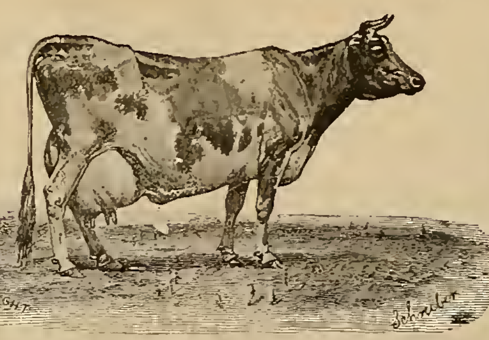
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YERBA BUENA JERSEYS.

ONE HUNDRED HEAD.

REGISTERED IN THE A. J. C. C. OF NEW YORK.

Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.



Guernsey Cattle. Direct Importation from the Island.

RECORDS OF FOUNDATION STOCK:

MARY ANNE OF ST. LAMBERT, 36 lbs. 12¼ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test; 867 lbs. 14¾ ozs. in 11 months.
IDA OF ST. LAMBERT, 30 lbs. 2½ ozs., 1 week, A. J. C. C. test.
JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE, 25 lbs. 4½ ozs., 1 week.
EUROTAS, 778 lbs. in 11 months.
MON PLASIER, 18¾ lbs., 1 week.
VALUE 2d, 46 lbs. 12½ ozs. in 7 days.
Blood relatives of the above cows.
Jerseys not registered in the A. J. C. C. of New York are called grades and sell at half-price at the East.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

The Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.

BREEDERS' TROTTING MEETING.

SEPTEMBER 22D TO 26TH, 1885.

Stakes to Close July 15th, 1885.

The Northwestern Stake, $500.

For three-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1882), bred and owned in one of the following Northwestern States, viz.: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. To be trotted Tuesday, Sept. 22d, 1885; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; with $500 added by the Club; forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of the entrance fee to be paid on or before six o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21st, 1885. Mile heats, best three in five, to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Five-Year-Old Stakes, $1,400.

For five-year-olds (foals of 1880), open to all. To be trotted Tuesday, Sept. 22d, 1885; $100 entrance; $40 forfeit; with $1,400 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before six o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21st, 1885. Mile heats, best three in five to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Northwestern Two-Year-Old Stakes, $500.

For two-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1883) bred and owned in one of the following Northwestern States, viz.: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. To be trotted Tuesday, Sept. 22d, 1885; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, with $500 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before six o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 21st, 1885. Mile heats, best two in three to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Four-Year-Old Stakes, $850.

For four-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1881), open to all. To be trotted Wednesday, September 23d, 1885; $75 entrance; $25 forfeit, with $850 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, September 22d, 1885. Mile heats, best three-in-five to harness, three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Three-Year-Old Stakes, $750.

For three-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1882), open to all. To be trotted Thursday, September 24, 1885; $60 entrance; $20 forfeit, with $750 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of the entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, September 23d, 1885. Mile heats, best three-in-five to harness; three to enter and two to start, or no race.

Great Two-Year-Old Stakes, $600.

For two-year-old colts and fillies, (foals of 1883), open to all. To be trotted Friday, Sept. 25th, 1885; $60 entrance, $20 forfeit, with $600 added by the Club. Forfeit to accompany the nomination, and the balance of the entrance fee to be paid on or before 6 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Sept. 24th, 1885 Mile heats, best two in three to harness; three to enter and two to start or no race.

In all of the above Stakes the forfeits, entrance fees and added money shall be divided as follows: Where three or more start, sixty per cent. to go to first, twenty-five to second, and fifteen to the third horse, and when but three start, on the basis of sixty-five per cent. to first and thirty-five per cent. to second horse.

The forfeit must in all cases accompany nominations or the entry will be void.

To be trotted under the rules of the National Trotting Association.

In addition to the above stakes, other events will be arranged for, particulars of which will be announced in due season.

Owners failing to receive entry blanks may obtain the same upon application to the Secretary.

Address all communications to the Secretary, Room 34, Palmer House.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary.



CLABROUGH & GOLCHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS and AMMUNITION.

Importers of Fine Fishing Tackle,

—AGENTS FOR—

Leonard's Split BAMBOO ROD.

MILAM'S KENTUCKY REEL.

GLOVER'S CELEBRATED DOG MEDICINES.

FACTORY—15 St. Mary's Square, Birmingham, Eng.
SALESROOMS—**630** and **632** MONTGOMERY ST., S. F.

BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

1885. 1885.

Fall Meeting.

Notice for Entries for Trotting Season.

SATURDAY, August 1—Free for all pacers, purse $600.
TUESDAY August 4—2:24 class; purse $600.
WEDNESDAY, August 5—2:40 class, purse $600.
THURSDAY, August 6—2:22 Class; purse $750.
Open to all eligible to this class, and the following: Albert W., James H. and Vanderlynn.
FRIDAY, August 7—2:30 class; purse $600.
SATURDAY, August 8—2:20 class; purse $1,000.

CONDITIONS.

All races 3-in-5, in harness, 5 or more to enter, 3 or more to start.

Entrance 10 per cent. All purses divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. to first, second and third horses.

The Association reserves the right to close with a less number for any of the contests, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse.

ENTRIES TO CLOSE with the Secretary, 1435 California street, Thursday, July 23, 1885.

N. T. SMITH, President.

T. W. Hinchman, Secretary.

Stallion for Sale.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallion

ALCONA, 730,

Belonging to A. C. GOODRICH and SILAS SKINNER, Jordan Valley, Baker County, Oregon.

BRED BY GENERAL W. T. WITHERS, OF LEXington, Kentucky. Foaled April, 1877. Sired by Almont, 33, by Alexander's Abdallah, 15, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah 1. Dam by Mambrino Chief, 11, by Mambrino Paymaster, by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger.

Almont's first dam by Mambrino Chief, second dam by Alexander Pilot, Jr.

Alcona is full 16½ hands; bright chestnut; has large, clean limbs; large, flat bone; large, smooth hocks and joints, and weighs over 1,300 in stud condition. He has never been trained or handled for speed, but is finely gaited, very stylish, level-headed, and is a very harmonious combination of the two greatest trotting families, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief.

There are 90 2:30 and better performers represented in his pedigree, as follows: Almont, his sire, and sire of Piedmont, 26; Alexander's Abdallah, his grandsire, and sire of Goldsmith Maid, 6; Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his g. g. sire, and sire of Dexter, 39; Abdallah 1, his g. g. g. sire, 4; Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn, 6; Pilot, Jr., 9.

Take notice, he is not only descended from the two greatest and most popular trotting families, but through the best and most prepotent channels or branches of these families. He is nearly full brother to Governor Stanford's celebrated horse Piedmont, winner of the ten thousand dollar free-for-all stallion purse at Chicago, and for which he paid $27,500. Also to Allie West, 5-year-old record of 2:25, and sire of Jewett, 2:22½; Rachel B., 2:28½, and other fast ones. Half-brother to Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26, Colonel West's Trouble, 2:27, Bostick's Almont, Jr., 2:29, Almont Chief, Almont Rattler, Mr. Haggin's Algona, and 15 other sons of Almont that have sired winners of public races, many of them making records of 2:30 and better, including Annie W., 2:20.

The above pedigree, together with Alcona's size, style, bone and finish combine to make him one of the most desirable sires for breeding not only trotting but road and carriage or park horses on the Pacific Coast. His colts have never been handled for speed, but they are all remarkable for size, style, large, clean bone, good feet, clean limbs and marked trotting action. Mr. McLaferty, of Jordan Valley, owner of Alcona, Jr., was offered, but refused, $2,000 for him when three years old.

The only reason of Alcona being offered for sale is that Mr. Skinner having moved to California and taken his trotting stock with him renders a disposal of the horse necessary. If not previously disposed of, he will be taken to the California State Fair this season and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

For further information address

A. C. GOODRICH,
Jordan Valley, Oregon, or
SILAS SKINNER,
Napa, Cal.

Agricultural Park.

DAN. McCARTHY

Having leased the Half Mile track on the Point Lobos road and removed his stock to that place, calls the attention of all in want of horses to his list. Road and track horses of every description; STALLIONS, MARES, GELDINGS, BROODMARES, ROADSTERS and FAST TROTTERS for sale for cash at lower prices than have heretofore ruled for the same class of stock. An inspection of the animals by all interested is invited.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

The Annual

State Fair

....AT....

Sacramento, Cal.,

Commences Sept. 17th, 1885,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY—Thursday, Sept. 10th.

TROTTING.

No. 1. THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1883 with eleven nominations.

No. 2. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 class.

No. 3—PACING PURSE, $600. 2:35 class.

SECOND DAY—Friday, SEPT. 11th.

RUNNING.

No. 4. THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added: $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5. THE CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882. Closed in 1884 with nine nominations; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; $100 to second; third to save stake. One mile and a quarter.

No. 6. THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7. SELLING PURSE $250—Entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below; two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

THIRD DAY—Saturday, Sept. 12th.

TROTTING.

No. 8. FOUR-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE $1,000—Closed March 10, 1885, with eight nominations

No. 9. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—3:00 class.

No. 10. TROTTING PURSE. $1,200—2:21 class; [Manon barred].

FOURTH DAY—Monday, Sept. 14th.

RUNNING.

No. 11. MATURITY STAKE—For four-year-olds $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added. Three miles Closed in 1881.

No. 12. THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; $50 to second; third saves stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 13. THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Closed in 1884 with eighteen nominations. One mile.

No. 14. THE LA RUE STAKE—Handicap for all ages; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $500 added; $150 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 1st; declaration, September 5th, by 8 o'clock P. M. Two and a quarter miles.

No 15. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 15th.

TROTTING.

No. 16. THREE-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE, 1,000. Closed March 10, 1885, with twelve nominations.

No. 17. TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:36 class.

No. 18. YEARLING TROTTING STAKE—Half-mile heats; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added. Stakes and added money divided as follows: First colt, six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth.

SIXTH DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 16th.

RUNNING.

No. 19. THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five furlongs.

No. 20. THE GOLDEN GATE STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance, p. p.; $350 added; $100 to second; third saves stake. One mile and three-quarters.

No. 21. SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and five furlongs.

No. 22. FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. Seven furlongs and repeat.

SEVENTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 17th.

TROTTING.

No. 23. TROTTING PURSE—$1,200. 2:27 class;

No. 24. TWO-YEAR-OLD TROTTING PURSE. $1,000—Closed March 10th, 1885, with seven nominations.

No. 25. PACING PURSE, $1,200—Free for all.

EIGHTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 18th.

RUNNING.

No. 26. THE PALO ALTO STAKE—For two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added: 100 to second; third saves stake. Winner of Nos. 4 or 13 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile.

No. 27—THE SHAFTER STAKE—For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third. Winner of No. 5 or 20 penalized 5 lbs.; of both, 10 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

No. 28. THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $300 added; $100 to second; $50 to third; $200 additional if 1:41½ is beaten. Stake to be named after winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.

No. 29—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages; $50 to second. One mile and one-sixteenth and repeat.

NINTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 19th.

TROTTING.

No. 30—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200; 2:23 Class. [Sister barred.]

No. 31—TROTTING, PURSE $1,200. 2:30 Class.

No. 32—TROTTING PURSE $1,500. 2:20 Class.

Entries for the following running events for 1886-87 were ordered to be closed at the same time as the races on the regular programme:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1886; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1884, to be run at the State Fair of 1887; $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added. Second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per ceut on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of 50 per cent to first horse, 25 per cent to second, 15 per cent to third, and10 per cent to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first, and 33⅓ to the second.

IN ALL RACES ENTRIES NOT DECLARED OUT BY 6 P. M. OF THE DAY PRECEDING THE RACE, SHALL BE REQUIRED TO START.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed, events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday August 1st, 1885.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

JESSE D. CARR, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Rancho del Rio.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBREDS,

PROPERTY OF

THEODORE WINTERS, Esq.,

AT SACRAMENTO,

Thursday, July 16th, 1885.

The second annual sale of yearlings, the get of Norfolk, Joe Hooker and Three Cheers, will take place at the stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento, on the above date. Catalogues will be ready May 5th, and may be had on application to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HENRY PAYOT. ISAAC UPHAM.

PAYOT, UPHAM & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND IMPORTING

Booksellers,

STATIONERS,

Commercial Printers,

—AND—

Blank Book Manufacturers,

204 Sansome Street, Near Pine,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CYNTHIANA

Horse Boots.

Just received a full stock of the celebrated

J. Fennell's Cythiana Boots.

Which are now in use by ALL the principal Breeders and Trainers throughout the United States. I shall offer them at low prices, and from their superior fitting qualities and the excellent materials used they are pronounced by experts the cheapest boots made.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market St.,

Wholesale and retail dealer in Harness and Saddler Goods of all kinds.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) San Francisco.

LEAVE S. F.	Commencing May 11, 1885:	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A
10:40 A		*8:10 A
†1:30 P		9:03 A
*3:30 P		*10:02 A
4:25 P		*3:26 P
*5:15 P		†1:59 P
6:30 P		6:00 P
†11:45 P		17:50 P
		†8:15 P
8:30 A	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A
10:40 A		*10:02 A
*3:30 P		*3:26 P
4:25 P		6:00 P
		†8:15 P
10:40 A	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
10:40 A	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
17:50 A	Monterey and Santa Cruz. (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P
10:40 A	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A
*3:30 P		6:00 P
10:40 A	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P

A—Morning. P.—Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time, furnished by Randolph & Co.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Spring Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Pajaro and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, and for 1:30 P. M. train; good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	3 00	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY THE "NORTHERN DIVISION" of its line for reaching with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE NORTHERN DIVISION,

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROUTE,

(Broad Gauge).

The Northern Division runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, each of which abounds in game in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

Southern Pacific Co.

COMMENCING JUNE 14th, 1885.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at Oakland Ferry, foot of Market St., San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
‡8:00 A M	Byron	‡6:10 P M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" "	6:10 P M
7:30 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
*5:00 P M	Livermore and Pleasanton	*8:40 A M
8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*3:00 A M	Milton	*7:10 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave, Deming, Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	El Paso and East. Emigrant	6:10 A M
10:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
8:00 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Stockton via Livermore	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" via Martinez	*7:10 P M
*3:30 P M	" via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare and Fresno	*7:10 P M

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡8:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*8:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—7 minutes later than from East Oakland.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—*10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—5:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—‡10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:16—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

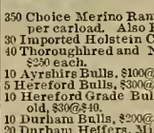
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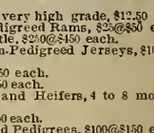
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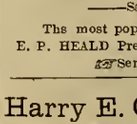
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—o—

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse than wins a part of the purse.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.

No. 1. RUNNING—DISTRICT—3-year-olds, or under. Mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 2. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:40 class. $1,000.

No. 3. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—4-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

No. 4. TROTTING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Best 2 in 3. $800.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.

No. 5. RUNNING—DISTRICT—2-year-old, or under, class. Mile dash. $800.

No. 6. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 7. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:20 class. $1,600.

No. 8. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2-year-old class. (Closed with 8 nominations.) $1,000.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM—DISTRICT—(five moneys) $100.

THURSDAY, Sept. 24th.

No. 9—TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:26 class. $1,000.

No. 10. TROTTING—DISTRICT—4-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 11—PACING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $500.

LADIES' EQESTRIANISM—PACIFIC COAST—(Five moneys.) $100.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.

No. 12. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST—Selling race for all ages. Mile and repeat. Fixed valuation, $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below and 2 pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. $800.

No. 13. RUNNING—PACIFIC COAST NOVELTY RACE—For all ages. Two miles. $100 to each half-mile, balance to winner of last half. $450.

No. 14. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:27 class. Open to Albert W. Vanderlyn, James H. and Arab. Manou bsrred. $1,200.

No. 15. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—3-year-old class. (Closed with 7 nominations.) $1,000.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.

No. 16. RUNNING—DISTRICT—Free for all. Mile and repeat. $800.

No. 17. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—Free for all. $1,600.

No. 18. TROTTING—DISTRICT—3-year-old, or under, class. $800.

No. 19. TROTTING—PACIFIC COAST—2:30 class. $1,000.

—o—

CONDITIONS.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse, to accompany nominations.

In all races except No. 13 four moneys, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, and Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running, except as herein stated.

The Board reserves the right to trot or run heats of any two races alternately, or to call a special race between heats, also to change the day and hour of any race if deemed necessary.

For a walkover in any race a horse is only entitled to its own entrance fee and one-half of the entrance received from the other paid up entries of said race, and to no added money.

A horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then to first and third moneys. In race No. 7 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:21 or better. In race No. 17 one or more heats required to be trotted in 2:19 or better; otherwise treated as a walkover.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, no horse is qualified to be entered in any District race that has not been owned in the District six (6) months prior to the day of the race, and any entry by any person of any disqualified horse shall be held liable for the entrance fee contracted, without any right to compete for a purse, and shall be held liable to penalties prescribed by the National Association and Rules of the State Agricultural Society and expulsion from this Association.

If, in the opinion of the judges, any race cannot be finished on the closing day of the Fair, it may be continued or declared off, at the option of the judges.

In all races noted above, six or more paid up entries required to fill and three or more horses to start, but the Board reserves the right to hold entries and start a race with a less number and deduct a proportionate amount of the purse.

The Stockton track is one of the fastest in the world.

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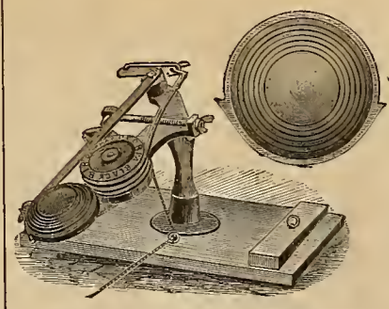
Entries close August 1st, 1885, with the Secretary.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

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Short stories by Dan O'Connell, Flora Haines Apponyi, Yda Addis, R. Duncan Milne, Addie Holmes, and Californian and Eastern writers, are in process of publication. Among the many departments which will appear from time to time are: The Critic's Corner, The Mad World, The Judgment of Paris, Glimpses into the Past, Palace of Truth, Letters to Prominent Persons, In Divers Keys, Art Babble, The City, In the Lobby, Leaves from a Note-Book. Social Events will be chronicled with thoroughness and dignity.

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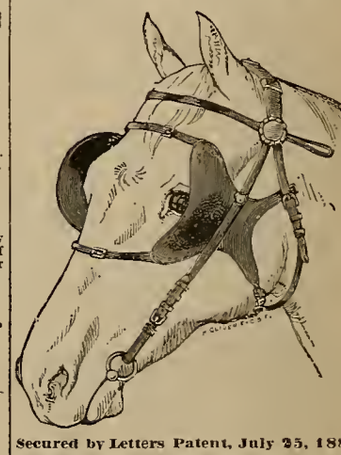
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Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extenstons above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

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